"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; thunder showers at night or Tuesday; moderate shifting winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,939. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EDISON INVENTS PHONE RECORDER

Has a New Device to Fix Words of Both Speakers for Future Reference.

RESULT OF 37 YEARS' WORK

Sees Great Possibilities in Use for Making Quick Business Contracts.

SAVE MILLIONS OF LETTERS

Will Also Take Down Message for an Absent Person and Hold It Till He Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—Thomas A. Edison today announced the perfection of the telescribe, a combination of the telephone and phonograph; a long distance dictating machine that doubles back.

It will give to both parties to a telephone conversation, although a thousand miles apart, each a phonographic record of what both have said.

Mr. Edison regards its commercial possibilities almost unlimited, for he believes it will do away with millions of letters a year in the making of business agreements. The phonograph makes voices easily recognizable, and Mr. Edison is confident that telescribe records will be as eloquent arguments for good faith on the part of business men as signed letters.

Mr. Edison has experimented with the Telescribe between his Orange plant and his offices in various parts of America and so confident is he of its success that a large number of the machines are now being built. It was in the June, 1878, issue of the North American Review that Mr. Edison predicted a machine that would record telephone conversations. He has been working on it ever since.

The mechanics of the Telescribe are not complicated. It is used with the ordinary telephone, but with two receivers. One is fitted to the arm of dictating phonograph; the others is used in the ordinary manner. A record of what both persons say is made at each end of the line. A stenographer writes out what the record says and copies are interchanged for confirmation. That concludes a business arrangement which might in ordinary practice take a dozen letters and weeks of time.

Will Take Message for You.

"The telephone is used a million times an hour," said Mr. Edison today, "showing that science has provided the telephone for the most rapid transmission of intelligence. But with the Telescribe we will now be able to put our exact spoken words into writing." He also pointed out that in cases of messages of great importance where the person wanted was not at the moment available, any one could press a button and take the message on the phonograph, to be read at leisure by the person for whom it was intended.

The Telescribe may also be used as a long-distance dictograph, and a machine on its principle could be used for taking court proceedings, though that would call for great development as the ordinary phonographic record can take only 1,500 words.

William H. Meadowcroft, one of Mr. Edison's Lieutenants, said tonight that there was no danger of the Telescribe putting many stenographers out of work. "You see," he explained, "someone has to write out the record, but of course the Telescribe means fewer letters in the future."

An Earlier Device.

Mr. Edison's Telescribe is not the first invention for its purpose. In 1900 Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish inventor, contrived the telegraphone for the reproduction of conversations at a distance. Its principle was the retention of magnetic impressions by a copper wire. The length of wire for an ordinary conversation was about three and a half miles. Each impression on a fraction of the wire represented a sound, and when the machine was reversed the talk was reproduced. William J. Burns, the detective, gave its prominence in 1912, when he reproduced a conversation by the President of the Common Council of Detroit in which the official was alleged to have offered to sell his vote. It was used to record the debates of the Medical Congress in Boston in 1912. Speeches by President Roosevelt were several times reproduced by the telegraphone.

'FOR PRESIDENT, W. A. SMITH'

The Michigan Senator Announces His Candidacy for 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 23.—United States Senator William Alden Smith of this city will be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916. His candidacy will be formally announced tomorrow through a double-page article in his paper, The Grand Rapids Herald.

Arhtur H. Vandenburg, editor of The Herald and writer of the article, had this to say in making the announcement:

"I make this statement advisedly. Michigan will undoubtedly ask the National Convention to nominate United States Senator William Alden Smith for President. A Michigan organization has been formed to promote this end. Many a home critic would be surprised to peep at the voluntary offers of support which have already come to this organization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The movement is one of the most formidable in contemporary American politics. Time will demonstrate the truth of this declaration. Whatever the final outcome—and I am not assuming here to write as a prophet—Michigan influence and Michigan power in the convention of 1916 will probably be greater than it has ever been before, and certainly greater than at an ytime, with the possible exception of the convention of 1876."

FISHER OUT FOR GOOD, A SUCCESSOR SOUGHT

Sir Henry Jackson May Become First Sea Lord—Lansdowne to Aid Grey.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The new British Cabinet, according to The Times, will have as members both Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader. The newspaper also states that the acceptance of office by Lord Lansdowne was due to the urgent necessity of giving relief to Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.

Lord Lansdowne was Foreign Secretary in the last Unionist Administration, and as Sir Edward Grey is troubled with an affection of the eyes which compels him to take an occasional holiday in the country, it was necessary to find a qualified substitute to act during respites from the superhuman strain that has been placed on Sir Edward's shoulders since the outbreak of the war.

It is believed thata the distribution of the portfolios in the fighting departments is still undecided and that they are giving Premier Asquith much trouble. It seems to be certain that Admiral Lord Fisher, who has gone into teh country, will not return to the Admiralty, and it is rumored that he will be succeeded as First Sea Lord by Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, former Chief of the war staff, but who is best known in connection with the introduction and development of wireless telegraphy in the navy.

There seems still to be a likelihood that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will go to the War Office as a sort of Ministtr for Munitions. The Dail Mail, backed by The Times, stilll demands that some kind of a national service be organized, and urges that a supply of the proper ammunition is the most urgent need of the day.

GREEK KING WORSE AFTER AN OPERATION

Pleurisy Attack Arouses Apprehension and Berlin Specialist Is Summoned in Haste.

ATHENS, May 23.—King Constantine of Greece, who is ill with pleurisy, became more feverish after undergoing an operation yesterday, his temperature incrasing to 103.2.

PARIS, May 23.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says that after a conference of the Greek Cabinet Ministers with the doctor treating King Constantine, it was decided to telegraph to Berlin for a specialist. The King's fever increased yesterday, and an urgent operation was considered necessary. Premier Gounaris has given up his contemplated voyage to Saloniki.

A dispatch from Athens to the Intransigeant says that Professor Friedrich Kraus of Berlin, who is familiar with the King's condition, having treated him in Berlin, has been requested to come immediately to the Greek capital.

Bulletins indicating that the temperature of the King had risen, caused grave anxiety in Athens. Crown Prince George is at his father's bedside. Dispatches from Athens comment on the fact that the Prince, who is 25 years old, is very close to ex-Premier Venizelos, who resigned the Premiership last March because King Constantine did not approve of his warlike policy, and is very friendly to the Triple Entente.

LONDON, May 23.—A message from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Professor Kraus of Berlin, who has been summoned to the Greek capital for a consultation regarding the illness of King Constantine, will travel through Vienna, Bucharest, and Dedeaghatch, where the Greek destroyer Panther will await him. The Greek Government has requested the authorities of the countries through which the professor will pass to extend every facility in order to accelerate his journey.

This morning's bulletin of the King's condition was posted on the street corners and on the newspaper bulletin boards in Athens, and attracted crowds. The King's illness engrosses the attention of all circles in Athens, where it has aroused sympathy and apprehension.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP

Torpedo Fired at the Comeric Passed Thirty Yards from the Vessel.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The steamer Comeric, one of the Belgian Relief Commission vessels bound for Rotterdam, narrowly escaped a torpedo near North Hinder lightship last Thursday.

The second mate of the steamer says he saw a German torpedo fired at the Comeric and that it passed thirty yards from the ship. The submarine which ifred the torpedo, according to the mate, disappeared and the Comeric was not attacked again.

THREAT TO BLOW UP A BAYONNE FACTORY

Electric Launch Company Said to Be Making Fifty Fast Patrol Boats for England.

Detectives from the Bayonne Police Headquarters were sent yesterday afternoon to guard the big plant of the Electric Launch Company on Newark Bay, according to statements made at headquarters, in consequence of an anonymous threatening letter received by the company. While the police refuse to give out the contents of this letter, it is understood that its purport was a threat to blow up the plant unless the company should cease giving aid to the Allies. A request for protection was sent immediately afterward, it is said, to Detective Captain Griffin, who ordered two men to watch the plant until the company should supply its own guards.

While the company officials refuse to discuss the matter, persistent rumors are current that the Electric Launch Company has a contract to build for the British Government fifty 70-foot high-speed motor launches to be used on patrol duty and especially to look out for submarines.

E. B. Conrad, General Superintendent of the plant, could not be found yesterday. It was said he was out of town. Other officials of the company in Bayonne refused to discuss the matter, but admitted the company had a contract to build thirty life-saving boats for the United States Government.

SAYS PRUSSIANS KILLED SAXONS

British Eyewitness Describes Slaughter of a Battalion That Tried to Surrender.

WHITE FLAG WAS SHOWN

Then German Cannon Are Said to Have Annihilated the Unarmed Detachment.

ENGLISH THREE-MILE GAIN

Captured Positions Extend from Richebourg l'Avoue to Festubert, North of La Bassee.

LONDON, May 23.—The British eyewitness at the Army Headquarters in France explains in a descriptive account dated May 21 that the British action during the first part of the week consisted almost entirely in consolidating and expanding the ground gained in the attack of last Sunday to the north of La Bassée. This was successfully accomplished.

In the attack on May 17, he says, the Germans, who had retained their hold on the ground between the salients won by the British to the south of Richebourg l'Avoué and north of Festubert, pressed on three sides and subjected to cross-fire and continuous bombardment, reached the limit of their endurance, and more than 300 surrendered. The British, having thus joined hands, pressed the Germans still further to the eastward, forcing them out of one post after the other. Entire groups gave themselves up.

The British official describes the scene mentioned in the official report at the time of German artillery fire being directed on their own men who were offering to surrender near Cour de la Boue farm.

"Desperate fighting," says the narrative, "was going on in front of this farm when the remains of a battalion of Saxons which, it appears, had been hastily brought down from further north, was thrown into the fight. Having decided to surrender en bloc, they advanced toward our line. Not knowing what the movement of the mass of men implied, our infantry poured a hail of bullets into them, whereupon the survivors, some hundreds strong, halted, threw down their rifles and held up their hands. One of their number waved a white rag tied to a stick.

Prussians Butchered Saxon Troops.

"Our guns continued to fire from the rear, and whether our infantry, who by this time had had some experience in the treachery of the enemy, would have paid any attention to these signals is uncertain, but the matter was taken out of their hands, for as soon as the Prussian infantry on the north of this point realized what their Saxon comrades were trying to do, they opened a rapid fire from the flank, enfilading the mass.

"It appears also that the news of what was happening must have been telephoned to the German artillery further east, which also probably was Prussian, since its guns suddenly opened on the Saxon infantry, and under this combined fire most of the latter were very soon accounted for.

"Among the many scenes of the war there probably has been no more strange spectacle than the masses of gray-coated soldiers, standing out in the open with hands raised and amid dead and dying, being butchered by their comrades before the eyes of British infantry.

"The fact that the victims of this slaughter were Saxons was a source of regret to us, since Saxons always have proved more chivalrous and less brutal than either Prussians or Bavarians. In fact, they are cleaner fighters in every way.

"While we were pressing forward on the section between our two original points of penetration, our troops on the right in front of Festubert were making good progress southward along the German trenches. The Germans were soon cleared out of this quarter up to a short distance south of Festubert, where they made a strong resistance and checked our further lateral progress.

"The fighting here was made up of a series of isolated desperate hand-to-hand combats with the bayonet and hand grenade, and since the Germans were at many points outflanked and enfiladed, their losses were very heavy. For in the narrow trenches there often was no room to escape, and the only alternatives were death or surrender.

"In some places the trenches presented a horrible sight, being heaped with German corpses, many of whom had been blown to pieces by our bombardment. On the extreme right the Germans were pressed back along their communication trenches in such large numbers that they occasionally formed an excellent mark for the machine guns in our own line to the north of Givenchy, which were able to do great execution at certain points.

"At nightfall the situation roughly was as follows: We held a continuous line, embracing the whole German original front trenches, from south of Festubert to Richebourg L'Avoué, [a distance of about three miles,] and in many places possession of the whole series of hostile intrenchments, with the exception of a few supporting points and machine gun posts in the rear of the zone in advance of our new front line. Also we were in occupation of various points from which the enemy had been dislodged.

"Thus the second day of the action ended in the attainment of very substantial results by us. Not only had our new front been to a great extent straightened out and our two forces connected up, but the gain of ground extended laterally further to the south."

A German Trick Discovered.

The eyewitness then explains how a party of sixty Germans, "dressed in khaki, taken from the dead," advanced toward the British trenches, one of their number calling out in excellent English: "Don't shoot! We are Grenadier Guards!" When an officer walked toward them, the eyewitness says, he was fired upon, and thereupon his men opened fire and charged with bayonet. Some of the Germans stood and fought to the last, but most of them turned and tried to escape, but all of them were killed.

The narrative says further progress was made by the British Wednesday and Thursday, but that then the weather interfered with the fighting, and the men were set to work to strengthen the positions they had won.

"Our losses," the writer says, "though not light, have not been so severe as previous fighting of this character entailed."

The eyewitness repeats a British officer's charge that British dead and wounded whom it had been impossible to bring in, were set on fire by incendiary bullets fired from the German trenches.

SUBMARINE OIL BASES DISCOVERED BY ALLIES

British Said to Have Laid Traps Around German Petrol Stations in War Zone.

LONDON, May 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Rumors from Copenhagen that German naval authorities admit the loss of seventeen submarines since the opening of the war are generally believed here. In fact, many English officials are inclined to believe the German submarine losses are considerably greater than seventeen. One report has placed the number at thirty-four.

Ever since the capture of the two German submarines whose crews were made prisoners by the English, it has been generally believed in England that many captures were being made which the Admiralty did not care to make public. Wire nets placed by the Admiralty in waters where German submarines may lie in wait for ships are supposed to have made possible many captures.

These nets are much like woven wire fencing, except that their meshes are much coarser. By means of wooden blocks the nets are kept submerged at about the depth submarines are likely to move. When the submarines strike the nets their fins and propellers become entangled in the wire and they are forced to rise to the surface.

When a submarine hits a net an electrical connection flashes a signal to some naval base, thus making it possible for naval craft to rush to the disabled submarine before it can disentangle itself.

The British and French Navies have located many of the oil tanks planted by the Germans to supply petrol to the submarines, and nets are reported to have been placed near these supply stations. Rumors have been circulated that in some cases the English have diluted the petrol in the supply tanks and mixed it with chemicals which would ruin submarine engines if they attempted to use it.

Petrol supply tanks are reported to have been located on the coast of the Orkney Islands, along the north and west coast of Ireland, and in the Bay of Biscay.

The news that the British have not made public the total number of German submarines believed to have been lost since the war zone order went into effect, tallies in many respects with a story told by an officer of the Atlantic Fleet during the visit of the fleet to New York. He said that in a letter written by an officer of the British Navy to a friend in the Atlantic Fleet the British officer said that several German submarines had been "netted" by the British.

The identity of the American officer to whom the letter was written was not disclosed by the officer who told the story. It was said that the British officer in his letter mentioned two or three specific instances in which German submarines had been captured, news of which has been withheld by the British Admiralty.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS 4 TURKISH SHIPS

Paris Hears One Transport Sent Down in Dardanelles Was Loaded With Men.

LONDON, May 23.—A more detailed account has been reecived by the Admiralty of the recent operations in the Dardanelles of the British submarine E-14, the crew of which was rewarded several days ago.

The report says that on her passage into the Sea of Marmora the E-14 sank a Turkish gunboat of the Berk-I-Satvet class; in the Sea of Marmora she sank a transport on April 29, a gunboat on May 3, and a large transport, full of troops, on May 10. On May 13 the E-14 compelled a small steamer to run aground. The return journey of the submarine was made on May 18.

"The Admiral of the Dardanelles," says the Admiralty statement, "says it is impossible to do full justice to this great achievement, and that the King's appreciation and reward for this service have, throughout the Allied fleet, given universal satisfaction."

Lieutenant Commander Edward Boyle of the E-14 received the Victoria Cross for the work of the submarine against the Turks. The distinguished service cross was given to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald Lawrence, and the distinguished service medal to every member of the crew of the submarine.

ALLIES TO PUNISH TURKS WHO MURDER

Notify Porte That Government Heads Must Answer for Armenian Massacres.

LONDON, May 23.—A joint official statement by Great Britain, France, and Russia, issued tonight, says:

"For the past month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and help of the Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April at Erzerum, Dertshau, Moush, Zeitun, and in all Cilicia.

"The inhabitants of about a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated. In the town itself the Armenian quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time the Ottoman Government at Constantinople is raging against the inoffensive Armenian population.

"In the face of these fresh crimes committed by Turkey, the allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold all members of the Government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres."

MASSACRES BY WHOLESALE.

Turks and Kurds Have Killed Thousands Since the War Began.

One of the first sparks fanned into flame in the East by the European War was that of the old hatred between the Armenian Christians in Asiatic Turkey and Persia and the Mohammedan Turks and Kurds.

By the middle of February reports of the slaughter of Armenians began to come to America, and the days of 1895-6, when to be an Armenian Christian was to be in constant danger, were recalled.

SARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

ITALY DECLARES WAR UPON AUSTRIA; GERMANY WITHDRAWS HER ENVOY; ITALIAN CHASSEURS EXPEL INVADERS

CLASH NEAR ALPINE PASS

Patrol Force Which Entered Italy Driven Back Across the Border.

800,000 TEUTONS MASSED

German General Staff May Conduct the Operations and Attempt a Crushing Blow.

KAISER'S OFFICERS AT TRENT

Italian Army, Intrenched, Awaits with Enthusiasm Order to Attack Foe.

KING TO GO TO THE FRONT

Princes Rush to Join Army as Privates—Mayor of Rome and Three Sons with Colors.

ROME, May 23.—A clash, which is generally regarded here to be the first skirmish of the war, occurred today between Italian and Austrian troops at Forcellini di Montozzo, in the pass between Pont di Legno and Pejo. An Austrian patrol crossed the frontier, but was attacked by Italian Alpine chausseurs and driven back over the border.

When the first great blow will be struck cannot be foretold, but after many months of preparation, the army, which has been greatly strengthened, and the navy are ready for whatever task may be set them. Exceedingly strong forces are in position all along the Austro-Italian frontier, on the Austrian side of which feverish preparations have been going on the last few days to make the fortifications as strong as possible and to clear the way for effective artillery action.

800,000 Teuton Troops Ready.

About 800,000 Bavarians and Hungarians have already been concentrated along or near the border, Austria insuring commissariat service for them.

Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army, had prepared for many years for this conflict, the belief is held here that the campaign will be conducted by the German General Staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory. Should such an attempt fail, the Austrians and Germans would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain invasion.

The Austrian defenses are particularly strong and have been constructed everywhere, even along the Dalmatian coast, which is already protected by fixed and floating mines and guarded by a dozen submarines, carrying German officers and sailors.

The Austrian fleet is centred at Pola, with only a few torpedo boats and destroyers at Cattaro and Spalato. Other Austrian warships are in the Dalmatian Archipelago, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic Sea. Naval men here do not consider it likely that the Austrian fleet will leave Pola unless forced by an Italian attack.

Call to Colors Causes Sensation.

Great gitation was caused throughout Rome yesterday when all the street corners were placarded with manifestos calling to arms all men born in the years 1876 to 1895.

Although the measure had been expected at any moment for the last fortnight, a crowd of persons gathered at each corner to read the manifesto. The crowds were so great that in some points in the centre of the city traffic was interrupted.

Advices from Udine say that the last men called to the colors in that vicinity were ordered to bring with them not only shoes, but food for three days.

Priests Ask Leave to Enlist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A decree has been issued indicating Italy's intention to seize all Austro-German steamers taking refuge in Italian ports since the outbreak of war.

"The Pope has ordered the hospices of Santa Marta, an annex of the Vatican, and seven seminaries and colleges, including the German South American colleges, to be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross organization

Continued on Page 2.

Text of the Formal Declaration of War Presented by Italy to Austria-Hungary

VIENNA, May 23, (via Amsterdam and London, May 24.)—The Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador to Austria, presented this afternoon to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the following declaration of war:

Vienna, May 23, 1915.

Conformably with the orders of His Majesty the King, His august Sovereign, the undersigned Ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, the following communication:

"Declaration has been made, as from the fourth of this month, to the Imperial and Royal Government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Imperial and Royal Government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

"The Government of the King, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations.

"His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His Excellency, the Foreign Minister, that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Rome, and he will be obliged to His Excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him.

AVARNA.

11 NATIONS NOW INVOLVED IN WAR

Washington Expects Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece Soon to Join the Allies.

TRADE PROBLEMS CREATED

Switzerland, Now Isolated, Must Look to Italy for Means to Get in Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Official confirmation of the declaration of war by Italy against Austro-Hungary had not reached Washington tonight, but the press dispatches on the subject and other developments today greatly interested officials and diplomats. As soon as authoritative confirmation comes from either side that the fromal declaration of war has been issued President Wilson will add another to his already long list of proclamations of neutrality. In this new proclamation the United States Government will go on record as a neutral as between Italy and the dual monarchy.

In diplomatic circles here it is predicted that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece soon will enter the war, following the lead of Italy, and that they will all go on the side of the Allies in the order named. It has been the belief in well-informed diplomatic circles for two months that the entry of Greece into the war awaited the attitude of Italy. Now that the Italians are in the conflict and will figure in the general peace conference that will be held after the war for remaking the map of Europe, it is argued that the Greeks cannot now long remain out in view of the reckoning that will be had when hostilities cease regarding the new status to be established in the Near East.

The statement was made here tonight that the Bulgarians could not afford to remain out of the war or to enter it except on the side of the Allies with Serbia and Italy already on that side and Romania and Greece as prospective participants poined with them. It was furthermore pointed out that the situation had now so shaped itself that Bulgaria, taking advantage of the Italian declaration and the prospect of the participation of Roumania, would feel justified in joining the Allies and going against Turkey in an attempt to take Adrianople—the goal of the Bulgarians in the Balkan war.

There are now eleven nations engaged in war or involved in declarations of war since Aug. 1 last. They are Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Turkey, Serbia, Italy, and Montenegro. With Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece entered, the total number of involved nations would be increased to fourteen.

One of the subjects on which information is awaited with much interest here is the attitude of Italy toward the naval operations of the Allies, whether Italy will subscribe to the order-in-council making impossible all commercial intercourse with Germany and Austria through the Mediterranean and whether the same rigid rules as to contraband will be enforced by the Italian fleet as by the Anglo-French fleet.

The situation of Switzerland is likely to be a cause of much concern, for should the same rules as to ultimate destination of cargoes be put into effect with respect to shipments consigned for transshipment through Italian ports, as imposed by the Allies, the little republic, isolated in the centre of Europe without a sea outlet, may suffer seriously. Already there has been much difficulty in getting supplies to Switzerland, and it is believed Switzerland will press hard for arrangements with the French and Italian Governments to obtain products, giving guarantees against re-exportation.

The cutting off of commerce to Germany and Austria through the Mediterranean, it is thought in allied quarters here, will soon be seriously felt by the central powers, and may even compel

Continued on Page 2.

4-POWER ENTENTE AS ALLIANCE DIES

Italy Joins Great Britain, France, and Russia in a New Compact.

FORMAL ACTION IS TAKEN

Terms of Italy's Participation in the War Signed and Sealed as Teuton Envoys Depart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon received the German Ambassador, Prince von Bülow. The latter did not stay long. His visit was practically one of formal leave taking.

What actually took place at the final interview is not stated, but when the Kaiser's emissary came downstairs from the Foreign Office he looked pale and excited and seemed to have lost his habitual calm look of confidence. As he turned into the Via Venti Settembre he was swinging his walking stick and muttering to himself. He entered a covered automobile at a short distance from the Consulate and drove toward the German Embassy.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, also paid a hurried farewell visit to Signor Sonnino. The colloquy between the Italian Foreign Minister and the Vienna envoy was even briefer than that with Prince von Bülow. The departing Austrian barely stayed five minutes. On leaving, he hurried away, absent mindedly carrying his hat in his hand until he reached the foot of the great staircase giving access to the Minister's office.

Signor Sonnino then received the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors. As a result of this official interview, I am able to state that the hitherto existing Triple Entente has from today become the Quadruple Entente. This first official meeting between the representatives of the newly born alliance was most cordial. The basis of Italy's active co-operation, economic, naval, and military, was settled, signed, and sealed. Due notice of Italy's action will be given to neutral powers. From today Italy is with her new allies whole-heartedly, with her national soul, her national sword, and her national purse.

HATE FOE "UNUTTERABLY."

Austrians Furious at What Is Called Italy's Treacherous Surprise Attack.

AMSTERDAM, May 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung today prints a telegram received from Vienna saying:

"The exasperation and contempt which Italy's treacherous surprise attask and her hypocritical justification arouse here (Vienna) are quite indescribable.

"Neither Serbia nor Russia, despite a long and costly war, is hated. Italy, however, or rather those Italian would-be politicians and business men who offer violence to the majority of peaceful Italian people, are so unutterably hated with the most profound honesty that this war can be terrible."

BARS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Italy to Adopt Press Bureau System of Britain and France.

TURIN, Italy, May 23.—Commander in Chief Cadorna, Premier Salandra, and Foreign Minister Sonnino have agreed, says the Stampa, that no war correspondents shall be allowed with the Italian Army.

The Italian Press Bureau is to operate in the same manner as do those in France and Great Britain.

TEUTON ENVOYS TAKE LEAVE

Von Macchio Receives Passports; Von Buelow to Go With Him.

ENVOYS TO POPE GO ALSO

Italian Ambassador to Austria Gets Word to Withdraw from Vienna.

WHOLE NATION REJOICING

Rome Ablaze with Flags and Great Crowds Parade to National Airs of the Allies.

30,000 ITALIANS PRISONERS

Detained in Germany and Austria, Although Enemy Nationals Are Allowed to Leave Italy.

ROME, May 23.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. Official announcement of the declaration of hostilities was made by the Government last night at 8:15 o'clock, simultaneously with the issuance of an order for general mobilization. The state of war begins tomorrow.

Passports were handed to Baron von Macchio, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and he will leave tonight or tomorrow morning.

Three special trains have been held in readiness, one for Baron von Macchio, one for Prince von Bülow, and the Prussian Envoy to the Holy See, and the third for the Bavarian Envoy to the Quirinal and the Vatican.

The Italan Ambasador at Vienna, the Duke of Avarna, has been recalled.

Enthusiastic Throughout the Country.

Although drastic action has been loked for momentarily, Italians of all classes were electrified by the swiftly moving events. Reports from all towns in Italy say that the decree of mobilization was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Processions and demonstrations were held in all towns, the people acclaiming the King and wishing victory for the country.

In some places portraits of the King and Queen were carried triumphantly through the streets by crowds singing the national airs and war songs popular with their grandfathers and fathers who fought in 1848, 1859, 1860 and 1866, or who climbed the scaffolds to meet the Austrian executioners.

In Rome early this morning great crowds gathered around the Quirinal to await the ministers who called on the King for the purpose of discussing the situation and signing decrees. When Premier Salandra and Signor Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, left the palace the people cheered them enthusiastically. The troops changing guards at the Royal Palace were the object of a stirring manifestation amid "Vivas" for the army and for war.

General Zuppeli, Minister of War, and Vice Admiral Viale, Minister of Marine, remained with the King for a considerable time after the others left, and later they had a conference with Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff, and Vice Admiral Phaon di Revel, Chief of the Naval Staff.

From Germany come reports that considerable resentment is felt in official circles there against what is alleged to be the obstinacy of the Austrian diplomacy responsible for the failure of the negotiations with Italy initiatew by Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador. The suggestion had even been made that Austria should be left alone to fight Italy, but pledges taken by the German General Staff and by the German Emperor personally with Emperor Francis Joseph resulted in the triumph of those advocating Austro-German solidarity, even in a new war against Italy.

According tot the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as though they were merelytaking their Summer vacations before the regular time. It had been urged by some that the Italian Government move energetically with respect to these diplomatic representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the Law of Guarantees remains untouched.

Alarming reports have been received

from the Italian border towns that Italian residents in the Austrian Tyrol are experiencing great difficulty in returning to Italy, and in many cases have been placed under arrest.

Austria Gets War Declaration.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Italian Ambassador at Vienna yesterday (Sunday) afternoon presented a formal declaration of war to Baron Burian von Rajece, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

This announcement is made in a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, sent by way of Amsterdam.

A Stefani dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Foreign Minister sent on Sunday a circular dispatch to the Italian representatives abroad, detailing the negotiations with Austria and declaring that the Royal Government, supported by the Parliament and the natiton, had decided to avoid all delay, and had therefore notified the Austrian Ambassador that he must consider a state of war as existing from tomorrow, (Monday.)

GERMANY ORDERS VON BUELOW AWAY

Takes Prompt Action Upon Hearing of Italy's Declaration Against Her Ally.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—A Berlin official dispatch, received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam and dated yesterday, says:

"The Italian Government today caused to be declared through the Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Duke of Avarna, that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The Italian Government, by this inexcusable attack against the Dual Monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, her alliance with Germany.

"The loyal relationship existing conformably with the treaty between Austria-ungary and the German Empire, and still form firmly welded by the comradeship of arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and his desertion to the enemies' camp.

"The German Ambassador, therefore, has received instructions to leave Rome conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador."

REFUSED ITALY'S DEMAND.

Austria Would Not Give Pledge to Respect Integrity of Serbia.

ROME, May 23.—The Tribuna, answering the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which published a semi-official German statement in defense of Austria of the accusations contained in the Italian Green Book, says that the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, before his death, asked Austria if she were ready to pledge herself to respect in an absolute way the sovereignty of Serbia.

Austria refused, which meant, says the Tribuna, that while ready to appear to respect the territorial integrity she was planning to make Serbia a vassal State, which gradually would have ended like Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ROME SHOWS ITS JOY AT WAR.

All Houses and Vehicles Decorated with Flags as Crowds Parade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 23.—Crowds that fill the streets, flags hanging from every house and decorating automobiles and all other vehicles, and jubilant demonstrations in various parts of the city would lead a stranger to think that Rome was celebrating some national holiday instead of the entrance of the nation on a war that will be terrible, costly, and perhaps long.

As I telegraph, the strains of the Garibaldi hymn and Royal march are mingling with those of "La Marseillaise" and British national anthem as a great crowd of men and women marches by the windows.

But many sober faces, as well as excited ones, are seen as some families have sent all their menfolk to the aid of the fatherland. Most of the men of fighting age who were not called to the colors have volunteered.

The royal family is exceedingly popular, as all the Princes of the House of Savoy of fighting age are engaging in the war. The Duke of Aosta and the Count of Turin are already with their regiments, and the Duke of the Abruzzi is with the navy, while the younger Princes are either in the army or the navy. The people, as a whole, are turning with confidence to the Duke of the Abruzzi, who during the war in Tripoli showed himself so competent, notwithstanding that he was hampered continuously by Italy's observance of the Triple Alliance, which allowed Austria to interfere, because of the famous Seventh Article, which Austria interpreted quite differently when she attacked Serbia and Italy objected.

Although Italians as a whole have not interfered with the liberty of action of Germans and Austrians in this country, Italians in Germany and Austria have been subjected to indignities similar to those suffered by British and French who happened to be in those countries when war was declared—such as the withholding of passports, the stoppage of refugees at the frontier, and refusal to furnish food.

WELCOMES ITALY AS AN ALLY.

London Press Comment on Her Entrance Into the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Morning Post says: "The people of this country will welcome Italy as ally, not merely because of the new strength given to Allies 'arms, but because of the old amity and understanding between the British and Italian nations. We are proud to have the Italians fighting with us in the great cause of liberation, a cause the vindication of which must have such far-reaching consequences for the destiny of Italy.

"All the great powers that stand for freedom are now ranged side by side in one camp, and it would be difficult indeed to believe that such a combination could fail to be victorious. But for us in this country the adhesion of Italy to our cause should be the occasion not for slackened, but for increased effort. More is at stake now than ever, and the hour calls for the utmost strength that we can put forth."

PAPAL PROTEST EXPECTED.

Expulsion of Envoys to the Vatican the Occasion of It.

PARIS, May 23.—A dispatch to The Temps from Rome, says:

"It is stated that Pope Benedict has prepared a document which will be made public as soon as war is formally declared between Italy and Austria, justifying the Vatican for its decision to maintain absolute neutrality, but leaving Italian Catholics free to act according to their own desires, without engaging the responsibility of the Holy See.

"It is said that the Pope will protest formally against the expulsion of the Austrian Ambassador and the German Ministers accredited to the Vatican, declaring that it is contrary to the guarantee."

REIGN OF TERROR AT TRIESTE.

Houses Abandoned and Sacked—Italians Held as Hostages in Trent.

UDINE, Italy, May 23.—Terror reigns among the inhabitants of the Austrian seaport of Trieste, according to reports received here. Houses have been abandoned by the people, and some buildings have been sacked. Police and soldiers are said to be in control everywhere in the city.

An unknown person during the night succeeded in climbing the dome on the Basilica of San Giusto, the loftily situated cathedral in Trieste, and planted the Italian tricolor at the top. Austrian gendarmes this morning removed the flag.

Fugitives from Austria continue to arrive at Udine by hundreds.

GENEVA, May 23.—Crowds of Italian women, children, and old men, mostly peasants of the Adige River Valleys, are arriving aftoo in the Engadine district, in a lamentable state, after crossing the Bernina and Muretto Mountain passes, which are under a deep snow.

VERONA, Italy, May 23.—In all the leading towns of the Province of Trent Austrian police are reported to have arrested prominent persons whose names had been included in the list of hostages prepared some time ago.

Houses in the vicinity of the forts of Trent, Pergine, Gardolo, and Mottarello have been blown up by the Austrian military authorities. In the forests and valleys trees have been destroyed, so as to give a free range for the artillery.

Austrians are reported to have mined the monument erected at Trent to Dante and to have declared that it will be blown up if Italian troops approach the city.

A dispatch from Pola says the workmen in the dock yards there revolted, and many of them were shot and killed. The survivors of the outbreak were sent to a prison in Bohemia.

At Zara, Spalato, and Sebenico, three towns in Dalmatia, all the Italian notables are said to have been arrested, and the other Italians have been ordered to leave within a day.

GREEK WAR PARTY GAINS.

Return of Venizelos Seems Imminent —Rumania Hesitating.

LONDON, May 23.—Greece, whose anxiety over the illness of King Constantine has been increased by the bulletin issued today, is closely following the situation as regards the relations between Austria and Italy, and dispatches from Athens say that the war party is now gaining in strength, and that the recall of ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos is imminent.

Roumania, on the other hand, seems anxious to ascertain the outcome of the great Galician battles before she makes her decision, while Bulgaria is waiting for more definite results of the attack on the Dardanelles.

AMERICANS OFFER AID.

Red Cross Section Volunteers Services to Italian Government.

GENOA, (via Paris,) May 23.—The American section of the Red Cross, which arrived here aboard the steamship Canopic, may see service with the Italian Army. This section was on its way to Budapest, but learning of the state of war in Italy, the Americans telegraphed to the Italian Government, placing themselves at the disposal of Italy.

AUSTRIA'S GREAT SEA BASE.

Pola, Old Pirate Stronghold, Frowns on Italian Coast.

In a bulletin recently issued the National Geographic Society gives the story of Pola, the great Austrian naval station, which is described as "the Heligoland of the Austrians." Pola is only a few hours from the east coast ports of Italy.

"Pola," the bulletin reads, "which is the chief naval station and arsenal of the Dual Monarchy and one of the best-protected ports in the world, may soon become known wherever war correspondence is read as the most vital strategic point on a new, wide-sweeping battle front. For Pola is the Heligoland of the Austrians toward their Italian neighbors; and, in case of a rupture between these peoples, it would be Austria's most powerful advanced base.

"Pola lies at the southern apex of the Istrian Peninsula, about fifty-three miles south of Trieste. Its almost completely land-locked harbor is one of the finest of Europe, and upon its roomy, well-guarded surface a great fleet could ride safely at anchor. The harbor has an area of three and one-third square miles, while beyond the channel entrance is a forewater dominated by the guns of the Brionian Islands.

"History begins for this little-known city with its first capture by the Romans in 178 B. C. Pola has been a war port since its appearance in the ancient chronicles. It was once the strongest and wildest of those Istrian pirate retreats, where the rebellious spirts of the Roman world-empire gathered, and whence they made their raids upon the rich commerce that flowed from every Eastern Mediterranean port to Rome. The Romans destroyed the place. Under the Emperor Septimus Severus, A. D. 193-211, it again became an important war harbor, and its city grew to 50,000 inhabitants. The trade rivals, Venice and Genoa, fought each other for its possession, as it was a key to the freedom of the Adriatic. Destroyed by the Genoese in 1379, it continued under the sovereignty of Venice until 1797, when it fell to Austria upon the dismemberment of the Venetian State.

"Pola now numbers about 50,000 people, 40 per cent. of whom are Italians and the rest largely Serbo-Croat. The city lies at the head of the Bay of Pola, sheltered and screened by rugged heights. It is defended by a very extensive and modern system of fortifications, defenses prepared upon a scale fitted to the importance of the harbor. The mountains around it conceal powerful batteries that overlook the town and harbor, while the chain of defensive works is continued to the entrance waters and to the nearby islands. The passage to the bay is guarded by two strong forts.

"At Pola are situated the principal dockyards, dry docks, and repair shops of the Austrian Navy, together with technical and scientific institutions connected with the Admiralty. Its arsenals contain vast naval stores equal to the outfitting of a large fleet. There are large naval and infantry barracks, and several well-equipped hospitals here. If Austria and Italy go to war, Pola may become the most interesting point throughout the basin of the Mediterranean."

30,000 ITALIANS ARE HELD PRISONERS

Rome Astounded by Report of Action by German and Austrian Governments.

ITALIAN RESIDENTS HUNTED

All Austrians and Germans on Soil of Italy Protected and Their Departure Permitted.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 23.—The report reaching Rome that the German and Austrian Governments have prevented 30,000 Italians from leaving the territory of those countries has created a profound impression here. The Giornale d'Italia declines to believe the truth of this report, not only because this would be opposed to the rights of nations, but for the reason that the Italian Government not only permitted the departure of Austrians and Germans from Italian soil, but protected these nationals.

From the Austrian side of the frontier news reaches Udine that the Italian residents are actually being hunted and that the fate of 600 who left Trieste, hoping to reach Italy, is unknown, and that the greatest anxiety for their safety is felt.

At Rovigno, in Istria, sixty-two Italian citizens have been arrested. These include the Mayor, Signor d'Avanzo, and the Secretary of the municipality. All Italian citizens residing near the fortifications of Pola have been taken into custody by the police, and at Cormons, on the frontier, 1,000 Italians, for the most part women and children, have been concentrated and prevented from leaving the territory.

A Verona dispatch says that Mario Weber of Trieste, who notwithstanding his German name was an ardent Italian, enlisted in the French Army when the war began. He was made prisoner by the Germans, and when it was learned that he had resided in Trieste he was handed over to the Austrian authorities and was yesterday hanged at Linz.

The population of the town of Trent, one of Austria's strongly fortified towns, has been reduced one-fifth during the last two days. The inhabitants have been terrified by the explosion of mines, with which the military authorities were destroying houses, bridges, and everything within the fortified zone that might interfere with future artillery action. The remainder of the residents of Trent have bene notified to be in readiness to leave instantly.

Strict Rules for Foreigners.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Paris,) May 23.—The strictest precautions are being taken with regard to foreigners entering Italy. Those already resident, who desire to remain, must have permission from the central Police Department in their neighborhood, and fill out a form, giving full particulars and reasons.

Seven thousand persons have already presented requests. These include many Americans and British subjects, and the stream of applicants continues without cessation. Meanwhile various suspected individuals have been arrested.

TEUTONIC WAR STAFF ARRIVES AT TRENT

Italian Troops, Intrenched and Holding Bridges, Expect an Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austro-German General Staff arrived at Trent yesterday.

The enthusiastic Italian army is intrenched and ready, expecting an attack.

The mobilization orders have caused great enthusiasm in the frontier towns and the Italian lake district. The military are in possession of the trains and bridges, and a severe surveillance is exercised on the Swiss frontier.

From Munich and Innsbruck German troops are pouring toward the Italian frontier. The Austrians have mounted artillery on the Alpine passes, which are under deep snow. They have blown up the railway lines and bridges and cut telegraphs and telephones.

On the frontier several unimportant outpost fights have occurred.

It is confirmed that Switzerland will act for Germany in Italy and for Italy in Germany.

The Swiss Government, having received assurances that the four frontiers will be respected, views the situation calmly.

PRINCES OF ITALY JOIN AS PRIVATES

Rome's Mayor With the Colors—Montenegrin Princess a Nurse.

PARIS, May 23.—Princess Natalie of Montenegro, sister-in-law of Queen Helena of Italy, has been enrolled as a nurse in the Italian Army, says a dispatch from Rome to the Paris Temps.

Among the members of the Roman aristocracy who have volunteered to serve in the ranks, the dispatch adds, are Prince Colonna, the three sons of Duke Sforza, the son of Prince Aldobrandini, the Princes Lancellotti, the Prince Altieri, the two Princes Torlonia, the Prince Boncompagni, the two Princes Caffarelli, the four Princes Ruspoli, the three Princes Rospigliosi, the two Princes Caetani di Sermoneta, and the Princes Centotl.

ROME, May 23.—Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, has resumed his post in the army as a Major of cavalry and has started for the front, where his three sons have preceded him.

About half of the Aldermen of Rome, it is estimated, have re-entered the army, and two-thirds of the members of the Municipal Council have volunteered for military duty.

General Asinari, who was severely wounded in the war against Austria in 1866 while leading a brilliant charge at Custozza, and was placed on the retired list a few years ago because he alluded in a speech to his hope that the tricolor would be planted on Italian land beyond the frontier, has been recalled to the service.

ITALY DECLARES WAR CLASH NEAR BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

with the view of their conversion into military hospitals.

"Many priests, who have been exempted from military service, have asked to be allowed to enlist as volunteers."

ITALY'S KING TO LEAD THE TROOPS TO WAR

Victor Emmanuel Probably Will Follow the Example of His Grandfather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Daily Chronicle says "King Victor Emmanuel will probably follow the example of King Albert of Belgium and lead his troops in the field and inspire them as did his grandfather of the same name, who with the aid of Cavour and Garibaldi, united the dozen divisions of Italy under the white cross of the House of Savoy.

"It would be one of the many historical coincidences of this war if it should happen that next month found Victor Emmanuel III. not a whit less idolized by his country than was his celebrated forefather, and leading an army to the honorable reclamation of that part of the old Latin soil still held by the Austrians."

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent says that King Victor Emmanuel has signed a patriotic appeal to the people, extoling the glories of his ancestors and explaining the necessity of liberating their brethren who are "groaning under Austrian slavery." The appeal requests all classes of Italians to do their duty for the fatherland and to pray for the success of Italian arms.

"The King," continues the correspondent, "has ordered all the royal Princes holding commands to start immediately for the front. The Pope has authorized the clergy to offer public prayers for an Italian victory. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere."

ROME, May 23.—It is asserted that the Prince of Wied, former ruler of Albania, has requested that he be transferred to the staff of the Teutonic army which will fight against Italy.

ITALY'S NEW SEA FIGHTERS.

How Their Power Has Increased in Recent Years.

The Scientific American printed last week an article on Italy's new navy, which has been actively developed since the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12. The writer says:

"The first dreadnought of the Italian Navy was the Dante Alighieri, armed with twelve 12-inch guns, situated in four triple turrets.

"After the Dante Alighieri came the Giulio Cesare and two others of her type, the Leonardo da Vinci and the Conte di Cavour, all three of which have thirteen 12-inch guns instead of the twelve guns of the Dante Alighieri. The dreadnoughts of the Giulio Cesare type in the trial of their artillery gave most satisfactory results.

"The plans of the Leonardo da Vinci and her two sister ships were the work of Edoardo Masdea, whose early demise was a grave loss to Italian Navy engineering, he having designed more than one-half of the Italian fleet.

"The principal characteristics of the three dreadnoughts of the Giulio Cesare type are as follows: Length over all, 533 feet; beam width, 83 feet; displacement, 22,700 tons; speed, 22 knots. The principal battery consists of thirteen 12-inch guns, situated in three triple turrets and two twin turrets. The secondary battery is composed of eighteen 5-inch guns in casemates placed within armored bridge houses; twenty 3-inch guns, and three torpedo tubes. The armor protection consists of a complete armor belt about 10 inches thick, tapering at the stern and diminishing in thickness toward the upper part. The motive power is furnished by Parsons turbines, capable of developing 24,000 horse power. There is a normal fuel supply of 1,000 tons, and reserve bunkers with a capacity of another 1,500 tons.

"Two other dreadnoughts of nearly the same type as the Giulio Cesare are the Doria and the Duilio, launched over three years ago, and now practically completed. The displacement and principal battery are the same, but the secondary battery is composed of 6-inch guns instead of the 5-inch guns of the Giulio Cesare. These two sister ships are the work of the Government shipyards of Spezia and Castellamare di Stabia.

"From dreadnoughts Italy has progressed conclusively to superdreadnoughts. With these new ships—three in number—she has passed abruptly from the 12-inch gun to the 15-inch gun, without touching the intermediary calibre. Although Italy was the first to introduce triple turrets in the navy, in her new superdreadnoughts there is a return to twin turrets.

"The superdreadnoughts, one of which will bear a name of common interest to Italy and to the United States, that of Christoforo Colombo, will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and will be armed with eight 15-inch guns and eighteen 6-inch guns. The contract speed is twenty-five knots, but it is strongly hoped to increase this to twenty-eight knots.

"The great displacement of the superdreadnoughts is owing to their high speed and heavy protection, the ship's bottom also being protected against explosions under water. It is maintained that no foreign battleship of corresponding type and period will be able to compete with this new ship in armor protection, and she is expected to sustain the reputation of the Italian Navy for devoting especial attention to the problem of highest speed. This new type of ship is the work of Edgardo Ferrati, who succeeded Edoardo Masdea in the direction of the Corps of Italian Naval Engineering.

"Following on the new superdreadnought, studies will be initiated for the still greater battleship of the future, and the result will undoubtedly be a fresh achievement of Italian naval engineers, pioneers in resolving the most arduous problems of naval engineering and artillery. It should be remembered that the dreadnought type had its genesis in Italy in the Vittorio Emanuele type and its predecessors in the Duilio type of forty years ago. Between 1880 and 1890 the Italian Navy constructed the Lepanto and the Italia, of 16,000 tons displacement, armed with four 17-inch guns, and with a speed of eighteen knots; in 1888 Italy armed the Re Umberto type with four 14-inch guns.

"After all, allowing naturally for thirty years' progress in engineering and naval artillery, the superdreadnought is but a return to those first conception which at the time seemed almost sheer folly, but which now justly impose themselves on the navies of the world.

"The Italian Navy, seconded by the enthusiasm of a people that never seek to evade or refuse an appeal for the national defense, has won back her place in the Mediterranean, that classic Latin sea, of which she was once conqueror and possessor. No longer ambitious for dominion or possession, Italy intends only to hold her place with dignity and firmness in that sea which bathes her coast for more than 1,200 miles, and laps the shores of Libya, her new colonial possession."

ITALIANS HERE TALK NOTHING BUT WAR

Great Crowds Are Out, Mingling American Flags with Those of Italy.

"MOVIES" STIR ENTHUSIASM

But Everywhere Sunday Passes with Good Order—Women's Faces Are Serious.

Standing where Spring Street touches Mulberry Street, yesterday afternoon, and looking south it was possible to see between 50,000 and 100,000 Italians, and all of them talking "guerra." For these thousands who stood on corners, in the middle of the street, gathered in front of and on the stoops, there was but one topic of conversation, and that was the entry of Italy into the war on the side of the Allies.

As it was in Mulberry Street, so it was in Mott Street and in Elizabeth Street, the other two downtown streets where nearly everybody is either Italian born or of Italian descent. Everybody, from the little girls in snowy white to the old men, was dressed up in his best. Here and there fluttered a tiny Italian flag, but there was always one, and generally two little American flags, to keep it company.

In the streets there were no noisy demonstrations for everybody had been expecting what has happened every day for months past. Nobody doubted the wisdom of the step that Italy has taken—at least nobody admitted any such doubts. It might not have been a safe thing to admit doubts in these crowds of intensely patriotic Latins. The talk was of the Italian King, the Duke of the Abruzzi, of General Cadorna, and of what everybody in the Italian quarter is convinced Italy and her allies are going to do to the Germans and the Austrians and the Turks.

And never were there better behaved crowds than the Italian throngs. The police of the Mulberry Street station bore witness to the truth of this. Not a single case of disorder marred the day. There was no wild parading and no demonstrations over the Italian colors. As a matter of fact there were many more American than Italian flags in evidence.

In Cleveland Place, between Centre and Lafayette Streets, there was a more interesting crowd than any of the others in the quarter. It was made up almost entirely of Italian women and girls.

Nearly every face in this crowd was solemn, and there was little of the laughter and enthusiasm of the moving crowds in Mulberry, Elizabeth and Mott Streets. Most of the women had sons, grandsons, or relatives in the army of Italy, and it was easy to see that they were thinking of what the war might mean to their far-away kindred.

Facing Cleveland Place is the building in which the Italian Consul General has his offices. Most of yesterday consular attachés were hard at work. Since it became certain that Italy was going to war the Italian Consulate General has been one of the busiest places in New York, as in New York alone there are more than 200,000 Italian army and navy reservists, and the Consulate General keeps track of every one of these men.

In the Italian quarter on the upper east side the scenes were like those in the downtown district, and, as was the case downtown, the people were orderly and careful to stay within the bounds of the law.

There was one place, however, where there was noise aplenty, and that was every Italian moving picture theatre in the city. Down town there are three big ones, and all of them showed war pictures and between films they threw on the screens pictures of the King and of those who are army and navy heroes in the Italian world today. Above the entrances of the theatres the signs all announced war pictures. There was not a moment from noon to closing time last night when these theatres were not packed by enthusiastic Italians.

It was noted that the Italians took their places in the bulletin board armies yesterday, and as a result of the influx of new blood the arguments became more heated, but the police were alert, and every row was nipped in the bud. The Germans in the crowds bitterly denounced their former allies for what they termed their "treachery," and the Italians promptly countered with the argument that Germany had broken her treaty respecting the neutrality of Belgium and Italy was much more justified in breaking away from the Triple Alliance. If the Belgian treaty was a "scrap of paper," so was that which had bound Italy and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The only police record of a fight, due to the entrance of Italy into the war, came from New Jersey. Over there Christopher Steuben, 25 years old, and Theodore Yeupeman, 24 years old, both of 1,328 Newkirk Street, Union Hill, went to the North Bergen Police Station last night and asked for the arrest of Eugenio Paylis, 23 years old, on a charge of battery. In corroboration of their charge against Paylis, the two men pointed to various bruises and lacerations of the face which had been bandaged by Dr. J. Clement Justin.

When they were questioned as to the cause of the fight, Steuben and Yeupeman said that Paylis was an Italian and that they had told him that when the war was over there would not be a "wop" left in Italy. Steuben added that Paylis asserted that one Italian was as good as two Germans and started to attack them, beating Steuben severely and then assailing Yeupeman. The police advised Steuben and Yeupeman to appeal to the Recorder for a warrant.

ITALY'S AIR FLEET FOURTH IN NUMBERS

New Belligerent Has Big Force of Dirigibles and Aeroplanes for Land and Sea Work.

Italy's air force ranks fourth numerically—right after England, Germany, and France. Two successful types of airships have been evolved—the Brigata specialisti (non-rigid) and the Forlanini (semi-rigid) types.

Captains Crocco and Ricaldoni, having achieved fame in aero-dynamic research work, were assigned to develop the first Italian military dirigible in 1904. Its trial in 1908 was satisfactory. The type was improved into the P class of Italian dirigibles. The P-1, in 1909, flew from Bracciano to Naples, a three-hour trip. The P-2 the next year flew from Rome to Venice, crossing the Appenines. The construction of a fleet of dirigibles was decided upon in 1911. Three types were constructed—the small type, (P class,) a medium, (M class,) and a large, (G class,) ranging from 2,500 cubic meters capacity to more than 20,000 cubic meters.

When the Italo-Turkish war began several Ps and an M were shipped to Libya. They proved of great value in the military operations in Africa.

Enrico Forlanini's Leonardo da Vinci having proved a successful example of the semi-rigid airship, the citizens of Milan bought a ship from him and presented it to the Government, calling it the Citta di Milano, in 1913. Another Forlanini type has been added to the fleet.

The most recent additions have been a 40,000 cubic meter Brigata Specialisti, called the G-1, and a speedy V-1, built by the same establishment, after plans by an aerial engineer named Verduzio. The craft can make ninety kilometers an hour. Eleven dirigible sheds are scattered over Italy.

The Italian aeroplane fleet, which was a factor in the Libya victory, sonsists of fifteen land and two sea squadrons, each of ten machines, seven active and three in reserve. The personnel consists of ten pilots, officers and non-commissioned officers, and fifty enlisted men, (mechanics.)

The land squadrons are made up of armed scouts with machine guns and gun spotters. Sixty fast monoplane "spotters" recently were delivered to the army. Many powerful armored "bombardiers" are under construction. The new Caproni bombardier-plane is a biplane, armored and carrying a one-inch quick-fire gun in front. It can make seventy-five miles an hour and can stay aloft twenty-five hours.

Only four types of machines are used in the Italian service, although many older types are used in the aviation schools. The four are the national Caprini, the Savoia-Farman, the Sit-Blériot, and Nieuport-Macchi. The sea squadrons use Borel monoplanes and Bossi, Curtiss, and Farman-Savoia biplanes. The two sea squadrons have bases at Venice and Naples.

The larger airships of the Italian fleet are as follows:

Name, Date, Type.	Length.	Capacity, Cu. M.	Speed, Km.
G-1, 1914, Brig.	..	40,000	85
V-1, 1915, Verduzio	90m.	15,000	90
Citta di Milano, 1913, Forlanini	72m.	12,000	70
X, 1914, Forlanini	72m.	12,000	70
M-4, 1914	..	.....	..
M-3, 1914, Brig.	83m.	12,000	70
M-2, 1912	..	.....	..
M-1, 1912	..	.....	..
Parseval-17, 1912, Parseval	85m.	9,600	70
Parseval-19, 1914, Parseval	85m.	10,000	75
P-4, 1913, Brig.	63m.	4,700	60

The rating in airships is as follows:

Germany	396,000 cu. m. in 18 airships
France	201,400 cu. m. in 15 airships
Italy	155,650 cu. m. in 12 airships
Russia	75,720 cu. m. in 11 airships
England	65,000 cu. m. in 9 airships
Japan	11,500 cu. m. in 2 airships

REVOLVERS AS "FOODSTUFFS."

200 Big Packing Cases from Spain for Germany Seized in Italy.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso, to Paris,) May 23.—Two hundred large packing cases from Barcelona, Spain, bound for Germany, recently were disembarked at Genoa. Labels on the boxes indicated that they contained foodstuffs. The German Consul at Genoa made great efforts to facilitate the dispatch of the cases to Germany.

Porters in moving the cases broke one of them open, and from it several heavy tin boxes fell. On examination it was found that the cases instead of food contained 2,000 revolvers.

'ITALIA IRREDENTA' CAUSE OF THE WAR

Austrian Sovereignty Over Italian Populations Long Resented.

HOW DIPLOMACY FAILED

Von Buelow's Vain Efforts to Thwart the Popular Will—Salandra's Policy Upheld.

The entrance of Italy into the world war which began last August brings the number of States engaged in the conflict up to eleven. Italy, allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882 in the Triple Alliance, was called upon last Summer to support the Germanic empires. She declined, and there began a series of diplomatic negotiations which soon resolved themselves into efforts on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary to induce Italy to remain neutral.

Prince von Bülow, an astute German statesman, whose wife is an Italian woman, was sent to Rome with instructions to do his utmost to save the situation. He labored indefatigably for months, but in vain. He offered Italy certain parts of Austrian territory as the price of her neutrality, but her answer was always "It is not enough." It now appears that Austria did not really believe that Italy would enter the field against her.

In the meantime there had arisen in Italy a war party led by the "Irredentists," which made its voice heard in no uncertain terms. Dispatches from Rome for months past have indicated that the sentiment for active participation in the war was stronger by far than that on the side of continued neutrality.

Salandra Cabinet Resigned

The Cabinet of Premier Salandra resigned early in May. This was the signal for violent demonstrations in many of the important cities of the Kingdom, all in favor of war. A wave of patriotic fervor swept the country, and the people were loud in their demands for a beginning of hostilities. Troops had to be called out to maintain order, and everybody and everything representing continued neutrality was denounced and decried. Even relatives of King Victor Emmanuel were hooted, and there was talk of revolution in the air. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary as burned in effigy in Rome, and ex-Premier Giolitti, leader of the pacifists, was driven into seclusion.

These evidences of the popular determination had their effect. The announcement was made that the Ministry of Premier Salandra would continue in office, whereupon there was instant calm throughout the country. Having gained their point, the people quieted down as quickly as they had risen to voice their determination, and turned their faces to await the call to arms.

For months the diplomatic exchanges between Vienna and Rome had been constant, but the most persistent efforts of the diplomats to keep Italy out of the war were futile. The Triple Alliance was denounced by Italy on May 4, but even after this diplomatic endeavors were continued, Austria offering Italy further concessions as late as May 10.

For "Unredeemed Italy."

One great purpose of Italy in entering the war is to gain possession of "unredeemed Italy," a sweep of Austrian territory to the north and east near the head of the Adriatic Sea. This region, which includes Trent and Trieste, is Italian in all but nationality. To attain it has long been her cherished ambition.

The territory in dispute may be defined roughly as the sections of Austria south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Austria, and Switzerland meet, eastward to the Carnic Alps, and thence southward along the Italian Alps, and again eastward so as to include Fiume. The first part of this territory forms a wedge penetrating Italy between Lombardy and Venetia and cutting Lake Garda, while the second portion includes the Peninsula of Istria, and runs northward to the Julian Alps, between the Tagliamento and Save Rivers. This territory is called "Italia irredenta," (unredeemed Italy,) because it once formed part of the Italian States of the Middle Ages, and because the majority of the people are of Italian stock. For the same reason the Dalmatian Islands are considered to be part of "Italia irredenta."

The district of the City of Trent, known in Italy as the Trentino, once formed part of the Roman colony of Tridentini, which in 1027 passed under the rule of a bishop and then, after various changes, came into possession of Austria, together with Lombardy and Venetia.

After the defeat of Austria in 1859 by Piedmont and France, and even after Piedmont had taken over Lombardy, and the Kingdom of Italy had been formed in 1861, Austria continued to hold Venetia, until her defeat in the Austro-German war of 1866 gave it to Italy. There was left in possession of Austria, however, the wedge of the Trent district, as a menace to Italy.

The territory to the eastward which Italy desires is principally Istria. In early days a part of the Republic of Venice, it passed to Austria, together with Dalmatia, with the abolition of the republic in 1797. In 1805 Austria was compelled by Napoleon to cede Istria to France, but in 1813 Austria seized it and has held it since that time.

Aside from the Dalmatian Islands, the territory sought by Italy includes about 8,000 square miles.

MAY MOBILIZE IN CANADA.

Transports Sought to Take 100,000 Italians Home to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, May 23.—How to handle the large number of Italian reservists on this continent, from the Yukon to Mexico, is exercising the minds of the authorities here. In the absence of General Hughes nothing definite could be ascertained tonight as to whether any steps had been taken by the Militia Department, but the expectation of officials is that mobilization of these reservists will take place in Canada.

It is thought probable that with reservists and volunteers at least 100,000 fighting Italians will flock to the colors in the United States and Canada, and that this immense force can only be handled by transports. Transports cannot go into a United States port to take soldiers to one of the belligerent nations, and so it is expected here that they will all come to Canada.

There are 45,411 Italians in Canada, according to the 1911 census, and it is estimated that about 5,000 of these are reservists. These will all join the colors and the expectation is that there will be 4,000 in addition, so that the Canadian Italian contingent should be about 9,000 fighting men.

11 NATIONS NOW INVOLVED IN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

a conclusion of peace earlier than might otherwise have been the case. The entrance of Rumania, shutting off a wheat supply from Southeastern Europe, would be another important factor. There long had been an understanding between Italy and Rumania, according to official information here, to enter the war at approximately the same time.

To only a narrow circle of officials has it been known that a tentative agreement was made with the Allies by Italy whereby the latter country would enter the war some time during May. This agreement is understood to have been signed late in April.

Just what arrangements for territorial division were made with the Allies in the event of victory is not known, but it is said that the opportunity offered for the satisfaction of Italy's national aspirations was far more acceptable than the offers by Austro-German plenipotentiaries.

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HINDENBURG KNOWS ITALY THOROUGHLY

As Well Acquainted with It as with Mazurian Lakes, Says Italian Newspaperman.

COMMANDER'S GREAT MIND

"A Storehouse of Tracts," Writes Correspondent After Interview with the Field Marshal.

That Field Marshal von Hindenburg knows Rome as well as he does his famous Mazurian Lakes, is the statement made recently by Cabasino Renda of the Giornale d'Italia of Rome, who accompanied the famous German commander on several of his campaigns in the eastern war zone. Not only does Hindenburg know Rome as well as any native, but he also has an intimate knowledge of practically all Italy, says Renda.

The article by Renda, in which he wrote of Hindenburg, appeared in a recent issue of the Giornale d'Italia, and it has been translated by the German Information Service, which gave out the English version a few days ago. Renda's article is, in part, as follows:

"The field marshal is thoroughly acquainted with Italy and especially with the City of Rome. We spoke of ancient and modern Rome, of its monuments and its streets. Hindenburg knows Rome as well as the region of the Mazurian Lakes. He spoke to me about the new sections of the city between the streets of Villa Malta and Porta Pia with the scientific exactness of a topographer and an accuracy in naming the streets which was positively startling. The man must have an iron memory.

"'Whoever concerns himself with strategy,' he observed with a glance at my astonished face, 'must have a a memory from which not even the smallest detail escapes, even though it is so easy to overlook a detail because of the endless amount of data and impressions which pile up in the brain. Strategy is based on detail.'

"After he had apprized me of the truth concerning the fables which are circulated about him in connection with his acquirement of his minute knowledge of the Mazurian lakes, he continued:

"'To be sure, I am really at home in East Prussia. I am an East Prussian myself, and I say it with pride, because I have in a certain sense defended my own house against the enemy.'

"The soul of the German Eastern General Staff," Renda continues, "is a trinity composed of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Hoffmann. Those are the three principal actors in the great drama which has been played on the arena between the Warth and the Vistula Rivers. And it is marvelous how simple and unaffected these three eminent men are.

"The nervousness which is swaying and troubling the entire world today has not found its way here. It is an effect of the school in which they were trained that the officers of the General Staff retain their calmness and cold-bloodedness in all situations.

"'A General Staff,' Hindenburg said to me, 'may not have any nerves, for a nervous General Staff spreads alarm and confusion throughout the entire army.'

"A nephew of the German Empress, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is a guest at Headquarters, also took part in the conversation. He asked me for information about the Italian volunteers who are fighting in France. Thus the conversation turned to Garibaldi, and I again had the opoprtunity of marveling at Hindenburg's wonderful memory.

"He spoke about the history of the Garibaldian battles with such accuracy in respect to dates, places, and figures of the fighting forces as if he were reading it all from a printed page. Among these masters of strategy who were sitting here the Garibaldian campaigns were discussed from the scientific military point of view with much warmth and interest.

"'Nowadays,' one of the Generals said, 'such methods of warfare are probably an impossibility.'

"'That is true enough,' said Hindenburg, 'but one of the coefficients of Garibaldi's successes was the enthusiasm, the sacred fire which was kindled from the consciousness that they were fighting for a holy and just cause. That is also helping us today, for we also fortunately have this consciousness.'

"The time for my departure had arrived. Hindenburg gave a glance at Ludendorff and remarked with a smile:

"'We must now retire, for we still have some work today. You have visited our front and have probably convinced yourself that preparedness means labor here.'

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HOW THE FORCE IS DIVIDED

Service Is Compulsory and 400,000 of the Country's Youths on an Average Join Yearly.

In 101 B. C., Caius Marius defeated and almost annihilated an army of Cimbri and Teutones—ancestors of the Germans of today—which was trying to invade Italy from the northwest. The battle took place at Vercelli, in Piedmont, between what is now Turin and Milan. Marius was hailed as the "savior of his country." He had performed a unique feat. Never before nor since has Italy been able to defeat an invading army in the north—from the days of Huns, Goths, and Vandals down to the time of Napoleon in 1800. The reason is quite simple. The approaches to Italy are beyond her frontier, and the Alps form thus a barrier, but not a rampart for her—a gate which opens inward, not outward.

Every Summer Italy holds her manoeuvres usually in Piedmont or Lombardy, and the invading army has always gained the victory—that is, an enemy coming from France or Switzerland would be likely to win in actual warfare. The same thing happened a few years ago when the manoeuvres were held eastward in Venetia and an imaginary army coming from the Austrian Trentino won.

But behind this obvious display of excellent tactics but useless strategy which Italy, as a faithful member of the Triple Alliance, periodically employed, there have been other manoeuvres conducted by small bodies of men, the results of which have been kept secret from foreign military attachés.

It is estimated that the total strength of the Italian Army is 3,300,202 when the reservists are utilized to their full strength, thus: Standing or permanent army, 300,000, peace footing, plus 434,401 reservists, making 734,401; mobile militia, 200,000 trained men, plus 120,170 reservists, making 320,170; territorial army of trained and untrained men, 2,275,631.

In Italy, as in most Continental countries, military service is compulsory and universal. According to the new regulations the period of liability to service is nineteen years and ends at the age of thirty-nine. Every year the young men who reach the age of twenty—they number about a round 400,000—are divided into three categories. The first and second are enrolled in the permanent army; but as this army has only 289,500 men in time of peace, the second category receives "unlimited leave." The men of the third are mustered into the territorial militia, which may be called upon only in case the country is threatened with invasion.

The term of service is two years for all arms. After that the men are transferred to the reserve, where they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. They then pass into the mobile militia, where they remain for four years. Then comes the transfer into the territorial militia, where they remain seven years, or until they are 39 years of age.

For the first eight years of their service the second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army, and during this period they are supposed to receive from two to six months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass into the mobile militia and then into the territorial militia under the same conditions and for the same periods as do those of the first category. Men of the third category who enter the territorial militia at once receive thirty days' training.

Although each regiment annually receives recruits from all parts of the country the brigades of these regiments change stations every four years, and the vacancies are filled up by reservists from the districts where they happen to be. A reservist returning to the army usually joins the unit with which he was originally associated.

Italy's field army consists in times of peace of twelve army corps and three cavalry divisions, which are now raised, respectively to fourteen and five. The commanders of the twelve original army corps, unless there have been recent changes, are:

Turin—Lieut. Gen. Brusati Riberto.
Allesandria—Lieut. Gen. Ragni.
Milan—Lieut. Gen. di Maio.
Genoa—Lieut. Gen. Masi.
Verona—Lieut. Gen. Aliprindi.
Bologna—Lieut. Gen. Nava.
Ancona—Lieut. Gen. Barattieri di S. Pietro.
Florence—Lieut. Gen. Della Noce.
Rome—Lieut. Gen. Frugoni.
Naples—Lieut. Gen. Grandi.
Bari—Lieut. Gen. Panizzardi.
Palermo—Lieut. Gen. Marini.

The Generals in command of the twenty-five military divisions are given as follows:

Turin—Lieut. Gen. Escard.
Novara—Major Gen. Nasalli Rocca.
Allesandria—Lieut. Gen. Prelli.
Cuneo—Lieut. Gen. Reisoli.
Milan—Lieut. Gen. Porro until a month ago, when he became sub-Chief of Staff.
Brescia—Major Gen. Roffi.
Piacenza—Lieut. Gen. Nicolis di Robilant.
Genoa—Lieut. Gen. Riggi.
Verona—Lieut. Gen. Petitti di Roreto.
Padua—Major Gen. Tettoni.
Bologna—Lieut. Gen. Ruelle.
Ravenna—Lieut. Gen. Cianleo.
Ancona—Major Gen. Druetti.
Chieti—Major Gen. Toscani.
Florence—Lieut. Gen. de Chaurand de Saint Druetti.
Leghorn—Lieut. Gen. Vallerls.
Rome—Lieut. Gen. Zoppi.
Perugia—Lieut. Gen. Piacentini Alberto.
Cagliari—Lieut. Gen. Cappello.
Naples—Major Gen. Piacentini.
Salerno—Lieut. Gen. D'Alessandro.
Barid—Lieut. Gen. Mazzoli.
Catanzaro—Major Gen. Scrivante.
Palermo—Lieut. Gen. Airaldi.
Messina—Major Gen. Trabucchi.

The Ninth Corps, stationed in the Roman district, has three divisions; all others have two. Each division, which has a war strength of 24,156 officers and men, 1,399 horses, and thirty guns, is made up of two brigades of infantry consisting of two regiments of three battalions each, and a regiment of field artillery of five batteries. In certain districts, however, in the north and on the sea coast, this distribution does not obtain, for mountain batteries, or heavy batteries, take the place of the field artillery, and the cavalry is sometimes replaced by the separate bodies, which will be described later. The infantry is armed with the Männlicher-Carano magazine rifle, 65 mm. calibre. The field artillery has the new model De Port, 75 mm. calibre. There is also the new 30-cm. siege howitzer.

There are four arms in the Italian Army—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers—besides separate bodies for special purposes, such as the aeroplane corps, the Bersaglieri, or mobile sharpshooters, with their picturesque costumes and hats with flowing plumes; the Cacciatori Alpini, or Alpine rangers, and finally the Carabinieri, or national police, from whose ranks many privates rise to become officers in the permanent army. The Alpine rangers are believed by many to be the most effective corps in the army. They would form the first line of defense in case of invasion. The infantry regiments are distinguished by numbers, as are also the cavalry, but the latter have as well special names taken from the places where they were originally formed or where they won fame in the wars for unification, such as the Aosta Cavalleria, the Novara Cavalleria, &c.

The engineer force is very well organized. It is arranged in six regiments, two of which are of pioneers, one regiment of pontoon troops, one regiment of telegraph troops, a regiment of sappers and miners, and a separate regiment of railway engineers.

The aeronautical service of the Italian Army has been steadily developed in the past few years. It consists of a specialist battalion of five companies, a flying battalion of two companies, which is understood to have been recently increased, and a growing number of field squadrons of seven aeroplanes each.

It is understood that there are now thirty of these field squadrons. This would give the Italian Army in the neighborhood of over 200 aeroplanes. Two years ago the Italian Army had nine dirigible airships, and this number has also been increased.

The cavalry is the aristocratic branch of the service, and its officers are usually from the old families, with plenty of money to spend for horses and entertaining. The officers are great sportsmen and take the lead in organizing games in the towns where they happen to be quartered, while in the cities the fact that a man is a cavalry officer gives him entrée into society without any further inquiry being made as to his antecedents.

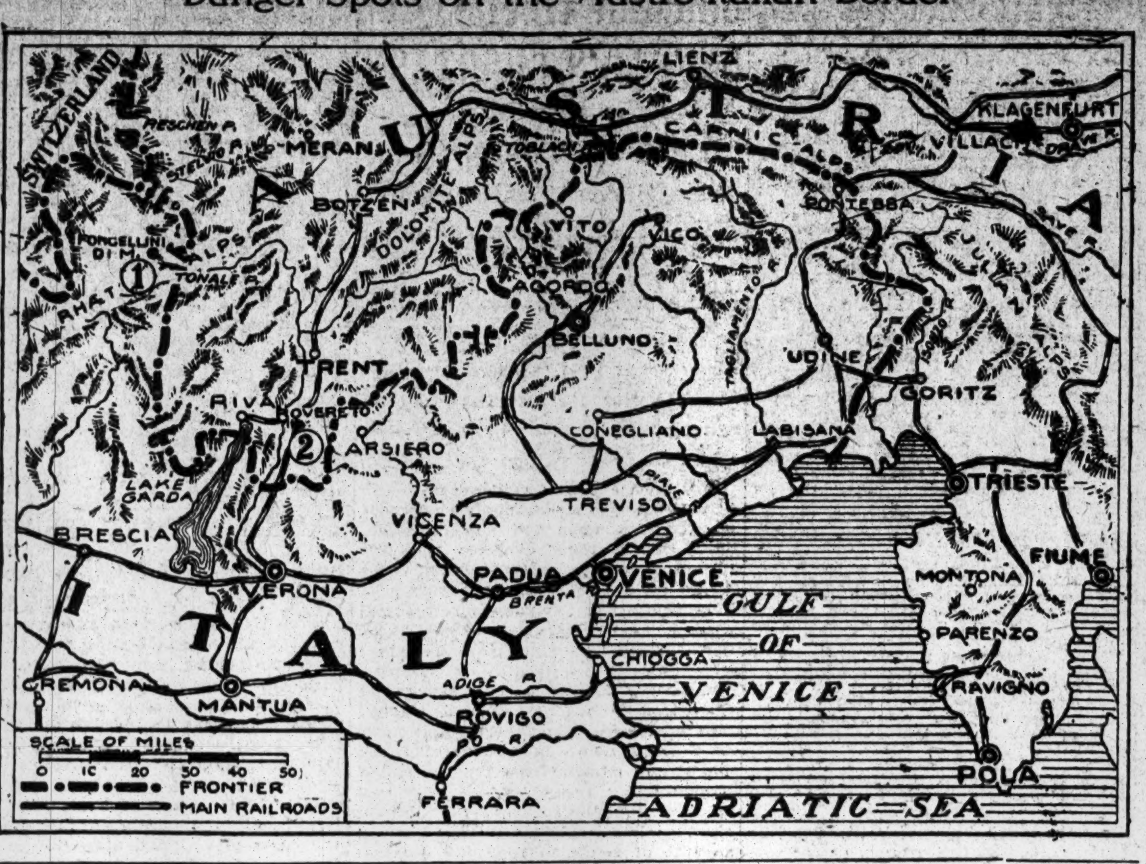
Infantry officers usually come from the middle classes, and socially have not the status of their colleagues in the cavalry. They make their way into society only through personal letters of introduction, except their general officers, who are received on the same plane with the cavalry. The infantry officers, having much time on their hands and small pay, drift about on the fringe of society, or, if ambitious, become students of the game of war. Other students, many of profound knowledge of military affairs, are to be found among artillery and engineer officers.

Until quite recently military service in Italy was not looked upon as the privilege of the citizen to defend his country or to add to her glory or her territory, but rather as an unpleasant necessity. The new army, however, has revived the traditions of the Wars of Unification, and the war with Turkey, as well as the preparations of the last few months, have done much to improve the national spirit. The army is an educator in two ways. In it illiterates are taught to write and read, and strong local or factional differences, which sometimes result in serious quarrels among the recruits, become modified under a common discipline. For a man who in civil life is proud to be a Piedmontese, a Venetian, a Tuscan, or a Neapolitan in the army is merely an Italian and a soldier.

To become an Italian officer two courses may be followed. The most popular way is through the military colleges of Turin, Modena, Pinerola, &c., where the course leading to a Second Lieutenancy takes three years. The final examinations for this rank are not very difficult, except for a commission in the artillery or engineers. The other way is to serve in the ranks, study, and then pass the necessary examinations. Many of Italy's best soldiers have risen in this way.

The army has lately become a popular institution. "Long live the army!" is the cry at all public demonstrations, even when the troops are called upon to put down riots, which is usually done with the greatest self-control on the part of the officers, who, when their work is done, are always the first to organize relief for the families of those who had been wounded or killed in the struggle. In the eyes of the people the army, particularly the carabinieri, represent the law. When a few years ago Sicily was placed under martial law the people petitioned the Government to send the carabinieri there. The work of this corps in putting down the criminal political associations of the Mafia in Sicily and the Camorra in Naples is a matter of thrilling history. And, although nearly every other department of the Government has been attacked by the press and many scandals have been unearthed, so far the army has suffered no reproach.

Danger Spots on the Austro-Italian Border



JUSTIFY USE OF GASES.

Germans Charge That British First Used Such Shells.

The following explanations and justifications of the Germans' use of asphyxiating gases has been circulated through the German newspapers by the official Wolff Telegraph Bureau.

"We are informed from the Great Headquarters:

"April 22: In a publication of April 21 the English Army administration complains that the Germans 'contrary to all laws of civilized warfare' used, at the re-occupation of Hill No. 60 southeast of Ypres, shells that developed asphyxiating gases upon bursting. As appears from the German official announcements, our enemies have been using this method for many months. They are, therefore, apparently of the opinion that what is permitted to them cannot be allowed to us. Such a view, which, to be sure, has not in this war the charm of novelty, we well understand, particularly in view of the fact that the development of German chemical science naturally enables us to adopt much more effective methods than the enemy; but we cannot share it.

"Besides, the citation of the laws of war does not apply. The German troops are firing no shells 'whose sole purpose is to spread asphyxiating or poisonous gases.' (Declaration at The Hague on July 29, 1899,) and the gases developed upon the bursting of the German shells, although they are felt far more disagreeably than the gases of the ordinary French, Russian, or English artillery shells, are nevertheless not as dangerous as these.

"Likewise, the smoke-developers used by us in fighting at close quarters are in no way a violation of the 'laws of war.' They produce nothing worse than an intensification of the effect that can be brought about by a lighted bundle of straw or wood. Inasmuch as the smoke produced is plainly visible also in the dark night, it is left to any one who wishes to withdraw in good time from the effects thereof."

AN ODD DEATH NOTICE.

German Praises French Mayor for Burying Former's Son.

A death notice recently published in newspapers of Germany, contained the following significant passage:

"I owe deeply felt thanks to the Burgomaster of Lunéville, who was a faithful helper to me in the search for my son. It was he, too, who had my dear son placed in his last resting place. The assurance that he will have the grave carefully tended is to us a wholesome solace in our sorrow. I am making public herewith the prayer of the Burgomaster that the German authorities may, in similar cases, act likewise toward French prisoners, with the certainty that the German authorities have always regarded that as their duty."

ITALY STANDS SIXTH AMONG SEA POWERS

Navy Developed as a Result of Compact with Austria for Mediterranean Rule.

PRESENT DIVISION OF FLEETS

Four Superdreadnoughts Nearing Completion—All Armed with 15-Inch Guns.

The Italian Navy, which is a product of the Triple Alliance of 1882, is sixth in rank—after those of England, Germany, the United States, France, and Japan. It was understood, although not specified in the conversations between Bismarck and various Italian statesmen in the early eighties, that Italy should so develop her fleet that with the Austrian it should be more powerful than the French and equal to the British Mediterranean squadron. There was another reason, a national one, why Italy should have a large and powerful fleet, and even expand it at the expense of the army. Her land frontier is only 1,202 miles—about as long as Germany's entire coast line—while the shores of the peninsula and adjacent islands touch the sea for a distance of 4,160 miles, to which must be added the African coasts of Libya Italiana—Tripoli and Cyrenaica—to say nothing of those of the foreign dependencies, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Tientsin.

Aside from the fleet, the coast of the peninsula is protected by the fortresses of Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta, Ancona, and Brindisi, works in the Strait of Messina, and at Taranto, while north of the Island of Sardinia is the Italian Gibraltar, Maddalena. Venice, too, is fortified against an attack by sea, but to what extent is not known.

The Ministries of Marine of both Germany and Austria-Hungary have a more or less correct idea of Italian naval defenses, acquired in the days when the relations between the members of the late Triple Alliance were more cordial than they have recently become.

With Italy's entrance into the war the distribution of the battle fleets of the warring nations, omitting Japan, assumes the following aspect in the four most important sea areas, reckoned in battleship and armored cruiser units, and taking into full account those units which have been lost:

	Battle-ships.	Ar'red Cru'rs.
MEDITERRANEAN.		
Italy	12	14
Great Britain	10	15
France	20	10
Austria-Hungary	15	3
NORTH SEA.		
Great Britain	58	29
France	8	9
Germany (also for Baltic	41	4
BALTIC SEA.		
Germany (also for North)	41	4
Russia	4	6
BLACK SEA.		
Russia	6	0
Turkey	6	0

It will thus be seen that in the Mediterranean Austria-Hungary, with a total of only eighteen battleships (pre-dreadnought, dreadnought, and super-dreadnought) and armored cruiser units faces the Allies with a total of eighty-one; in the North Sea, Germany, with a total of forty-five, is facing Great Britain and France with a total of 104; in the Baltic, where Germany's theoretical force is the same as it is in the North Sea owing to the Kiel Canal, she may operate her full number of units against Russia's ten; while in the Black Sea the strength of Russia and Turkey is about even. Although the latter has the advantage of the German battle cruiser Goeben, and the protected cruiser Breslau, she is otherwise handicapped by obsolete or refitted craft.

At the end of January Italy completed the trials of two new dreadnoughts, the Andrea Doria and the Caio Duilio, and was nearing the end of the building of four others. The Italian official classification makes no distinction between battleships and armored cruisers. With this reservation, Italy's battle fleet is made up as follows:

The four dreadnoughts nearing completion would be called super-dreadnoughts, for they are each of 30,000 tons displacement and carry eight 15-inch guns. They are the Colombo, Colonna, Morosini, and the Caracciolo.

The Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio are dreadnoughts proper and have each a displacement of 22,000 tons and a main battery of thirteen 12-inch guns. So are the Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare and Leonardo da Vinci, with the same displacement and similar armaments.

The dreadnought Dante Alighieri is in a class by herself, with a displacement of 18,400 tons and twelve 12-inch guns.

Then come the battleships and armored cruisers, the San Giorgio and San Marco, each with 9,830 tons displacement and four 10-inch guns; the Pisa and Amalfi, with 10,148 tons and four 10-inch guns; the Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena, Napoli, and Roma, 12,625 tons displacement and two 12-inch and six 8-inch guns; the Benedetto Brin and Regina Margherita, 13,427 tons and four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns; the Giuseppe Garibaldi, Varese, and Francesco Ferruccio, 7,400 tons and one 10-inch and two 8-inch guns; the Ammiraglio di St. Bon and Emanuele Filiberto, 9,800 tons and four 10-inch and eight 6-inch guns; the Carlo Alberto and Vettor Pisani, 6,500 tons and twelve 6-inch guns; and the Marco Polo, with 4,583 tons displacement and six 6-inch guns.

To these may be added at least two armored vessels of the Re Umberto type, with an average of 13,500 tons displacement, and four 13.5-inch and eight 6-inch guns; but their effectiveness is problematical against any vessel of similar displacement and armament built within the last fifteen years.

Italy has thirteen cruisers of various types and equipment, ranging from the Marsala of 3,470 tons and six 4.7-inch guns, and the Libia of 3,803 tons and two 6-inch guns, to the Calabria of 2,492 tons and four 6-inch guns, and the Piedmont of 2,650 tons and ten 4.7-inch guns. Their speed ranges from twenty-three to twenty-eight knots an hour, and their secondary batteries are unusually heavy for broadside fire at close range.

Italy also has in commission eight torpedo gunboats heavily armed with 12-pounders, and with from one to two torpedo tubes; forty-nine destroyers; eighty-five torpedo boats of a type almost obsolete in Western Europe, but well adapted for cruising along Mediterranean shores; and a flotilla of twenty-eight submarines, light and swift, but small and with comparatively short radius of action—500 miles to 800.

Italy, with her long coast line and extensive fishing and seafaring industries, has splendid material to draw from for the personnel of her navy. The Russo-Japanese war proved conclusively that the fisherman behind the gun was far better than the mechanic, and that in the displacement of wooden craft by that of steel the usefulness of the genuine sailor had not been impaired.

But the Italian Navy also has great traditions, whether these traditions originated with Venice, Genoa, or Palermo. The names of many Italian ships symbolize these traditions quite as much as they do the peninsula's literary and artistic past. Even common sailors know these traditions well, and the cry of "Lepanto!" cheered them on against the Turks in the late war. It was at Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571, that the ships of Venice led Christian Europe in its first united fight against the Turks and forever destroyed their naval power in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the army, it has been said, they ask you what is your family; in the navy they ask you what you know. To enter the navy one has to pass certain standards at the public schools and then the entrance examination at the Naval Academy at Leghorn. Every Italian naval officer is a real sailor, and many own yachts when they can afford it, or little sail boats when they cannot. In recent years the Italian Navy League has done much to improve the modern scientific knowledge of the service and to arouse the Italian people to a sense of its modern requirements.

The common sailors are recruited in the same manner as the army conscripts, but from the seafaring communities. Their term of service is longer, they receive better pay, and there are many reinlistments.

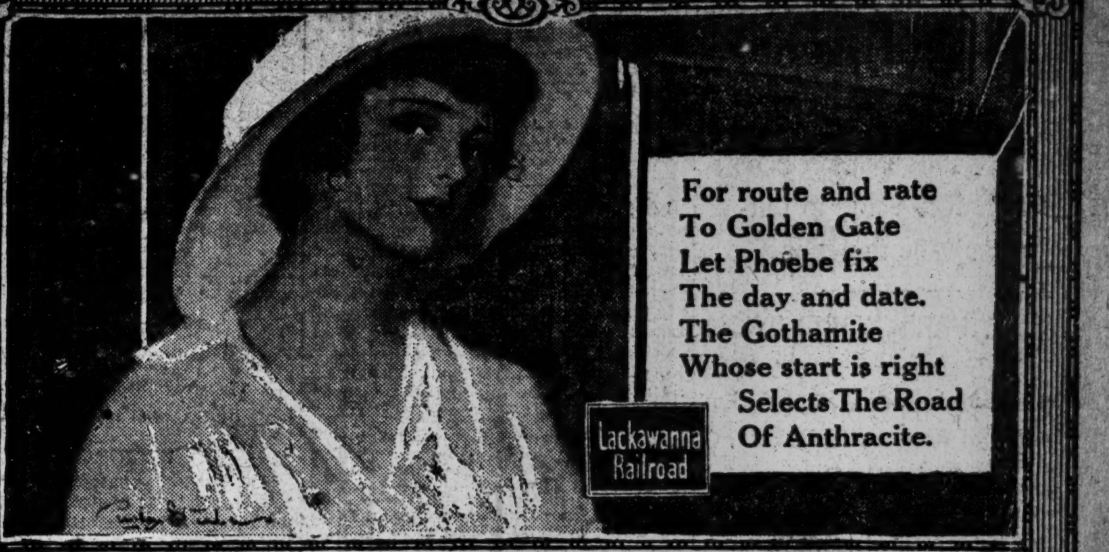
SAYS RUMANIA IS READY.

Agent Here Buying Army Supplies Expects Her to Enter War.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, May 23. — Major M. Borecea, a representative of the Rumanian Government, who has just placed with the Endicott-Johnson Company an order for 500,000 pairs of shoes, and is here to purchase smokeless powder, rifles, and other war munitions, said today:

"If Rumania goes into the war, and she in all probability will, it will be on the side of the Allies. Rumania is preparing for any emergency, and we are ready to place in the field at once an army of 800,000 fully trained and equipped, of which 635,000 are first-line men. The war will not end inside of two years, even with Italy in the field."



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A great many men continue to believe that their money for clothing is spent to best advantage in this Store. We shall be glad to have you put us to any test, to the end that you may become of the same mind.

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Express Steamship **Massachusetts** leaves Pier 18, North River, New York, for Boston, on her first trip of the season. This magnificent and luxurious ocean going steel steamship, together with her sister ship the **Bunker Hill**, has been thoroughly renovated and made ready for passenger service every day in the week between

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FARE $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside Rooms $2.00.

RUSSIANS OPEN NEW SAN BATTLE

With Strong Reinforcements, They Move South to Outflank the Germans.

STRIKE HARD IN BUKOWINA

Vienna and Berlin Report Repulse of Attacks in Galicia, but Claim No Gains.

NEW CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Russians Gathering Strong Forces South of Warsaw, Which Austrians Prepare to Meet.

LONDON, May 23.—Russia has begun her counter-offensive against the Austro-Germans, who drove her third and Carpathian armies back to the San and Dniester Rivers, and a new battle is now developing.

The Russians, with strong reinforcements, have crossed the San at that river's confluence with the Vistula and are advancing southward in an effort to outflank the Germans, who crossed the San in the vicinity of Jaroslau. They are also striking hard at the Austrians in Bukowina, but apparently have made no further headway there, nor with their offensive in the Opatow region. The latter offensive, however, was a movement to uncover the German flank in Galicia, which it partly succeeded in doing.

In the Baltic provinces the Germans say they have defeated the Russian northern wing in the region of Shavli, and also have repulsed the Russian attacks from the Dubysa and Niemen Rivers.

Russians Attacking.

VIENNA, May 23.—Russian attacks to the east of Jaroslau and along the upper Dniester River, in Galicia, were repulsed yesterday with great losses to the invaders, according to the Austrian official announcement made public here today. The text of the statement follows:

There is no change in the general situation.

Russian attacks east of Jaroslau and on the upper Dniester were repulsed with great losses to the enemy.

The Russians also failed in a new attempt to cross the Pruth, near Bojana and east of Czernowitz.

During battles in the hill country in the region of Kielce 1,800 Russians were taken prisoner.

German Success in the North.

BERLIN, May 23, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German General Staff issued the following report today on the eastern theatre of war:

In the vicinity of Shavli we attacked the Russian north wing and defeated it, taking 1,600 prisoners and seven machine guns. An enemy counter-attack by night failed.

On the Dubysa River strong Russian night attacks against the line Miviule-Zemigola were repulsed, 1,000 prisoners remaining in our hands.

South of the Niemen River an enemy night attack to the north of Pilwiscki failed.

In the southeastern theatre there is nothing new to report.

RUSSIANS IN NEW CAMPAIGN.

Collecting Large Forces in Central and South Poland.

BERLIN, May 23.—A wireless message to the Vienna Reichspost from its correspondent at the front reports that the Russians are collecting strong forces in the districts of Warsaw, Ivangorod, and Lublin, apparently for a counter-attack.

The Teutonic allied army has been strengthened, the correspondent says, and awaits the Russians in good positions.

The message states that the operations are increasing in size and stubbornness, and adds:

"The enemy's attacking activities against our positions in Lysagora, Russian Poland, and the continuation of our attack in the central San district indicate the development of a fresh battle."

BRAVE AMERICAN PRAISED.

Kenneth Weeks of Cambridge Commended in British Army Orders.

LONDON, May 23.—Kenneth Weeks, a young American from Cambridge, Mass., has been commended in army orders for distinguished conduct at the taking of La Targette and Neuville-St. Vaast.

The corps to which Mr. Weeks belongs, the Fourth Foreign Regiment, in which several other American volunteers are serving, covered itself with glory. It went into action 4,000 strong and came back with only 1,800 men.

SAILING FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamer Mascara Leaves Boston with Cargo of Provisions.

BOSTON, May 23.—The British steamer Mascara, under charter to the Allan Line, left this port at daylight for Glasgow with 163,389 bushels of wheat, 300 barrels of syrup, thirty-four autos, 1,200 tons of flour and 300 tons of other provisions.

She is due at Glasgow on June 2.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

The Hernodia Goes Down Off Home Coast—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Monday, May 24.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent telegraphs that the Swedish steamer Hernodia struck an anchored mine east of the Söderhamn Pilot station and sank in six minutes yesterday.

Her crew of twenty-two men was saved.

158 DEAD OR MISSING IN BRITISH WRECK

All But Six Are Soldiers—Many of the Injured Cannot Recover.

LONDON, May 23.—An official announcement was made tonight that 158 persons were killed or are missing as a result of the triple collision which occurred yesterday morning on the Caledonian Railway, north of Carlisle. All except six of the killed were soldiers belonging to the Royal Scots Regiment, 500 of whom were traveling in a troop train. At least 200 persons, mostly soldiers, were injured.

These figures establish a new record for railway accidents in the British Isles, the number of dead and injured being far greater than in any previous disaster of the kind. The death roll probably will be added to, as many of the injured are not expected to recover.

Added to the horror of three trains coming into collision was a fire which started in the wreckage and rendered impossible the rescue of those held in the tangled mass. Tons of water were poured on the wreck, but before the fire was subdued many of the injured were burned to death.

OUR SMOKELESS POWDER.

How It Is Made to be Most Effective in Ship's Guns.

Visitors to the Atlantic Fleet, recently in these waters, often remarked on the length of the great guns. The popular supposition was that every foot added to the muzzle of the gun meant a longer range and, in a measure, this is true. The real reason is that the guns use smokeless powder, and this being slow-burning, perfect combustion is only obtained when the explosion is confined. With shorter guns it has been proved that much of the powder leaves the muzzle still burning, and thus part of the force of the initial impetus is lost.

The smokeless powder used by our army and navy is made by soaking nitro-guncotton in a soluition of ether and alcohol. This makes it a plastic substance that can be moulded to any shape, so that the maximum ignition may be obtained: For small arms, rifles and revolvers, it is made in long, thin strings and chopped into little pieces, after which it is packed into the cartridges. Big-gun powder is made in long rods with a hole through the centre. These are cut into small pieces, or blocks, before being made up into charges. The holes in the middle allow more rapid irgnition, so that when the gun is fired the pieces burn inside and out.

It remained for the Germans to make the final improvement for the use of smokeless powder for big guns. Bags were necessary to contain the mass of explosive, and in the beginning these were made of a fine grade of sacking. This was often only partly consumed and a number of serious accidents resulted from the fresh charge being ignited from the burning remnants that were not blown from the gun. The Germans finally made the very sack itself out of smokeless powder, and thus it became a part of the charge. This smokeless powder cloth is made of an artificial silk and has a glossy-white color. After being treated it is as explosive as the powder it contains.

Many smokeless powders decompose after a time, and it is customary in our navy to condemn all powder over five years old. This is sent to the factories and remanufactured. Decomposition in smokeless powder betrays itself by giving off acrid fumes. It is said that the destruction of the French battleship Liberté, which occurred in 1911, was caused by the smokeless powder decomposing and becoming ignited.

HIT BY EXPLOSIVE BULLETS?

Canadian Soldier Also Asserts Germans Kill the Wounded.

A charge that the Germans are using explosive bullets is made in a letter just received by R. A. McDowell, a bookkeeper for the Raritan Copper Works, at Perth Amboy, N. J., from his brother, Private W. R. McDowell of the Canadian force, who was wounded by one of them at the recent battle of Ypres. Mr. McDonald brought the letter to THE TIMES yesterday. Private McDowell asserts that when the explosive bullets failed to produce instant death German sharpshooters picked off the wounded left on the battlefield. Here is his letter:

Bristol, Eng., May 1, 1915.

My Dearest Dick—Well, I guess you have heard the news about our great battle. I got a nasty wound in the right thigh by an explosive bullet. It has made a big hole, which is very painful, but I am very lucky, as all my company was cut up and all our officers killed. I was safe until the last. It was just breaking day, 5 o'clock, and all the wounded were creeping to any little hole they could find. I missed a comrade, a fellow named Brown. He worked at the Union Station, Toronto. His father and I went back for him. I had him in my arms and got it then. I had to lie down there for fifteen long hours until night came without even moving my head.

At 8:30 P. M. I crept a half a mile to a dressing station.,

The station was blown to bits and a lot of poor lads were killed. The Germans fired all day at us wounded and picked off a lot of poor lads who rolled around in their pain. I forgot mine in pity to hear them. It was awful through the long morning to hear the Huns still their crying.

The French retreated and the enemy swept onward until they met us and we gave them a shock, but at great cost to ourselves. You would think no living thing could survive the onslaught. Bullets all day long were ploughing up the earth around me. I knew I would come out all right for mother's sake, but it is hard to see all your comrades shot at each side of you.

Excuse this scribble, and I will have to send this without a stamp. No money. Arrived here in England in tatters, mud, and blood. My clothes were practically shot away. With best love I remain,

Your loving brother,
BILL.

The letter was written by Private McDowell as he lay in the Second Southern General Hospital of the New Southmead Infirmary at Bristol. When the first Canadian contingent was organized he joined the first company of the second battalion of the First Brigade.

Rumanian Minister Cheered in Rome

PARIS, May 23.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that last evening in answer to cries of "Viva Rumania" from a crowd assembled before his residence, the Rumanian Minister appeared on a balcony and acknowledged the acclamations of the people by shouting "Viva Italy."

Socialist Conclave Abandoned.

PARIS, May 23.—The projected conference of delegates representing Socialists of neutral states which was to have been held at Zurich, Switzerland, on May 30, has been abandoned, according to a dispatch from Berne to the Paris Temps, because so few delegates agreed to attend.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GAIN NEAR ARRAS

Battle Still Rages in Region, Following the Progress of the Allies.

LORETTE GAINS EXTENDED

French Advance Several Hundred Yards—Germans Take Prisoners and Guns Near Neuville.

LONDON, May 23.—Both British and French made headway north of Arras today, the former scoring gains east of Festubert, the latter advancing several hundred yards northeast of Nôtre Dame de Lorette, and capturing ground in and near Neuville St. Vaast.

Berlin reports indicate German gains south of Neuville, but admit the loss of some trenches north of Alban.

In the Argonne the French record the complete repulse of a German attack following the explosion of several mines.

Following are the official French communications:

(Night Report.)—In the entire region to the north of Arras, after a series of checks suffered by the Germans during the course of last night, the fighting continues at certain points with extreme violence.

The British Army has realized progress to the east of Festubert.

To the northeast of the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette we have made an advance of several hundred yards, and taken some prisoners.

To the north of Neuville St. Vaast we have carried a series of enemy trenches, and have reached the crossroad to the north of the village. We have, in addition, captured some new groups of houses in the same village.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

An enemy aviator has dropped three bombs on the open town of Château Thierry.

(Afternoon Report)—The enemy during last night showed activity between the sea and Arras. He made several counter attacks, but everywhere was repulsed and suffered severe losses.

The first of these attempts was made to the north of Ypres and east of the Yser Canal. It did not succeed.

Two other attacks were aimed in the direction of the plateau of Lorette, one to the northeast and the other to the southeast, but the enemy could not reach our lines.

Further attacks were directed against our positions at Neuville-St. Vaast, on the village itself, on the cemetery, and more to the south, in the region called "the labyrinth."

At only one point did the enemy obtain a footing for a moment. That was in one of our advanced trenches. He was driven back immediately, and left within our lines numerous prisoners.

In the Forest of Argonne the Germans exploded several mines close to our positions, and then tried to occupy with important forces the craters caused by the explosions. Our infantry repulsed the Germans and drove them back to the point from which they started.

We inflicted on the enemy extremely heavy losses by our shell fire and by the use of hand grenades. The repulse of the enemy has been complete.

The War Office in Berlin issued this report:

Close fighting near Givenchy continues and is favorable to us.

Further south a French attack on the road from Bethune to Lens and behind the Lorette height was repulsed.

North of Ablain the enemy, by a night advance already announced, succeeded in gaining a footing in a small portion of our forward trenches.

South of Neuville we gained some ground and took ninety French prisoners and two machine guns.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were severe artillery duels.

SAW DUNKIRK BOMBARDED.

J. P. Brady Says the Germans Killed and Wounded 300 Persons.

An account of the bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans is given by John P. Brady of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic from Liverpool:

"The first projectile fell in the city on April 29," he said, "at 10:30 A. M., from the 19.6-inch gas gun which was mounted twenty-eight miles away. The noise made by the explosion was the most deafening sound I have ever heard. Twenty more shells fell during the day, and eight on the 30th, when the firing ceased.

"During the whole of the bombardment a German Taube flew over the city, in spite of the continuous rifle fire from the French and English forces, and apparently gave the gunners an accurate range, because all the shells were dropped within the radius of a square mile.

"The charges were so powerful that the pieces of the shells were found in the form of melted metal in irregular-shaped pieces. One exploded in a parade ground and killed twenty soldiers and beheaded a young woman who was passing. Forty wounded men in a hospital, 400 feet away from another shell, were killed by the shock. The total casualties through the bombardment were 300, but publication of the facts was forbidden outside of France and England.

"There were several torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor when the firing began, on the morning of April 28, and one shell fell into the water, exploding after it had sunk. I was standing on one of the stone jetties at the time, and it seemed as if all the waters of the harbor had been suddenly propelled skyward by the force of the explosion. The torpedo boat destroyers put to sea, and I ran, with a number of other sightseers, for shelter.

"As we were running along the streets another big shell exploded about two hundred and fifty yards away, and when I recovered sufficiently from the shock to know what was happening I felt the air drawn toward the exploding shell instead of away from it.

"It appeared to me that the German gunners were trying to destroy the arsenal. Since the bombardment the hospitals and supplies haves been transferred from Dunkirk."

Mr. Brady was informed by the military authorities that the new German gun was operated by the firing of a chamber of compressed gas, but that the shells did not explode until after they had penetrated the object at which they were aimed. The shells appeared to be about two inches thick.

Mr. Brady was accompanied by John Borden, son of the late William Borden, a wealthy yachtsman of Chicago, who said that he had been visiting the field hospital maintained by his sister, Mrs. Mary Borden Turner, three miles from the front, near Arras. He said that Mr. Brady and himself had been driving ambulances for supplies between Dunkirk and Paris. An old building in Dunkirk, known as the Hotel Pyl, had been fitted up as an hospital by his sister, he added, and later the building would be replaced by ten portable wooden huts, which would follow the Eighth French Army Corps. He said that the people of Chicago had subscribed $30,000 toward the maintenance of the hospital, which the French had named the Mary Borden Hospital.

The French officers expect the war to last another two years, Mr. Borden said.

Thomas W. Lines, an English engineer sent over to buy certain supplies for the Government, was another passenger on the Adriatic. He will spend several days in New York before proceeding to Pittsburgh.

T. C. Macaulay, an American aviator who returned on the Adriatic, after having spent several weeks with the Allies in France, said that the British Aviation Corps had attained a high grade of efficiency and would achieve great results.

BEARDED SOLDIERS PROTEST

French Order Against Whiskers Resented on the Firing Line.

PARIS, May 23.—The decision of the military authorities that soldiers at the front must be clean shaven, as a hygienic measure, has brought forth a storm of protest from a large number of bearded men on the firing line.

Letters reaching Paris from the front, in which these soldiers give their reasons for objecting to the order, are interspersed with humorous comment inferring that whiskers and mustaches are a necessary part of a fighting man's equipment.

LINK REPUBLIC TO COMMUNE

Veterans of 1871 Honor Revolutionists and Soldiers Alike.

PARIS, May 23.—The Association of Veterans of the Commune made its annual pilgrimage to Père Lachaise Cemetery today and laid wreathes inscribed "To the Dead of the Commune" at the foot of the wall where the Communists were executed in 1871. No speeches were made.

The pilgrims also placed against the wall wreaths dedicated to "the dead of 1914; defenders of the right, of the Republic and of humanity."

Training 1917 French Recruits.

PARIS, May 23.—Eight hundred recruits of the contingent of 1917 left Paris this morning for Fontainebleau, thirty-seven miles southeast of Paris, where they will receive instructions in warfare in the trenches and in the construction of field fortifications.

SOLDIER DEFENDS KITCHENER.

Army Will Resent Northcliffe Attacks, Says Colonel Maude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—Colonel Maude in a letter to the press says:

"Lord Northcliffe has shot at several of our Generals and now that the British Army musters a very clear majority of all males of fighting age in these islands to say nothing of the colonies, it is probable he will very soon find out his mistake, for though the British will follow their chosen leaders through anything, they are exceedingly intolerant once their temper is up of any self-elected custodians of their liberties."

Referring to the charge against Lord Kitchener that he did not order high explosive shells, Colonel Maude says it is "utterly unfounded, for as Secretary of State for War he is powerless in the matter, one way or the other."

CAN'T PROTEST CONTRABAND

Why U. S. Has Heard Nothing of Inferior War Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Bryan said tonight that so far as he knew, the State Department had no information to corroborate reports from abroad that articles of American make, sold to France and England for war purposes, had not been up to the quality of samples submitted by the manufacturers.

Other officials of the State Department, who were asked about the matter, also said they knew of no information possessed by the Government covering such complaints or reports. It was pointed out in an official quarter that boots, socks and similar articles were on the conditional contraband lists, and that since this Government could not undertake to facilitate shipments of conditional contraband, even informally, it was not likely that such complaints would be brought to the attention of the State Department.

DROPS STUDENT CAMPS.

War Department, Lacking Funds, Abandons Summer Plans.

Because the Comptroller of the Treasury disapproved expenditures amounting to $5,000 in connection with student military camps last year, the War Department virtually has abandoned its plan for holding camps this year.

The camps have been warmly supported by Secretary Garrison and it is expected that Congress will be asked for legislation permitting the expenditure of public funds for their maintenance. There were to be three camps on military reservations this year at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. A site at Ludington, Mich., had been selected for a fourth camp.

GERMAN VICTORY OVER FOOD SHORTAGE

Going to Pull Through Till the Next Harvest, Which Promises to be a Bumper One.

FOOD WAREHOUSES BUILT

Government Will "Intern" and Distribute Her Harvest Carefully—Hog Supply Saved by Science.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 4.—Germany's unpress-agented, but none the less dramatic, fight against the "eleventh army"—starvation—has entered a stadium where it now looks to the neutral observer as if Germany has the game nicely sewed up and had nothing more to do but sit tight until the harvest comes in. From official and semi-official inspired sources the dictum had gone out again and again that "Germany cannot be starved into submission," and there seems to be no German who believes there is any longer any danger from the spectre of famine which the wily Allies conjured up. It is significant that the German press no longer gives anything like the amount of space to the food question as some months ago. Even Austria appears to be well supplied with victuals.

It wouldn't be human nature, however, for the authorities ever to admit for a moment that Germany would probably have to take a few reefs in its belt as the war went on, and so it is always just as well to check up official news with private information from non-official sources and by personal research when possible.

There is plenty of circumstantial evidence available that Germany is going to have a bumper crop this year—the biggest harvest in her history. Watching the landscape from express train windows, you get the impression that every square inch of arable land has been put under cultivation—and in Germany that means intensive cultivation. You bring back the same impression from Belgium; that, in fact, wherever there are Germans, they are this year living up to the Biblical text and making two plades grow where only one grew before.

As an interesting indication of German farsightedness, the authorities are already attacking and discussing the problem as to how the harvest is to be got in, if all the able-bodied and most of the semi-able-bodied men are still at the front. The answer is that the German peasant women will do the lion's share of the work, as in peace times. Then there are over half a million Russian prisoners available, with several thousand more confidently awaited by Fall, and these guests, after being denatured and disinfected, will, I understand, many of them, be given an opportunity to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow.

But German farsightedness goes even further than getting in the harvest, and while the fact has not as yet been made public, I have learned that an elaborate organization is being perfected for Government control and distribution. All Germany, Belgium, and the occupied portion of Poland have been divided up into food districts or controls, and in each district the Government is building, or will build, a State granary and storage warehouse, where none is already available, in which the entire harvest of the district—that is, breadstuffs, grain, and potatoes, as well as hay and the various feeds for live stock—will be "interned" by the Government and scientifically distributed under Government supervision. I have seen two of these new food warehouses in process of construction and learn that many others are springing up all over the country.

The immediate "daily bread" problem has apparently been solved for all time by the highly successful breadcard "control," and the system of keeping the German people on a maximum bread ration is functioning like clockwork now. Even those spoiled Innocents Abroad, the Americans, have acquired the "war bread" coupon habit. The experience of the past ten weeks indicates that the maximum of 250 grams daily is an ample bread allowance for all except workers; while American war corespondents at the rear are managing to save anywhere from 50 to 100 grams a day for the Kaiser.

A far more serious problem which the Germans must solve is the food supply for useful domestic animals, and more particularly for the very vital hog. In peace times more than half the feed for Germany's live stock was imported, chiefly from Russia, with America a close second. These sources being—theoretically—cut off for an indeterminate time, the emergency measure of killing off hogs en masse till the survivors were reduced to roughly the number that could be maintained with the present stocks of feed on hand still left to be solved the problem of feeding the coming generation of pigs; this problem being just as vital for the safety of Germany, though for less picturesque, as jacking up the production of ammunition.

I had the interesting experience of getting some first hand insight into the way the Germans go about solving such problems, for I was the other evening an accidental eavesdropper of the deliberations of the secret Hog Committee of the German Empire. Half a dozen men sat about a round table in the palm room of the Kaiserhof, sipping after dinner coffee. One wore the field gray uniform of a reserve Lieutenant of Uhlans. The others were soberly attired in Prince Alberts and Tuxedos. There was nothing about their appearance or demeanor to arouse your suspicion that they held in their hands the destinies of millions of pigs unborn.

They addressed one another variously as "Herr Baron," "Herr Geheimrat," and "Herr Doktor," but it was the frequent recurrence of the word "Schweine" that seemed to make it worth while to prick up one's reportorial ear. And then it developed that they were comparing notes as to the minimum average per diem ration of pigs from birth to forcible death; they were working it out pretty fine, too—so many ounces of albumen, so many ounces of protein, &c. From this they then tried to make a first rough working estimate of the total number of hogs that could be kept going on existing food stocks and how many more could be allowed to see the light of day when certain new sources of foodstuffs were developed.

From occasional phrases that the repertorial wireless picked up one gathered that a timely German professor had come along with a discovery for making synthetic albumen, an important imported integral part of the hog's diet heretofore, but the shortage now soon to be made good by German science. Thanks to the discovery of synthetic albumen, the Kaiser is going to be able to maintain almost twice as big a standing army of hogs for the balance of the war. Germany's food supply looks to have been successfully solved all along the line.

EXHIBIT OF NAVAL PRINTS.

Public Library Shows Pictures of Sea Fights by American Ships.

Several rare American engravings of naval scenes in the War of 1812, which are eagerly sought by collectors, have been placed on exhibition in the New York Public Library in a collection of views illustrating the growth and development of the United States Navy. The Revolution and the civil war are also represented.

One of the rarest of the prints is a large engraving of the engagement off the coast of Scotland between the Bon Homme Richard, commanded by John Paul Jones, and the British vessel Serapis. One of the rarest engraved portraits of Jones, printed in London in 1780, is shown, and also one depicting him in the character of a pirate. With them is a fine autograph letter of the fighting naval Captain.

Among the fine views of the war of 1812 are prints showing the capture of the British ship Guerriere by Captain Isaac Hull of the frigate Constitution, afterward known as Old Ironsides; the capture of the Macedonian by Stephen Decatur, commanding the frigate United States; a contemporary wood cut of the battle between the Shannon and the Chesapeake off Boston on June 1, 1813, in which Captain Lawrence of the Chesapeake lost his life, and the very rare view of Commodore Macdonough's victory over the British fleet on Lake Champlain, off Plattsburg, on Sept. 11, 1814. This view was printed in 1816 from an engraving by B. Tanner after a painting by H. Reinagle, a scene painter in the old Park Theatre, and also the artist of a rare New York view showing lower New York near Wall Street.

In the collection are portraits and autograph letters of Commodore Perry with views of the battle of Lake Erie, and of Admiral Hopkins, called the father of the American Navy; Commodore John Barry, Stephen Decatur, and Commodore William Bainbridge.

The civil war naval engagements are represented by a number of interesting views and an autograph letter of Admiral Farragut, written on board the flagship Hartford when off Mobile, Aug. 23, 1864.

In addition to the American naval scenes, there are several old prints of seventeenth century warships and a few large copperplate engravings of spirited encounters between English and French warships over a century ago.

TELL OF RUSSIAN RIOTS.

German Newspapers Describe Food Shortage at Petrograd.

Russian newspapers are quoted to show the prevalence of high prices for foodstuffs in Russia and consequent disorders and riots, in The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 27. The Novoe Vremya of Petrograd is quoted as follows:

"On account of the increased price of foodstuffs, particularly bread and meat, grave disturbances have occurred. A row of bakers' and butchers' shops, as well as dry goods stores, has been destroyed. The assistants of the municipal chief, Colonel Model, Chief of Police Solotareff, and Inspector Woitzik were badly injured by being struck on the head with stones."

Another Petrograd dispatch told of disturbances on April 20, when several butcher shops were examined by the police in response to a popular outcry that they were concealing meats in order to boost prices.

"The police found that there was, as a matter of fact, no meats in the shops, and the municipal authorities thereupon provided meats from the cold storage warehouses for the populace. Fresh meat, however, the dispatch added, was sold only at exorbitant prices, and as a result there were great disorders in the city on the following day, in the course of which a row of shops was wiped out. The Petrograd municipal authorities were also obliged to open municipal bakeshops in order to provide bread for the populace.

"It was ascertained that on April 14 there was on hand in Petrograd only 25 per cent. of the annual supply of tea, 17.5 per cent. of the annual supply of fish, and 8 per cent. of the sugar needed. Ruskoja Slowo, a Moskow paper, said that on April 26 there was in that city only enough table butter for a week, and that at Wilna the electricity plant had been shut down because of lack of coal. At Kasan, the same paper reported, a German named Schwital was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor for insulting remarks about the ancestors of the Czar."

Bernstorff Conceals Presence Here.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, arrived in New York yesterday morning. He went to the Ritz-Carlton, and was seen entering the doorway, but immediately vanished. An inquirer was told at the desk that Count von Bernstorff was not in the hotel. The same information was given in reply to questions over the telephone.

ALL RURAL GERMANY A BIG TRUCK GARDEN

Vast Majority of Noncombatants All Over the Empire Turns Out to Till the Soil.

FORECAST OF RECORD CROP

Even Women from the Cities Join in the Work—Almost Every Available Acre Planted.

BERLIN, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Germany is one immense truck garden and farm this Spring. Not in the entire history of the Empire has there been such a wholesale reversion to agriculture.

Within the course of a month an Associated Press correspondent had the opportunity of crossing Germany from the most remote northeastern Prussian frontier at Nimmersatt to the Swiss boundary in the southwest at Leopoldshoehe, and of traveling through almost every section of the country except the southwest.

The story without exception was the same. In unprecedented numbers Germans have turned out, in the cities as well as the country, and have plowed and planted every available acre, almost every square yard of land, in anticipation of a crop that shall put an end to the rumors that the country can be starved out.

The casual visitor to Germany leaves invariably with the impression that there are unusual numbers of young men still in civil life who have not been called to the colors. This impression fades once one gets into the country, however, and it is the exception to see men of military age working in the fields.

In their places are large numbers of women, boys ranging from 6 to 16, and old men, all industriously plowing, planting or sowing. In place of the horses that have been requisitioned for military purposes, one sees many oxen, and even milch cows, attached to plows, harrows and wagons. So keen has the agricultural contest become that plots of ground that formerly went to waste are now being prepared for gardens. For miles and miles the plowing extends right up to the railroad tracks, and in places, especially in the central and southern parts of Germany, miniature truck gardens lie between the rails—the gardens of crossing watchmen and minor railroad officials.

The approach to every city of any size in the land is heralded by acres of tiny gardens, planted and cared for by city residents, who in every spare moment make for the suburbs and spend their time in working. To maintain at least a small plot of ground has become almost a patriotic duty.

Greater Berlin, in common with dozens of other cities, today presents an unprecedented appearance. Tennis courts by the dozen have been ripped up and transformed into gardens. A trip through the suburbs on any afternoon reveals hundreds of persons bent over their work.

With characteristic German thoroughness, the gardening impulse has been carefully fostered for months. In the Winter plans were laid for instructing women in the agricultural arts, and now that Spring has arrived the female relatives of men in the field are more than doing their share toward raising a record-breaking crop.

SHIPS AID RELIEF WORK.

Navy Vessels Help to Relieve Palestine Suffering.

A report telling of the relief work for the benefit of war sufferers in Palestine was issued yesterday by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis is Chairman.

"Upon the breaking down of the usual means of communiction at the beginning of the war," the report says, "the committee organized in this country decided that the most practical form of relief would be one which enabled relatives in this country to send funds to settlers in Palestine independently of general relief funds." Arrangements were made for transmission of such relief through Alexandria, via London, to the American Consular agent at Jaffa for distribution.

"The money is at all times in the custody of American representatives," the report says in part. "The cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee, which have been stationed in Oriental waters since the beginning of the war, and which have been placed completely under the supervision of Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, have been placed by him in turn at the service of the various missionary and Zionist bodies. The ships now make frequent trips between Alexandria and Jaffa, carrying the gold of the relief fund in sealed casks. The United States collier Vulcan, which left this country on March 14 with coal for the two cruisers, took also 1,000 tons of provisions sent by American Jews to the starving populace of Palestine for distribution regardless of race, creed, or religion. The Vulcan also carried $100,000 of relief funds from Alexandria to Jaffa. So far, about $300,000 has been transmitted from American sources.

The cruiser Tennessee also rendered valuable assistance by carrying 600 Jewish refugees from Jaffa to Alexandria after the expulsion ordered by the local Governor early in the war, and various voluntary refugees from Palestine also found refuge on the American ship. The Jewish refugees in Alexandria recently presented a memorial to Captain Decker of the Tennessee in token of their aprpeciation."

Louis H. Levin, Superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities in Baltimore, Md., went to Palestine on the Vulcan, and is now in charge of the relief work there.

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LOSES PROPELLER BLADE IN WAR GAME

The Battleship New Hampshire Drops It 300 Miles Off the Coast.

SHIP CREEPS INTO NEWPORT

Destroyer Nicholson Arrives with Top of Foremast Gone—Submarine K-6 Floated Uninjured.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23.—The battleship New Hampshire, one of the fleet of defenders in the war game, came into port under reduced speed today, having had an accident which will keep her out of the remainder of the manoeuvres. Divers ascertained that she had lost one of the blades of her port propeller. It was learned that the accident happened at 2 o'clock Friday morning, when the New Hampshire was 300 miles off the coast. The blade fell from the propeller, causing the ship to shake considerably and reducing her speed from eighteen to ten knots.

The destroyer Nicholson, from the League Island Navy Yard, under command of Lieutenant Commander Adolphus E. Watson, came in later in the day with a few feet of her foremast carried away. The Nicholson is here for torpedoes.

A flotilla of submarines and destroyers dashed out of Narragansett Bay at dawn today to engage a theoretical foe somewhere between Block Island and Gayhead. A number of officers were ashore when the orders for sailing were received and were hastily called to their vessels. When last seen the flotilla was heading southeast from Brenton's Reef Lightship. Naval experts here believe that the attacking fleet is making an effort to obtain possession of the Cape Cod Canal, and that submarines are being used to defend the Buzzard's Bay entrance.

The submarine K-6, which was reported aground yesterday on No Man's Land, off Gayhead, was floated without injury. She and the tender Fulton had disappeared at daybreak. A submarine believed to be the K-2 was seen for a few hours late last night off the entrance to Vineyard Sound, but left during the night. Three submarines—E-1, E-2, and K-1—were still in the harbor at sunset. The K-1 is undergoing engine repairs.

According to officers of the New Hampshire, the entire fleet of battleships probably will reach here [illegible] day and later proceed to Norfolk.

BOSTON, May 23.—The battleships Louisiana, Delaware, North Dakota, engaged in the war game, arrived in the lower harbor tonight. Officers of the Dutch freight steamer Soestdyk, which came in soon after the battleships, reported a fleet of fourteen United States warships off Cape Cod. Captain Dekema of the Soestdyk said he thought the country had gone to war.

ANSWERS KING ALBERT.

Denial in Germany of Alleged Military "Conversations."

The semiofficial North German Gazette of Berlin, in its issue of April 22, contains an official denial of the statement of King Albert of the Belgians that he had notified the German military attaché at Brussels of the "conversations" between Belgian and British War Office representatives concerning concerted action in case of a violation of Belgian neutrality—which "conversations" Germany has cited as a secret preliminary violation of neutrality by Belgium itself.

The paper says:

"According to newspaper reports, The New York World asserts, on the strength of an alleged statement by the King of the Belgians, that the latter himself had information given to the German Military Attaché in Brussels about the conversations that have become known between General Ducarme and Lieut. Col. Bernardiston in the year 1906.

"In contradiction to this statement in the New York papers, we have ascertained, on the authority of an official investigation, that no such information was given to any German Military Attaché who has been active in Brussels since 1905."

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LUSITANIA TRAGEDY AS DIVINE MYSTERY

Dean Grosvenor Sees Parallel for Suffering of Innocent in Life of Christ.

PRICE OF OTHER MEN'S SINS

Sermon Deeply Affects Congregation at Memorial Service in St. John's Cathedral.

Memorial services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning for those who lost their lives when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine were attended by more than 1,500 persons. Dean William H. Grosvenor, who conducted the services, had sent cards to 150 relatives and friends of the victims living in this city, Pennsylvania, and New Jesey. Many others attended who had not received the cards, and there were fully 250 in the block of seats reserved in the front of the church for the mourners.

Dean Grosvenor delivered an address which greatly affected those in the cathedral. There were no decorations except an American flag, flung high over the altar, although the services also marked Whitsunday. Dean Grosvenor was assisted by Canons George A. Nelson and Robert E. Jones. The music was by the male choir.

In opening his address, for which he chose the text, "He was like a lamb that is led to the slaughter," Dean Grosvenor commented briefly on the action taken by President Wilson.

"The President in his note to the German Government concerning the loss of the Lusitania," he said, "has interpreted the thoughts and feelings of the whole American people. Let us accept his words as our own, and think today rather of those whom God has taken from us and of the mysteries of His divine providence. Let our sympathy go out not only to those of our own nation who have suffered loss, but to the bereaved whoever they may be throughout the world.

Mystery of the World.

"How can we believe that God is love and that he allows such terrible things to occur? That the wicked should suffer for their evil deeds; that those who sow the wind of evil should reap the whirlwind of disaster; that those who sow to the flesh should of the flesh reap corruption—all that seems to be in accord with the order of the universe.

"But at the beginning of the history of man's moral life another note was struck, and that has been most perplexing and is still a mystery, and that problem is the suffering of the innocent. Cain kills Abel and must bear the mark upon his forehead and becomes a vagabond, which is his just reward. But Abel, why should Abel suffer?

"That still remains part of the mystery of the tragic life of the world. The Holy Scripture contains pictures of the spiritual experiences of all ages of the world and everywhere and under a thousand different circumstances we stand face to face with the sorrows of the saints and the undeserved sufferings of the innocent. In the long story of this tragic mystery, expressed in the history of nations and of men, scattered in literature sacred and profane, wrought in art, we find every thoughtful mind seeking for solutions. The world is as we find it. The wicked flourish, the righteous suffer; there is slaughter for little children and suffering for men and women.

"We are all caught up into a great world calamity and all men share with each other some of the disasters which they do not all deserve. No one escapes. We are not always punished for our sin, but we are called to pay the price of other men's sins. You say that you cannot understand it, but you recognize the conditions.

"The cry of the human soul for comfort and light is increasing. We are in darkening shadows, and the question is: When will we find the light? Have you ever stopped to think why it is that Christ has had such a wonderful hold upon these twenty centuries of human history? Of course there are many reasons, but the one supreme reason is that our Lord, whom no man could convict of sin, was the man of sorrows. That this greatest and best of all men, this God incarnate, was a perfectly innocent sufferer, that he was brought as a lamb to the slaughter, that is to say, that the fullest, brightest, most glorious light that shines for us today upon the mystery of our undeserved suffering is Christ's life and death.

Lesson in Christ's Life.

"If all these things so tragic came to Christ, why not to us? In spite of all Christ's sorrows, he insisted to the very end that God was the loving Father of all men. Nothing could shake his confidence in the great truth he came to reveal, that God is love. When we are discouraged and ask how the terrible things can happen, after twenty centuries of Christian teaching, it is well to recall the deluded world into which Jesus came. And if God spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up to us all, why should we escape who for our sins deserve to be punished?

"We must recall those days of darkness when God's love was overshadowed and have the splendid courage of that lonely old man, St. John the Divine. We know that we are of God, God is love, the darkness will pass. God's love in Christ will triumph some day here on earth. Into the keeping of the Father's love we send our loved ones, and in his eternal love we trust."

Dean Grosvenor said that a man who died nobly, who gave up his life that another might live gave an inspiration and lesson to the whole world, and that even though one near and dear to us were killed in cold blood we must remember that God is love, and that through faith out sorrows would be healed.

The services opened with the organ prelude, Mendelssohn's funeral march. The congregation joined in this prayer:

"Almighty God, Who causest the wrath of man to praise Thee, and alone makest wars to cease in all the world, we pray Thee in Thy mercy, quickly to bring to an end the lamentable strife now raging in Europe, and work out therefrom a lasting universal peace. Restore the wounded, comfort the dying, console the bereaved, succor the homeless, shorten the days of fear and suffering, and at last refresh the nations with peace as with a river. O Eternal God, who alone spreadest out the heavens and rulest the raging of the sea, we commend to Thy Almighty protection Thy servants for whose preservation on the great deep our prayers are offered. Guard them, we beseech Thee, from the dangers of the sea, from sickness, from violence of enemies, and from every evil to which they may be exposed. Conduct them in safety to the haven where they would be, with a grateful sense of thy mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

'PEACE SOCIETIES PARALYZED.'

The Rev. J. H. Holmes Says He Is Against War with Germany.

The old-time peace societies are paralyzed, although this is the time if ever when they should be unremittingly active on behalf of peace, says the Rev. John Haynes Holmes in a letter to the American League to Limit Armaments. The letter is as follows:

"This is the time, if ever, when the League to Limit Armaments should be unremittingly active on behalf of peace. I am glad, therefore, that you are supporting the President in what seem to be his real desires to maintain peace with Germany.

"I am unutterably opposed to war with Germany. The present situation is bad enough. War on the part of our country can only complicate the situation still further. War settles nothing. It adds horror to horror; aggravates madness with madness; sanctifies the insane idea that the slaughter of a thousand men on shipboard can be met by the slaughter of unnumbered other thousands on the field of battle.

"So far as I have been able to discover, three reasons only have been urged even by our most warlike fellow-citizens for entering upon hostilities with the Imperial German Government. These reasons are—first, revenge for the Lusitania outrage; second, the maintenance of our national honor; and third, the protection of American citizens from further attack.

"The first motive, that of revenge, is unworthy in every way—it is as much of a crime in national life as in individual life. The second motive, that of honor, is a superstition. It is the honor of Germany and not of America which is involved in this crisis. Not until our country degrades itself to the level of Germany, by appealing to the decrees and methods of her monstrous militarism by a declaration of war, is our honor in any way impaired. To maintain this honor unsullied we have only to refuse to abandon our love of peace and our faith in reason and good will.

"As for seeking to protect our citizens against further outrage, I must confess that it takes the strong mind of the militarist to argue that our security is maintained by going to war. Even today it is reasonably safe for American citizens to travel on the seas, but if war intervenes that safety will be lost upon the instant.

"May I further add my belief that this is the time, as never before, to urge the limitation of armaments, or, as I would say, the ideal of disarmament. If there is any one thing more than another which may drag us into war, it is the fact that we have a reasonably strong fleet. Armaments always precipitate war—never prevent war. If we had today a navy as strong as our militarist champions advocate, we would already be at war with Germany. If we had no navy at all, we should find it not at all difficult to settle this present issue by the methods of peace.

"This is no time for compromise. I understand that our old-line Peace Societies are paralyzed because a large proportion of their members are out-and-out belligerents. I trust that this League of ours will not be similarly paralyzed."

BRITISH SANK LUSITANIA

Theory of Leader of Brooklyn Germans—Also Blames Americans.

Henry Weismann, President of the United German Societies of Brooklyn, was the principal speaker yesterday at the German day celebration, held under the direction of the German-American Alliance and the United Singers of Newark at Olympic Park, Hilton, N. J. He used the Lusitania disaster as the theme for his address, and declared that it was due to a British conspiracy to break the Teutonic friendship with the United States and also to isolate the German empire from all the world.

One of the largest gatherings that ever turned out there for a German day celebration filled the park. Mr. Weismann delivered his address in the dancing pavilion, which was crowded, and there were hundreds in the park unable to get in the pavilion. The speaker was frequently interrupted by cheering and applause.

Mr. Weismann declared that the Americans who took passage on the Lusitania did so in disregard to warning, preferring to believe misrepresentations of the British officials. That they lost their lives, he said, was due to their own imprudence, because they should have sought passage to Europe by some neutral line.

Continuing Mr. Weismann said it was his belief that the British brought about the sinking of the Lusitania through their own negligence in order to cause the present situation between the United Stats and Germany. He added that the Wilson note would rob Germany of her chief weapon, submarine warfare, and that it was his opinion Germany would not give up this weapon.

LEWISOHN STADIUM READY.

Athletic Field of City College to be Dedicated Saturday.

The Lewisohn Stadium, the gift of Adolph Lewisohn to the municipality as an athletic field for the College of the City of New York, will be dedicated Saturday afternoon by educators and city and State officials. The stadium is situated between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues and 136th and 138th Streets, and incloses ground 195 feet by 460 feet. It will provide accommodations for 7,500 spectators.

The formation of the ground forms a natural amphitheatre, and these natural advantages have been utilized in the plans of the architect of the stadium, Arnold W. Brunner. The semi-amphitheatre has stands of concrete and steel, and the field is sufficiently large to provide for a baseball diamond, football field, a fifth of a mile running track, a straight track of 400 feet, and space for other sports.

In the grand stand are twenty tiers of seats, surrounded by a colonnade of sixty-four Doric columns, each sixteen feet high. The colonnade is terminated by two pavilions from which a specially good view of the field may be had. Two of the entrances are designed for the speedy exit of large crowds, one at 136th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the other at the corner of 138th Street.

A feature of the dedication ceremony will be the first performance here of Granville Barker's Greek play, "The Trojan Women," in which Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, Miss Chrystal Herne, and Miss Gladys Hanson will appear in the leading rôles.

Cardinal Dedicates Yonkers Church.

Cardinal Farley dedicated the new church and school of Our Lady of the Rosary, in the Glenwood section of Yonkers, yesterday. The Cardinal was met at Getty Square by members of the Knights of Columbus and escorted to the church, where a solemn high mass was celebrated by Monsignor John Edwards. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Francis Murphy of the Church of the Resurrection. The Rev. John F. Kelahan is pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary.

ARM TO KEEP PEACE, TWO PULPIT PLEAS

Dr. Stires and Dr. MacLeod Declare for Army and Navy Fit to Meet Any Attack.

WOULD DOUBLE LAND FORCE

Christ and Moses Cited Against Submission to Injustice and Imposition.

In two Fifth Avenue churches yesterday advocates of peace-at-any-price were denounced and vigorous pleas made for a stronger army and navy.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, preaching at St. Thomas's Church, said the army's strength should be doubled at least, and declared it the duty of the United States to prepare against possible attack from whichever side wins in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Forty-eighth Street, asserted that "some things are greater than peace," and characterized much of the peace talk in this city's pulpits as "pious folderol."

"The ideals of our divine Prince of Peace have been much misunderstood and misapplied," said Dr. Stires. "I have always believed that, if one had asked our Lord what the Good Samaritan should have done if he had come upon the scene before the robbers had finished their work, He would without hesitation have answered that the Good Samaritan should have driven them away and given his life, if need be, in defense of the man attacked.

"I have a clear picture of the temple of God cleansed of thieves and robbers, not by mild words nor by a scathing sermon, but by a whip in the hand of the Prince of Peace, and I find nothing strange or contradictory in that picture.

"You are saying that this sermon is a defense of war. No, it is a defense of peace, for peace must be defended, adequately defended.

Merely a Police Development.

"The police force of this city numbers more than 11,000 men. In the same ratio the police forces of the whole country would amount to more than 200,000 men. These are our guarantee of reasonable peace, of protection from those who threaten our ideals of industry, thrift, development. Does any one believe Christ our Lord opposes these ideals and our own defense of them? Now, does the principle disappear when the ideals are national and the defenses are national? Is it right to have an adequate police force and wrong to have an adequate army and navy?

"As our President so well said recently in Philadelphia, we desire no nation's property, we impugn no nation's honor, we wish for no success save that achieved by our own industry and inspired by high ideals. Therefore we do not need to prepare for war, but we do need to prepare for peace.

"This nation of 100,000,000 souls should have, to defend its great coast line on two oceans, its many territories, its increasing commerce, a navy which in size and efficiency is adequate for complete protection. We should have an army large enough to concentrate on our eastern and western coasts at the same time forces as large as any power could quickly send against us. This would probably require the doubling of our present military strength, the better training and equipment of our State militia, and the immediate provision of munitions, commissary and transport in such extent and efficiency as will insure peace with others, and peace of mind at home.

What After the War?

"It is unnecessary to speak of militarism, never so dreaded and discredited as it is today. We hope and pray that that evil spirit may soon be conquered. But it is not yet conquered. When this incredible war is over, what then? What ideals will control, what laws, what court, what force, what spirit? What influence shall we have in that momentous decision?

"If the conqueror, whoever it be, should, for any reason, turn upon the United States, are we adequately prepared to secure our peace, to defend our ideals and principles? There is much well-meant nonsense talked by advocates of what comes perilously near to 'peace at any price.' Much of this is advocated in the name of Christianity. In my opinion there is no justification for such a claim."

Dr. Stires quoted President Washington's letter to Patrick Henry in which Washington said: "In a word, I want an American character that the powers of Europe may be convinced that we act for ourselves and not for others." And also Washington's words in his second inaugural address in which he said:

"If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

"Washington, if he were alive today, would find no reason to change his opinions," Dr. Stires said.

A Little Pious Folderol.

Dr. MacLeod, after discussing meekness as a State virtue, said:

"And now from what I have said this morning I hope no one will suppose that I am a peace man at any price. There are things greater than peace. Justice is one of them. I think there is quite a little pious folderol preached from some pulpits in this matter. Some ministers are living in a make-believe world and refuse to see things as they are. I have myself listened for hours up at Mohonk to a display of impractical idealism which ignored some of the ugly facts of human life and human nature.

"Not one of us but longs for the day when international disputes will be settled in a sensible way, but crying peace, peace, when everybody knows there's no peace, is not going to bring it about. The way that some of us feel is that as long as there is a mad dog running about somebody will have to carry a rifle. Moses, we are told, was the meekest of men, but when he saw an Egyptian strike a Hebrew he struck back at the fellow, and so severe was the blow that the bully fell dead at his feet. And, alas, the bullies are not all gone, and we have no assurance that they are going to disappear immediately after this awful war is over.

"I do not believe in militarism, but strengthening our national defenses is not militarism. Fortifying one's self against the assaults of temptation is not militarism in the Christian life; it is simply protection. Who will say that these recent dastardly deeds would have been committed against use as a nation if we commanded a more respectable defense?

The Price of Freedom.

"The nation that refuses to safeguard its homes, or to stand up for the poor and oppressed, or to champion the cause of righteousness and justice is not worthy of its freedom.

"The militarism that teaches that might makes right we all dread and despise, but the militarism that defends the insulted and the weak is something the world needs and needs sorely.

"Let us all toil and labor and pray for the golden era of arbitration and a sensible way of adjustment of our international disagreements, but let us remember, too, that disarmament will never make wars to cease. We might as well be frank and admit it. The Sermon on the Mount is beautiful, but the world is not ready for it yet. The only thing that will ever make wars to cease is brotherhood and the spirit of Christ.

"And the spirit of Christ, I take it, is not inconsistent with a good, strong naval defense."

"THE LAST WAR" AS SLOGAN.

Church Peace Union Would Make the Words an Obsession.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch wants the words "The Last War" to be used as a slogan during the present year by all who advocate international peace. Dr. Lynch, who is the Secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, and who, with the late Ernst Richards and Oscar S. Straus, founded the New York Peace Society, has just written a book which is to be circulated among clergymen of all denominations throughout the country, urging the new slogan. Dr. Lynch writes:

"Every student of psychology knows the power of a word when it is on everybody's lips, in everybody's ears, and before everybody's eyes. The whole world, as never before in history, is sick of war. Its futility as well as its wickedness is coming home to all. Every one is asking: 'Is there not some other way? Cannot this be the last war?' The way to make it the last war is to decide here and now that it shall be the last war, and one of the best ways to hasten this decision is to make it an obsession in each and every mind.

"I should like to see the words 'The Last War' printed on the front page of every magazine, periodical, journal, and daily paper in big type, every month, week and day of 1915. I should like to see the words on every billboard and in the advertising space of every street car. I should like to see every man and woman in the world wearing a button with 'The Last War' printed in striking type. I should like to see it over the door or on the walls of every school and church."

BURN-OUT TIES UP SUBWAY.

Police Reserves Called to Handle Early Morning Jam of Traffic.

Subway traffic on the Broadway line north of Ninety-sixth Street was interrupted from 1:45 till 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the burning of a fuse at 143d Street and Broadway. The trains were unusually crowded at the time and the surface cars were unable to handle the thousands from underground. Congestion on the trolley lines became so great that the police reserves were called to meet the situation.

The trouble was in a cable pit and was due to a short circuit caused by the rain.

THE ADRIATIC CONVOYED.

Destroyers Escort Liner, Now Here, in the War Zone.

Captain B. F. Hayes of the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, said that his ship was escorted by torpedo destroyer a few miles outside of Holyhead, but he did not sight any submarines. The Adriatic sighted the Tuskars on the Irish coast and then steered to the south, passing about forty miles off the Head of Kinsale and the Fastnet.

Two American warships were sighted about 450 miles east of Sandy Hook on Friday afternoon, the Captain said. The liner brought 150 cabin and 124 third-class passengers.

GARDNER SEES PERIL IN A PEACE LETTER

Asks Walsh's Board to Investigate Niagara Society's Appeal for Publicity.

HINTS AT BIG PAY FOR AID

Secretary of New York Society Says Carnegie Endowment Is Not Connected with Niagara Plan.

Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts last Saturday sent a letter to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations in which he said:

"You are carrying on an investigation of the effect and propriety of various foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Peace Fund. Herewith, I inclose you a letter which is being sent out by the Niagara Peace Society to newspaper editors throughout the country. The Niagara Peace Society is a section of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President.

"I call your attention to the following passages in this letter:

> Between now and the termination of the European war an enormous sum of money will be expended for publicity work. A generous proportion will go for newspaper advertising to bring home to Congress the attitude of the American people on the question of interdependence of nations.
>
> We ask that you request your advertising manager to forward immediately copy of advertising schedule, showing rates for consecutive insertions. The committee has requested me to make inquiry on three important points.
>
> First—Is your editorial policy in favor of the American proposal for a League of Nations, which has just been indorsed by Lord Earl Grey, [probably intended for Sir Edward Grey,] British Minister of Foreign Affairs?
>
> Second—Have you given publicity to the "Declaration of America" or to the joint resolution for a Niagara Conference, which is now pending in Washington, or are you favorable to giving publicity to this movement at the present time?
>
> Third—Would it be possible for you to solicit through your columns subscriptions to the campaign fund in the League of Nations movement?
>
> Permit me to urge you to send me your reply promptly. Kindly forward marked copy of your paper if you have not already done so.

Suggests an Attempt to Bribe.

"You will observe that if this letter had emanated from a political or business organization, it would have been heralded from one end of the country to the other as an attempt to bribe and pollute the source of public information.

"Observe the sequence of the sentences: First, the attention of newspaper men is called to the enormous amount of money available for publicity work; second, the newspapers and perioicals are asked to submit rates for insertions; third, they are requested to show (1) whether their editorial policy favors the peace propaganda; (2) whether they have published or will publish the pacifist resolution, known as the 'Declaration of America,' and (3) whether they will solicit money for the cause. Correspondents are bidden to furnish marked copies of their publication.

"I think that the Industrial Relations Commission should consider whether it is right to permit the warping of public opinion by such reprehensible methods. In this connection, I submit an editorial from the Boston Evening Transcript, in which this whole transaction is properly condemned."

Indorsement Fund Not Connected.

William H. Short, Secretary of the New York Peace Society, said at his home in Mount Vernon last night that he had not heard of the Niagara Peace Society's letter before. He added:

"I do not understand where the Niagara Peace Society is going to obtain the 'enormous sum of money' mentioned in the letter. The Niagara branch of the American Peace Society was organized only last Fall, and it is difficult to see where a comparatively new branch of the Peace Society could obtain funds adequate for such a campaign. The New York Peace Society, which is much older, could not finance such a publicity campaign."

Mr. Short recalled that the Carnegie Endowment had recently announced its plans for a countrywide peace campaign during the Summer, when more than a thousand lectures are to be given by prominent peace advocates, including a hundred business men, authors, college professors, and scientists. He said the Endowment Fund had no connection with the plans of the Niagara Peace Society.

Peter A. Porter is President of the Niagara Peace Society, and James H. Rand, Jr., of North Tonawanda is Secretary and Treasurer. Some of its Directors are A. S. Bacon, A. C. Bigelow, Mrs. Donald S. McLean, and Edward T. Williams.

League of Nations Plan.

A league of nations is proposed in a constructive program for peace, which was drafted by the Plan and Action Committee of the New York Peace Society following the outbreak of the European war. Here is the program:

1. A union of a sufficient number of powers to guarantee permanent peace by the maintenance of military force which can be used as a police against any power which threatens hostilities.
2. A treaty which shall not only arrange the boundaries of the States and their colonies but also guarantee the territories so established against attack either from within or without the league.
3. The removal of enmities:
   - a. By making peace in a generous spirit at the close of the present war and before the forces on either side shall have been completely crushed.
   - b. By respecting racial affiliations in the adjustments of territory made in the treaty of peace.
4. A renewal of the conferences at The Hague, the meetings to be held so frequently as to constitute a standing committee of the nations for promoting measures of common interest and for removing in their incipient stages causes of contention.
5. A treaty agreement to refer all differences within the league for adjudication either to arbitration or to a permanent court.

Some of the Vice Presidents of the New York Peace Society, are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Felix Adler, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. John H. Finley, Daniel Guggenheim, George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, Elihu Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Oscar S. Straus.

CALL PANAMA FRAUD CASES.

Colon Merchant, Accused by Government, Goes on Trial Today.

The first of the series of trials in the Federal District Court, which are the result of the frauds alleged to have been committed by John Burke, former head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, will begin today with the arraignment before Judge Pollock of Jacob L. Salas, a merchant of Colon, charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Burke was first indicted by the Federal Grand Jury last Summer in connection with commissions alleged to have been paid by Salas, and then a series of further indictments were found against Burke and several merchants and firms. It was noted yesterday that Burke is to be tried separately from all his codefendants, and may appear in the trial of Salas as a witness. Major Gen. Goethals is expected to be the first witness today.

Some of the other firms and individuals who have been indicted with John Burke are Lauria & Co. of Hamburg, De Leon & Co. of this city, Ricardo Bermudez of Colon, Pascal Canaviggio, Isaac Brandon of Brandon Brothers, Colon, and Robert Wilcox.

WOULD PENSION POSTMEN.

Dr. Van De Water, in Sermon, Condemns Government's Attitude.

Twelve hundred letter carriers who gathered in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday for their annual memorial service were told by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, that the United States Government ought to pay them when sick and give them old age pensions.

"I do not believe it is generally known," he said, "that letter carriers—whose schedules of delivery and collection take no account of weather conditions, a man being expected to do as much work in a raging snowstorm as on a fair day in June—are obliged when sick to forfeit pay. The Government should do better than that—do what most corporations do for their men."

The members of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, led by President Al. Thorp, formed into three battalions at Broadway and Eighty-third Street and marched to the Cathedral. The men wore their new Summer uniforms and light gray caps.

DIPLOMAS FOR MILITIAMEN.

Graduation Exercises of the School of the Line Next Monday.

The first graduation exercises of the School of the Line of the National Guard of New York will be held at the Division House, Van Cortlandt Park, at 2:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, will preside, and the diplomas will be presented by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., the Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs in the War Department.

All of the higher ranking National Guard officers, as well as Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his staff, will be present. Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, has notified General O'Ryan that he will attend. The graduates, together with the special school company of the Seventy-first Regiment, will be engaged in tactical exercises in Van Cortlandt Park from next Saturday until the following Monday afternoon.

Ladies of the Maccabees Convention.

The national gathering of the Supreme Review of the Woman's Benefit Association, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, begins this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria and will continue during the week. Delegates from every State and from Canada will be present, representing 186,000 members. A feature of the convention will be the report of Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Commander, who organized the association in 1892.

46TH ST. WANTS BUS LINE.

Business Men's Association Says Crosstown Service Was Promised.

The business men of West Forty-sixth Street, who have formed the civic organization known as The Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association, to look after their interests, have appealed to the City's Franchise Committee to reconsider its decision establishing an omnibus line in Forty-eighth Sreet, without making provision for crosstown service in Forty-sixth Street. A line in Forty-sixth Street was promised in the preliminary report of the committee, it was said, providing for operating the buses east on one street and returning west in another street, which would give access to the stores there from north and south bound car lines.

In support of their contention for a bus line in Forty-sixth Street the officers of the Association say that within four years 200 business firms have been established in that street, which is one of the widest of the thoroughfares above Forty-second Street. When the steps and stoops are removed through the contemplated improvements of other buildings the street will have greater width.

MRS. THOMAS TO TESTIFY.

Subpoenaed in Case of Her Sister, Miss Eugenia Kelly.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Helen M. Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, who has caused the arrest of her daughter Eugenia, 19 years old and heiress to $600,000, on the charge of incorrigibility, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday and obtained from Magistrate House five subpoenas for witnesses when the case is reopened this afternoon. The subpoenas were handed to Detective Val O'Farrell to serve.

One of the subpoenas was for Mrs. Ralph Thomas, formerly Mrs. Frank J. Gould, a sister of Eugenia. Detective O'Farrell, who kept track of Miss Kelly for several weeks in behalf of Mrs. Kelly, will testify today what he learned of the girl's wayward companions. Miss Kelly is represented by Frank J. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street, who said on Saturday that he would bring several witnesses today to refute the charges of Mrs. Kelly.

STREET CARS IN A CRASH.

Two Women Suffer from Shock in Collision in the Bronx.

A crowded crosstown car on 168th Street crashed into a crowded Third Avenue car early last night, crushing in the front vestibules of both and breaking every window, but without serious injury to any of the hundred occupants. A policeman who saw the impending crash sent in a hurry call for an ambulance to Lebanon Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Klein found two women suffering from shock—Mrs. Marie Junker, 843 Freeman Street, the Bronx, and Mrs. Lena Washinsky, 953 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx. Both went home after being attended.

The two motormen, Dennis Freeman, 751 Freeman Street, the Bronx, on the 168th Street car, and William Braun, 5199 Broadway, on the Third Avenue car, escaped the flying glass without a scratch. Traffic on both lines was tied up for more than a half hour.

Mexican Teachers Here to Study.

Among the 166 cabin passengers arriving from Vera Cruz yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Monterey were thiry Mexican school teachers who have come to the United States to study the educational system in this country. They left immediately for Boston.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—
AND BILLS WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

begin today,

A Clearance of Spring Styles

Tailleur and Demi-Tailleur Suits—Coats
Gowns — Dresses — Wraps — Blouses

at ONE-FOURTH to ONE-HALF
LESS THAN FORMER PRICES

also

A Clearance of Spring Millinery

Formerly $18 to $45 at $5, $10, $15

Gorham Table Silver

Table silver, like the linen and the flowers, is part of the trappings of dining, and may serve the dual ends of beauty and utility.

It is a point well taken, that a knife should be as keen as wit, a fork as pointed as satire, a spoon as delicate as an innuendo.

There are numerous different designs of Gorham table silver, each symbolical of an epoch or period in History or Romance.

There are Gorham designs of Puritanical simplicity, whose charm is in their faithfulness and refinement.

There are Gorham designs that are a compromise between the simple and the ornate, featuring neither that they may combine both.

There are Gorham designs that are frankly elaborate, fit to grace the fabled feasts of the famed Lucullus.

And every design is perfect—truly, conscientiously, scrupulously typical of the period which it represents.

No matter how much, no matter how little, you plan to spend, if you buy your table silver from The Gorham Company, both the table silver and the expenditure will be beyond reproach.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
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By last year's experience and buy now the securities you then wished you had—our Guaranteed Mortgages never a day late nor a dollar behind on their 5% interest.

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EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Straw hats
The standard for comparison
Priced from $3 to Panamas at $100
NEW YORK
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Agencies in all principal cities

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T. M. STEWART
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RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING
in Fire-Proof Building.
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
For Household Goods.
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R. H. Macy & Co.

We Heard a Man Say:

"I never buy hats and things at the big stores—like Macy's, for instance."

We asked him why. And he didn't have a reason. He simply didn't know.

There are still some men who snap their fingers at the idea of knocking a dollar or two off the price of a hat or other wearing apparel.

But they're not good business men. We wager that they are not the successful men.

Among our patrons are bankers, brokers, men high up on "The Street," prominent men, men of big money—you see them buying at Macy's because the instinct to make their dollars buy the utmost is strong with them.

Come and try YOUR business judgment on our great 1915 Straw Hat stock. We'll show you.

We'll show you style, quality, character, value—at a "business proposition" price.

Straw Hats $1.89 to $100.00.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Surety Bonds Not All Alike

Though they do not differ in cost, they differ materially in value. A Surety Bond is neither stronger nor weaker than the Bonding Company which stands behind it. If the Bond is to have maximum value, the ability of the Bonding Company to pay a claim must be beyond suspicion, the *willingness* of the Company to pay a just claim *promptly* must have been absolutely established.

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800,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN
18,000 SCHOOL TEACHERS

What an army! And every single one interested in better teeth because better teeth mean better health and greater happiness.

The slogan, "Sound Teeth for Life," is *bigger* than New York's Public Schools. It hits everybody—it hits You.

Join the Better Teeth Movement *today*. Begin right now to brush *your* teeth twice a day and use

Pebeco
Tooth Paste

Cleanliness alone will not save your teeth because "Acid Mouth" is the greatest cause of tooth decay. Pebeco is the dentifrice which helps *save* your teeth because it checks "Acid Mouth"—as well as keeps teeth white and clean.

Put Pebeco on the job today. Use Pebeco twice daily and *every week* will be a Dental Hygiene Week.

Sample Tube and Test Papers FREE

A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

LEHN & FINK
120 William Street, New York
Makers of Pebeco

BLOOMINGDALES.

The Buri Palm

THE natives of Luzon, in the Philippines, are skilled in weaving the fibre of the Buri Palm into "Buntal" Hats for Men.

¶ Sent to U. S. by the Gov't. of P. I. Sales Agency.
¶ They are of extreme lightness and durability, and are beautiful in weave. Rain does not injure them.
¶ Here in two crisp styles. $15

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

$ It pays to read our advertisements $

Bathing Suit SALE

We have just purchased the entire output of a large knitting mill. This enables us to sell

This $5.00 Bathing Suit Special at $2.98

Extra heavy weight. All wool and all plain colors. Belt loops on pants.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly. Free Delivery Everywhere.
Bike Jock Straps—50c.

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Our Only Store.
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KEHILLAH IN UPROAR FAVORS CONVENTION

Community Votes for a General Jewish Conference on the Needy in the War Zone.

CLASH OVER INSTRUCTIONS

Delegates Who Also Belong to the Jewish Committee Held Bound by Local Body's Action.

The local Kehillah, or Jewish community meeting, in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden yesterday, indorsed the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish organizations throughout the country to consider the plight of European Jews and to determine what could be done for the amelioration of their condition after the war. This action was embodied in a resolution passed at the morning session of the special convention.

Stormy discussion, with exchanges of personalities, occurred in an afternoon debate over whether the Kehillah representatives in the American Jewish Committee were to be bound by the resolution or were to have the right to vote as they pleased when the committee took up the question of calling the general conference.

One of those who thought the Kehillah representatives in the American Jewish Committee should not be bound by the convention was Louis Marshall, who besides being a member of the American Committee is one of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah. He was quoted a month ago as being opposed to a conference at this time because its effect might be detrimental to a settlement of the problems of the Jews in the belligerent lands. Mr. Marshall protested against an attempt to limit action on what was to every delegate a matter of conscience. He left the hall and later it was reported to the meeting that he had said he would resign from the Kehillah. If such was his intention, Mr. Marshall did not express it to the members, and at night he refused even to discuss the affair.

President Wilson Indorsed.

The session opened with the presentation by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman, of a resolution in which the Jewish Community of New York City, as a body of American citizens, expressed its confidence in and offered its support to President Wilson and his advisers. It was adopted unanimously.

Dr. I. A. Hourwich, Chairman of the Convention Committee to consider the question of calling a conference of representative Jews, offered the resolution about which the storm raged all afternoon. The resolution was seconded by Jacob H. Schiff, and was adopted after some discussion. It reads as follows:

> Whereas, This Convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City favors the idea of holding a conference of delegates from Jewish societies throughout the country, chosen by their membership for the sole purpose of considering the Jewish question as its affects our brethren in belligerent lands, and in view of the fact that the American Jewish Committee has heretofore decided to hold a conference to which the heads of the leading Jewish organizations of the country are to be invited for the purpose of considering the same subject; be it
>
> Resolved, That the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City, as a constituent part of the American Jewish Committee, recommends to the latter that it hold a special meeting of its members with all convenient dispatch to consider the advisability of calling a conference of the character favored by this convention in lieu of the conference which the American Jewish Committee has heretofore planned.

Following the disposal of this question the storm arose over this resolution offered by Dr. Magnes:

> Resolved, It is not the intent of the resolution passed to force any member of the American Jewish Committee in special meeting assembled to vote against his conscience.

Dr. Magnes led the fight for the adoption of this resolution and Judge Aaron J. Levy led the forces which wished the Kehillah delegates to be bound by the action of the convention. At times feeling ran high and personalities were indulged in. In the debate vague references were made to convention delegates as having been subsidized and still vaguer remarks about wealthy Jews having a baneful influence.

"Fools" and "silly" were some of the epithets used and at times several persons were on the floor at once talking and r. Magnes had to rap for order. Once he reminded a vehement speaker that this was America and things were conducted in Parliamentary form here. At another time he insisted on speakers not indulging in personal remarks. Feeling ran so high between opposing factions that three times in the afternoon the Chairman ordered from the hall every person not a delegate to the convention and had the doors closed before order was restored.

Hints at Subsidizing.

In an impassioned address Judge Levy called all who were not subsidized not to nullify what had been done.

"We have taken years to get to the place where we passed the resolution, and no wyou are called upon to undo in as many seconds what it has taken years to accomplish," he said. "We must fight together in this great battle for principle, even if a thousand Kehillahs go to smash."

The speaker declared that Jewish organizations often got nowhere because the voice of the people was not the voice of God. He wanted, he said, to protest against rich delegates attempting to run the convention.

"Demagogy has been allowed to intrude into this discussion its own vanities and ambitions," A. H. Fromenson asserted, but he was only well under way when Dr. Hourwich said that the speaker had no right to inject personalities. It was ruled by tht chairman tl the speaker could continue, for if Dr. Hourwich's side could indulge in personalities the opposition could do the same. As Mr. Fromenson continued, some one shouted that Mr. Marshall was a despot. The Chair rapped for order, and the speaker reminded the convention that Mr. Marshall represented the older Jews in this country, without whom there would be no congress like the one it was proposed to call, but simply a Zionist conference.

Many persons struggled for recognition and several spoke briefly, but as each sat down half a dozen others clamored for a hearing. There were charges that an attempt was being made to throttle information about the condition of Jews abroad and the progress of the war.

Mr. Magnes in a pacificatory speech referred to the epithets and charges which had been heard and to the appeal to passion in regard of those who had riches and those who had not.

"These can be forgiven," he said, "because of the heat of the moment and the deep feeling by which we are animated. The question we have to consider is not shall we or shall we not have a conference; that has already been done. The question is not whether the members of the American Jewish Committee at a special meeting are to vote in favor of a conference.

"The resolution is an appeal for a minimum program for the convention so that Jews whether they favor this or that can come together and are not bound before they come. If the American Jewish Committee does not approve of such a conference that is another bridge to cross, but let us cross that bridge when we come to it."

The resolution declaring it was not the intent of the Kehillah to influence any member of the committee to vote against his conscience was put, and on a standing vote it was adopted by 10 to 91. The opposition then called for a roll call, and on that the resolution was lost by eleven votes.

Dr. Magnes Reproachful.

"I hope you Democrats are satisfied with this sort of a victory," said Dr. Magnes. "I hope those who directed the vote know how to bear its responsibility. I feel a great deal of my usefulness is at an end. I want to work with you in the rank and file and no longer as a leader."

"Don't worry," interrupted Judge Levy.

"If I may be personal, Judge Levy," the Chairman retorted, "I do worry when men like you, who have not been in Jewish life, come to this meeting and attempt to direct Jewish actions."

Mr. Magnes denied after the meeting that he intended to give up his office in the Kehillah. In a statement he said:

"From a knowledge of the sentiment of a number of the community representatives in the American Jewish Committee it is not to be expected that they will regard themselves as bound by the convention resolution, and that they will determine the question of a conference of representative Jews in accordance with the situation at the time of the special meeting of the American Jewish Committee to be called to consider the plight of the Jews in belligerent lands.

"Dr. J. L. Magnes declared that now that the community had favored the idea of a conference, it was his opinion that the community should no longer attempt to prescribe to the American Jewish Committee its course in national and international affairs, and that the community should give greater attention to local matters."

SAYS KAISER MISLED JEWS.

Effort to Turn Jaffa School to Selfish Ends Denounced.

At the annual meeting of the American branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle yesterday at the Educational Alliance, ex-Justice Leon Sanders was elected President, Major Kaufman Mandel, U. S. A., retired, Treasurer, and E. Behar Secretary. In his address Mr. Sanders said the Jews in the eastern theatre of the European war were the worst sufferers, and expressed the hope that when the time came for peace treaties provision would be made for the advancement of the Zionist movement for a home for Jews in Palestine.

Addressing the meeting Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University attacked the doings of a German Jewish society, which, he said, established a "Technicum" in Jaffa, Palestine, to compete with and undermine the schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, whose headquarters are in Paris, though it is not French in nature or purpose.

The German society, Dr. Gottheil said, inspired by the Imperial Government, first collected funds from Jews all over the world to establish the Technicum, with the Hebrew language as the vernacular, then, when it was built, endeavored to substitute German. "The storm of protest that this aroused not only exceeded any preceding wave of emotion sweeping our people throughout the world,' he said, "but it did much to unite them."

PLEDGES CATHOLICS TO SUPPORT WILSON

Rev. Joseph A. Mulry Says the President May Count on 20,000,000 to Back Him.

SPEAKS AT A FIELD MASS

Knights of Columbus Hold an Anniversary Celebration at the Fordham University.

A field mass, possibly the first ever celebrated in the United States outside of a Government reservation, was held on the campus of Fordham University yesterday. The mass was the closing ceremony in the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the New York Council of the Knights of Columbus. The services were held in the shadow of Saint John's Hall, the oldest Catholic seminary in New York State, while the altar was placed directly behind the statue of Archbishop John Hughes, the founder of Fordham.

Nearly 5,000 people gathered before the flag-bedecked altar, while a chorus of 100 members of the Catholic Oratorio Society furnished the music. Madame Kronold, formerly connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist and took for her theme the recently composed "Mass" by Doctor Silon. A touch of the military was given to the ceremonies by the presence of the uniformed color guard of the Knights of Columbus, which was stationed as a guard of honor around the sanctuary.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. John D. Roach, rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit and Chaplain in the Council.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, the new President of Fordham University, who drew his subject matter from the "Ideals of Catholic Education." After a brief history of the Knights of Columbus from their foundation a generation ago, to their present position with their 350,000 members. Father Mulry made a stirring attack on the trend of educators today to foster the principles of materialistic evolution. He maintained that the natural outcome of such a system was being displayed today on the blood-striped battlefields of Europe.

The speaker continued by stating that "the Catholic of today puts into the State, not the wavering intellectual culture of Athens, not the physical splendor of Rome, nor the deadly energies fostered by materialistic evolution, not the ungodly tendencies of modern mechanical idealists, but the undying strength fostered by the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

He condemned any such tendencies among his hearers as that of Catholics voting for men merely because they are Catholics, and urged his hearers not only to manifest themselves in every public question and exercise their power of suffrage, but to choose for their candidate the man not of material ideals, nor him whose virtues lie in the horizon of his own interests. Instead he argued that the American was the man who recognized in his office the authority not of force nor compact, but that vested in him by God.

Father Mulry also mentioned the fact that the 20,000,000 Catholics of today stood as one man behind President Wilson and as long as they recognized God's presence in authority there would be no firmer supporters of the American policies and the American Constitution. If the crisis were to come today, the Knights of Columbus would be the first to rally to the flag, he said.

The sermon was closed with the statement that, while he may get his religion from Rome, the Catholic soldier will lay down his life for his country and as he clasps the cross in his hands his heart blood will ebb for faith, for country and for God.

WALLSTEIN REVIEWS WORK.

Commissioner of Accounts Makes Annual Report to Mayor.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has presented to Mayor Mitchell the report of his office for the year 1914. Speaking of it yesterday, he said that in addition to its regular functions of investigation his office had been engaged in formulating constructive administrative schemes for the City Government, and in particular under the direction of City Chamberlain Bruere had been studying the possibilities of consolidating such functions as the purchase of material and supplies. The office had also aided other departments in working out administrative problems and investigating complaints.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bruere the Commissioner of Accounts' office made the first graphic survey of the City Departments as far as they are under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, and the charts it has produced are published in its report. The office is now working with the Bureau of Municipal Research in carrying out similar work for the Constitutional Convention.

Referring to the fact that the report showed the exact cost of each piece of work undertaken by his Department, Commissioner Wallstein called attention to the fact that his investigation of the Coroner's office, which resulted in the abolition of the office at the end of the term of the present incumbents, was accomplished by the expenditure of only $12,561.83. He also asked that the citizens in general should realize that his office was available for the investigation of any complaint or inquiry with reference to the City Government.

VESPERS FOR SOLDIER DEAD

Appeal to Patriotism at Memorial Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy of the Church of Our Saviour, who preached the sermon yesterday at the annual memorial vespers at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the dead of the Spanish war, said;

"It has been proved that the Republic is ever ready for war when it is necessary for the defense of the flag, and that it can end a war without hard feelings toward those with whom it was necessary to fight.

"One lesson learned from the past is that when a nation proclaims its liberty it must be prepared to defend it with an adequate navy and army. Still, our country can be more influential for peace than any other, for it has broken down the bigotry of peoples from other lands. The religious institution which built this cathedral stands firmly for the flag."

The Rev. Father William B. Martin, who greeted the veterans, said:

"As you know, such organizations as yours can do much in these perilous times to increase the patriotism of our young men. Whatever is in store for us, we can say as Christians that we are as one with our honored President."

The names of the veterans of the Spanish war who had died within the year were read by Chaplain A. Bader, U. S. A. Others who took part in the services were Mgr. James Connolly and the Rev. William H. I. Reaney.

ESCAPES LASSEN PERIL.

Hat Creek Valley Saved from Threatening Mud Flow.

REDDING, Cal., May 23.—Hat Creek Valley escaped the destruction which yesterday's eruption of Lassen Peak threatened. The flood which followed the disturbances changed its course for only a short distance, and the main mud flow was carried out into the old lava fields.

The entire valley was shaken by a heavy earthquake just before yesterday's eruption. No damage from this source is reported. Clouds hid the volcano this morning.

BRYAN WOULD HAVE ISTHMUS UNIVERSITY

Tells Ministers He Hopes American Government Will Establish It.

CENTRE FOR CHURCH WORK

Suggests Missionary Schools on Zone and History Chairs in South and Central American Cities.

The establishment of an American university on the Isthmus of Panama and the utilization of the Canal Zone by the churches as a religious and educational centre for the young men of three Americas are among the suggestions made by Secretary of State Bryan to a committee representing several Protestant bodies of this city which has returned from Washington after visiting Mr. Bryan in the interests of the proposed Panama Missionary Conference.

Secretary Bryan told the committee he had long cherished the hope that the Government would establish such a university on the Isthmus, and that the churches would lend their aid in developing the idea.

While Mr. Bryan declared that he had no definite plan to propose, he expressed sincere interest and approval of the project. It should not appear, he told the committee, that North America was attempting thorugh the university, to impose its civilization upon the other countries of Pan-America, and whatever might be done, there should be no ground for the charge of patronage. He took the position that as North America had been favored above the others in getting its start, it became this country's duty in turn to help its neighbors.

In addition to the advantage of being a training school for the youth of North, Central, and South America, Mr. Bryan pointed out that the proposed university could serve as the centre about which the religious bodies of all Americas might establish missionary training schools. The influence of such an educational centre he felt would be tremendous. He was pleased to learn that the American Bible Society would establish a Bible House on the Isthmus, and expressed the hope that other agencies would follow the example.

In addition to the university, Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of founding chairs in American history, in such cities as Rio, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Caracas, and La Paz. These chairs, he thought, should teach not United States history alone, but the history of all the Americas. Such a system, he felt would cement the Pan-American countries together even more firmly than financial exchanges.

The proposed Panama Missionary Conference will follw the lines of the Edinburgh Conference of some years ago. Secretary Bryan is assisting by sending to the South American envoys at Washington ful linformation of its plans and aims.

Julia Richman School Festival.

The Julia Richman High School will celebrate this week the second anniversary of its founding. Tomorrow the doors will be thrown open to visitors, and in the afternoon "Der Dritte" will be performed by students in the German department. Wednesday afternoon the students in the French department will present a play. Every department in the school will have exhibits of its work. Old English dances and songs will be given at the assemblies Wednesday and Friday at 11:45 o'clock. A Japanese operetta will be given on Friday evening in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

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THE unusual and very extensive display in our Domestic Rug Department offers many appropriate suggestions for the Summer Home.

New "Ako" Cotton Rugs from Japan, with designs in characteristic blues over a clear white background; extremely fine in weave and quality.
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1 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., $2.25, to 3 ft. x 6 ft., $9.00

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GENESEE SOCIETY ELECTION

David Rumsey Chosen President and Ambassador Gerard a Director.

The Society of the Genesee has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—David Rumsey; Vice Presidents—William E. Werner, Rochester; Warham Whitney, Rochester; Robert M. Searle, Rochester; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Genesee; Augustus M. MacDonnell, William H. Samson, and Elon H. Hooker; Secretary—Nat S. Olds; Registrar—Irving E. Burdick; Treasurer—Harry C. Michaels; Historian—Professor Albert L. Arey; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson.

The Directors are Ambassador James W. Gerard, Charles H. Caldwell, Abraham Benedict, Sumner Gerard, Louis Wiley, Richard T. Greene, Albert H. Harris, John R. Hall, Job E. Hedges, James M. Hunt, William J. Moran, Frank Presbrey, Seth Sprague Terry, Dr. W. W. Walker, William R. Willcox, Frank A. Hodgman, Dr. John P. Munn, Paul A. Rochester, Justice Peter A. Hendrick, M. S. Clayton, George N. Orcutt, William Mill Butler, George W. Sweeney, William T. Noonan, Julian M. Gerard, Bert L. Fenner, James A. Hamilton, and George N. Sage.

GIMBEL EMPLOYES TO DANCE

More Than 4,000 Invitations Issued for the Annual Event.

The annual Spring dance of the Gimbel Brothers employes will take place on next Wednesday evening. The first dance was held last year, and was such a huge success, more than 2,000 being present, that the firm's invitation to a similar dance this year has been enthusiastically accepted. More than 4,000 complimentary tickets have been distributed for the occasion.

Practically the whole eighth floor of Gimbel Brothers' Building, including the restaurant, tea room, café, and piano store will be cleared for the dance, for which the Gimbel orchestra of fifteen pieces, under the direction of Professor W. H. Kirk, will furnish the music. A cabaret performance has been arranged, for which a large number of prominent artists have promised their services. There will be refreshments, and if the night is clear, the spacious roof garden will be illuminated and used as a promenade.

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Constipation is Caused—
by sedentary life, quick lunches, lack of sufficient exercise, and by the use of harmful laxatives and cathartics which aggravate the very condition they are supposed to cure.

Constipation is Cured—
by a return to regular habits of eating and exercise, by breaking off the laxative habit, and by the use of a pure mineral oil as an internal lubricant.

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Nujol is equal in every respect to the best Russian mineral oil, the supply of which has been cut off by the war. It is absolutely odorless, tasteless and freed from every impurity.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral oil treatment. Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75c. in money or stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E

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Killarney Roses Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Killarney Roses Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
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Mrs. Ward Roses Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Mrs. Ward Roses Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Sunburst Roses Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Sunburst Roses Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
Bulgarie Roses Stems 18 inches	$1.00 Per Dozen	Bulgarie Roses Stems 24 to 30 inches	$1.50 Per Dozen
American Beauty Roses Stems 5 feet Long 2 Doz. for $10	6.00 Per Dozen	Funeral Designs	$3.00 Up
Wedding Bunches	$5.00 Up	Graduation BUNCHES	$2.00 Up

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Candidates must have at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Educational qualifications should include high school mathematics, or equivalent. Knowledge of life insurance practice is also required equal to that given in an elementary text book on actuarial science. Candidates must be able to supervise construction of mortality tables, to instruct in preparation of annuity values and the present values of pension benefits, etc. Subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; Mathematics, 2; Experience, 3. Mathematics will include algebra and the use of logarithms. 70% is required on experience and 70% on all.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from May 18 to June 2 at 4 P. M.

Four cents postage must accompany request for application blank by mail. The minimum age is 21 years.

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If you can't afford a new car read the Automobile Exchange Column this morning, next to the last page.

QUIETUS ON BARNES, REPUBLICANS SAY

Predict That Roosevelt Verdict Will Send Albanian to Rear in Party's National Councils.

SCANDALS LIGHTLY TOUCHED

Talk in Albany of a Big Campaign Contribution That Accompanied Defeat of Race Track Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—The outcome of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial continued today to be a prime subject of discussion among politicians here.

"Mr. Barnes will not be the conspicuous figure he is supposed to have reckoned on being in the Constitutional Convention when he had himself elected a delegate," said one of the influential Republicans who sit with Mr. Barnes in the convention. "Nor will Mr. Barnes cut very much of a figure in the Republican National Convention next year. He is the representative of this State on the Republican National Committee, and he may be re-elected to that place, but I have my doubts regarding even that."

Men who have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Barnes declare that while, in bringing the suit against Colonel Roosevelt, he was actuated chiefly by a desire to get vindication and personal satisfaction, he had another object, too. Long before what Mr. Barnes regarded as a libel on his character had been uttered, he was in the habit of telling his friends that the shattering of Colonel Roosevelt's prestige was the one serious task he had set himself to perform. He expressed the view frequently that the hero worship that was lavished on the Colonel was the greatest menace to American institutions.

Among Republicans, even such as have been training with Barnes and following his leadership in the stormy Republican years since 1910, there is an obvious feeling of strong resentment against him for placing his personal pride above the future of his party, as they express it. They criticise Mr. Barnes for "putting the Colonel back on the front page" of the newspapers, and for opening the way for the dragging out of half-forgotten or unrevealed chapters of Republican Party history, which they feel will not do their party a bit of good in the national campaign next year.

That the result of the trial would materially aid Colonel Roosevelt politically or bring him back into the limelight as a possible candidate for President no one was willing to admit.

"There are just as many men in the Republican Party today who do not want to take the chance of having the Colonel 'come back' as there were before the verdict had been rendered," was the way one prominent Republican put it. "And Barnes has many staunch friends in the Republican organization who will stand by him through thick and thin."

Disclosures Deemed Damaging.

For all that, it was admitted even by Republican politicians of the Barnes type that the verdict would prove to be a blow to the political prestige of the former Republican State Chairman from which it would take him a long time to recover. The disclosures regarding the interest of Mr. Barnes in printing contracts seem to have made the most profound impression on those who from day to day have followed the evidence brought out at Syracuse. There has been for years more or less scandal about the State printing, and the existence of a "printing ring" has been known to every one who has followed affairs at the capital at all closely.

It was suggested here today by a person closely in touch with what was going on at the time of the Hughes race track legislation that the testimony brought out at Syracuse did no more than scratch the surface. The sensational testimony regarding the circumstances which led William J. Grattan, Mr. Barnes's Senator, to vote against the Agnew-Hart anti-race track gambling measure, it was stated, could have been rendered even more sensational had the examination along this line been pursued a little further.

It is common talk in Albany among friends of Senator Grattan that even though, as Mr. Barnes intimated on the stand, he was induced to prevail upon Senator Grattan to vote against the bill by Colonel Roosevelt himself, a very substantial "campaign contribution" came to the Republican organization at Albany as a result of Senator Grattan's change of front. Senator Grattan himself is authority for the statement that he was approached with a money offer, which he turned down, and that, with every intention to support the Hughes measure up to the very moment when Mr. Barnes summoned him to his house, and bluntly directed him to supply the one vote that was needed to defeat the bill, he was subjected for many days to importunities from men representing the race track gambling interests which almost drove him to distraction.

Chary of Comment.

Few of the big men in the Constitutional Convention who remained at the capital over the week end were willing to discuss the verdict or its political bearing. Elihu Root, who is President of the convention, did not make any comment. Those who were willing to talk were most guarded in their utterances.

"The verdict will help Roosevelt and hurt Barnes, just to what extent I cannot estimate," said George W. Wickersham.

"I am not surprised at the verdict, but I do not care to make any comment," said Seth Low.

"I do not think the verdict will help either Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Barnes," said Ray B. Smith, one of the Republican leaders of Onondaga County, who is a delegate to the convention. "I think the testimony at the trial will come back to plague them both in future years."

Cornelius V. Collins, former Republican leader of Rensselaer County and one of the big men in the Republican State organization, expressed the opinion that the verdict would restore Colonel Roosevelt as a troublesome if not a dangerous factor in Republican politics.

"I warned Barnes that he was dragging Roosevelt out of his political graveyard when he brought this suit," said Mr. Collins. "He replied that his honor had been assailed and that he must defend it. I believe the prestige of Mr. Barnes has been greatly impaired if not utterly ruined."

"I cannot understand this verdict," said Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the political bailiwick of Mr. Barnes. "It hardly seems possible that a verdict against Mr. Barnes could be rendered by any fair-minded jury. There was no evidence to bear out the allegations made in Colonel Roosevelt's article. It may be that the jury merely was actuated by a desire to prevent a former President of the United States from being smirched in the eyes of the world."

BELLE OF DIVVER'S DAY.

Mrs. Kate Reynolds Escapes the Island Narrowly.

"I changed my mind, your Honor, and would prefer to go home this time instead of to the Island," said Mrs. Kate Reynolds of 370 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, who was once a belle in the Second Assembly District when Patrick Divver was leader. She addressed Magistrate Breen before whom she was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday by the police of Old Slip Station, whom she had requested to send her to Blackwell's Island because she had been drinking.

"Why this exception, as the record seems to show that you were sent to the Island ten times in seventeen years on account of intoxication?" questioned the Court.

"I'll let the newspaper men decide if you shall go free," said Magistrate Breen.

After the vote had been unanimous in favor of the woman's request, she bowed to the Court and remarked:

"I want to surprise my friends.

"I promise, your Honor, not to take a drink hereafter except when necessary."

Edward D. Tyrell, Clerk of the Court, who recognized the woman, said she was, as she had asserted, a belle on the lower east side years ago.

TO FIGHT SALOONS HERE.

Boston Man Gives $10,000 for Campaign by Flying Squadron.

John B. Lewis of Boston, a retired shoe manufacturer and former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has given $10,000 to be used toward fighting liquor in this city. The money will pay part of the expenses of a three days' campaign in this city by the Flying Squadron, an independent organization in favor of prohibition, which has carried on anti-saloon crusades in more than 200 cities and has been active in the prohibition campaigns in some of the States which have gone "dry."

The crusade in this city will be held on May 28, 29, and 30. J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana, is Chairman of the organization and one of the chief speakers.

Priest, at 42, to Observe 25th Jubilee

The parishioners of St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Brighton, which is the largest parish on Staten Island, and where Cardinal Farley first said mass, are preparing to celebrate the silver jubilee on Decoration Day of Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, their pastor. Father Cassidy was ordained when 17 years old, and is the youngest priest in the diocese to celebrate his silver jubilee. After mass Cardinal Farley will bless the cross, which will be illuminated nightly, and will stand out as a beacon to mariners, being visible from all points of the bay. In the afternoon the Cardinal will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Peter's Manual Training School, a new $100,000 institution.

5,000 FIREMEN GIVE IDEAS ON EFFICIENCY

Deputy Chief Patrick Maher Is Winner of Medal with New Scheme of Ratings.

HONORABLE MENTION TO 23

Captain C. E. Field's Suggestion of Daily Exercises Is Adopted—Other Improvements.

As a result of the offer by Fire Commissioner Adamson last July of an "administration medal" to the member of the Fire Department who made the best suggestion for the improvement of the fire fighting efficiency of the force, no fewer than 5,000 firemen sent in their ideas. The committee to decide on the winner consisted of Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Commissioners W. Holden Weeks, Richard E. Laimbeer, Jr., Chief Kenlon, and the fifteen Deputy Fire Chiefs. They had a hard job selecting the best suggestion, but at length they decided on that submitted by Deputy Chief Patrick Maher of the Eleventh Division.

His idea was that it was unfair not to keep a definite record of the efficiency of the members of the department. If they did anything unusually heroic in the life-saving way it was noted; and if they did anything unusually bad it was noted, either by dismissal or by some punishment, but between these two extremes there was no system of records. One fireman might be the kind that his Captain always sent to the tighest corners and intrusted with the hardest tasks; another might be a pronounced shirker, who was practically disregarded in the actual fire fighting, but there were no official records to differentiate between them.

So Deputy Chief Maher recommended that a system of giving due credits to the worthy men be worked out. This has since been done by a special board of officials and officers of the Fire Department, and it has been arranged that credit and demerit ratings shall be given, not on the opinions of the fire Captains but on their statements of definite facts.

From July 1 these awards will form part of the official records of the department and will be taken into account by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in making promotions.

Exercise for Firemen.

Another suggestion that was considered of high value was that of Captain Charles E. Field of Hook and Ladder Company 107. He noted that the average fireman attends only one fire a day, and that in some companies there are not more than ten or twelve calls a month. So time hangs heavy on the hands of the firemen, and they get physically slack. He suggested that a system of calisthenics be introduced which each company should be required to go through once a day. This idea has been adopted, and a manual or simple exercises has been issued to the department.

Captain Albert Reid of Engine Company 73 also has won commendation on account of his suggestion of a method to prevent hydrants from freezing in Winter. This is often a serious trouble to the department, and it has been the practice to send men through the city during the cold weather to inspect the hydrants and in some cases to use the engines to thaw out those frozen. Captain Reid experimented in the last two months of last Winter with a chemical in his district. He found that by pouring it into the hydrants, he kept them from freezing. His experiment was carried on for too short a time to be conclusive, but the Commissioner and the other officials have hopes of its efficacy.

One of the other ideas which seemed to the judges to be of a high order of merit was that of Engineer Seneca Larke, Jr., of Engine Company 20, for the use of oil as the fuel of fire engines, and another was the suggestion of Fireman John J. McCarthy of Engine Company 88 for the inclusion of a course in fire prevention in the Fire College.

Captain John Conway of Engine Company 233 wanted to know why buildings should not be fitted with sprinklers outside under the cornice, and Captain Leland D. Potter of Engine Company 286 proposed that Lieutenants and Captains should be permitted to take a full course in the operation and care of automobile apparatus at the Fire College.

First Grade Fireman Robert J. Evans of Engine Company 250 suggested that all buildings should have a valve outside, by the turning of which the gas supply would be cut off, and he also proposed that Inspectors should appraise the contents of all buildings which were insured above a certain value.

Win Honorable Mention.

The committee on these suggestions has announced that it considers these twenty-three members of the department deserving of honorable mention for the ideas that they have contributed:

Captain Leland D. Potter, Engine Co. 286.
Captain John Conway, Engine Co. 233.
Captain William Dugan, Engine Co. 49.
Lieutenant James J. Melia, Engine Co. 263.
Lieutenant Patrick J. Sullivan, No. 6, Hook and Ladder 3.
Lieutenant William F. Messiter, Engine Co. 244.
Lieutenant Magnus Nitsch, Hook and Ladder 107.
Lieutenant Thomas O'Connor, Engine 27.
Engineer Seneca Larke, Jr., Engine Co. 20.
Engineer J. J. Lenahan, Engine Co. 6.
Engineer Lucien du Flon, Engine Co. 227.
Engineer J. J. Fell, Engine Co. 69.
Engineer F. J. Sample, Engine Co. 7.
Engineer J. J. Bowen, Searchlight 3.
Fireman, first grade, R. J. Evans, Engine Co. 250.
Fireman, first grade, V. E. Shakespeare, Engine Co. 158.
Fireman, first grade, W. H. Vette, Hook and Ladder 78.
Fireman, first grade, M. C. Benisch, Engine Co. 288.
Fireman, first grade, R. O. Bernitt, Engine Co. 270.
Fireman, first grade, M. J. Weinman, Hook and Ladder 34.
Fireman, third grade, James Tubridy, Hook and Ladder 7.
Fireman, third grade, J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, Engine Co. 88.
Fireman, fourth grade, Kurt Fucher, Engine Co. 20.

Fire department officials were gratified at the large number of suggestions, as an evidence of general interest among the men in matter of efficiency.

POLICEMAN FIGHTS EIGHT.

One, Trying to Escape, Falls Four Stories from Roof to Areaway.

When Patrolman Thomas Walsh told eight men at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to stop wrangling and go home they set upon him with blackjacks. He swung his nightstick, but when Patrolman Robert Fulton, who heard several shots that were fired and Walsh's rap for help, reached the scene he found Walsh unconscious and his assailants disappearing through the door of 426 East Eighty-first Street.

Fulton revived Walsh, who, despite a lacerated scalp, contusions of the mouth, and bruises about the body, led the way into 426. The two policemen found Nathaniel Robertson, who said he lived at 938 East 163d Street, but discovered that the others had escaped through a skylight. The officers were about to leave the house to take Robertson to the station when Amelia Happ, who lives on the third floor, said she had seen a man fall from the roof into the rear yard, four stories below. There they found a man who was said to be Joseph Parnish of 401 East Eighty-first Street. He was taken to the Reception Hospital, where it was found he had a broken jawbone and lacerations. He will be locked up as soon as he is able to leave his bed.

Robertson was held by Magistrate Appleton in Harlem Police Court yesterday in $3,000 bail for examination on Tuesday on a charge of felonious assault. Patrolman Walsh appeared in court, his head bandaged.

Twenty policemen of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, although off duty at 8 o'clock, joined in a search of the men who had assaulted Walsh.

Detective Ryan later arrested Max Rothenstein, proprietor of a laundry, living at 344 East Eighty-first Street, and a charge of assaulting a policeman was made against him. He will be arraigned today.

SAYS WIFE SET FIRE TO HIM.

Rogers Asserts She Used Kerosene and a Match While He Slept.

Steven Rogers, who lives at 49 Jackson Street, Newark, told the police yesterday that his wife, Barbara, had tried to roast him alive Saturday night. He said that when he came home rather late he and she had a quarrel over the pay envelope. They could reach no amicable settlement, and so Rogers went to sleep.

He was all in flames when he awoke, he told the police. Seizing a coat he smothered the fire, screaming for help. Neighbors took him to the City Hospital, where his painful but not serious wounds were dressed.

Rogers then went to the Third Precinct Police Station and accused his wife of pouring kerosene oil from a lamp over his face and clothes as he slept and of then setting fire to him. Mrs. Rogers was arrested and will be given a hearing this morning. Rogers was surprised when he was locked up as a material witness.

200,000 VISITORS SEE CONEY'S BIG OPENING

Bathing Suits on 1,000 and Some Went Into the Water—One Rescue Recorded.

SEA BEACH ROUTE USED

Fourth Avenue Subway Cars Run from Bath Beach for First Time—Many Motor from Manhattan.

The Coney Island managers had provided for about everything except the weather man's co-operation when the two principal resorts of the island opened on Saturday, and so yesterday was the real opening day as far as the public was concerned. Straw hat weather, new amusements at old Coney, and the official opening day for the rest of Coney Island, the part outside of Luna and Steeplechase Parks—the combination attracted a crowd of between 150,000 and 200,000. Everything was running full tilt. Except for the freshness of the straw hats, it would have been taken for a day in the middle of the season.

Everything that happens on the first day of the season happened in due course, and the press agents of the various resorts vouch for it. For instance, there was the annual first-day "rescue of a beautiful young woman" who didn't leave her name. She was in swimming—as a matter of fact about a thousand persons actually did don bathing suits during the day, and many of them went into the water—near the Parkway Baths, when she was drawn under by the undercurrent. A young man of athletic build saw her precarious predicament from the shore, and, though fully clothed, lost not a second in running out on the bulkheads and plunging in to rescue her.

It was also reported that hundreds of young college and university men swamped the hotels and bath houses in search of employment during the Summer months as waiters, life guards, or in whatever capacity employment could be got. The life guards who have already been accepted by the bath houses strolled about on the beach in midsummer form, except for the lack of the picturesque coat of tan that causes envious, white-skinned imitators from city offices so much pain during the later months.

A large number of those who flocked to the resort yesterday tried out the new route to the Island via the Sea Beach Road, taking the Bath Beach cars to Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue, and there changing to the big and comfortable new cars with three side doors, to be run regularly on the Fourth Avenue Subway extension. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit ran express trains. Crowds also came on the automobile passenger trucks from Manhattan, and Ocean Boulevard was crowded with private automobiles all day.

POLICE TO GUARD FUNERAL.

Disorder at Rites for "King of Little Italy" Today Possible.

Detectives and uniformed police are being sent this morning to East Harlem for the funeral of Giosue Gallucci, known as the "King of Little Italy," who died on Friday in Bellevue Hospital of wounds received last week in a coffee house near his home at 318 East 109th Street. His son Luca, who was shot at the same time, has been buried.

Gallucci's funeral cavalcade, headed by a band, will leave his home at 10:30 o'clock this morning and will proceed to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at 115th Street and First Avenue, where a solemn requiem high mass will be sung.

Detectives from the Third Branch, under Acting Captain Jones, and the reserves from the East 104th Street and East 126th Street stations will be on hand to see that no demonstration is made against Gallucci's friends, or by them. From the church the procession will march to the foot of East Ninety-second Street, where the funeral party will take the Astoria ferry for Calvary Cemetery.

Your address should be 120 Broadway

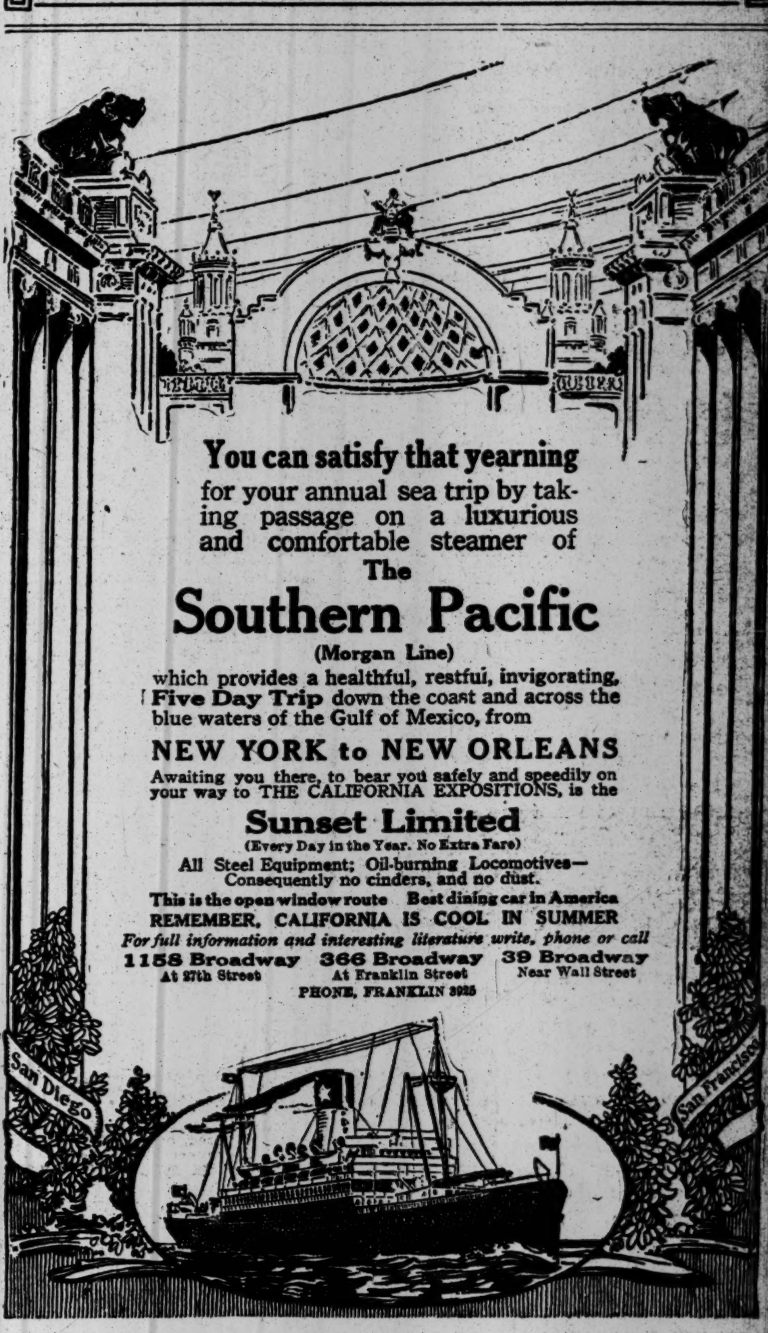
That is the address of the new Equitable Building, and it should be your address for the simple and sufficient reason that everything which gives one building superiority over another is embraced in this wonderful Equitable structure.

It does not matter what feature of excellence any other building contains, you will find that the Equitable Building possesses either the selfsame feature, or more probably something more up-to-date and demonstrably better.

And considered solely from the viewpoint of centrality, accessibility, and prestige, 120 Broadway is easily the choicest of all downtown locations.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway



You can satisfy that yearning for your annual sea trip by taking passage on a luxurious and comfortable steamer of

The
Southern Pacific
(Morgan Line)

which provides a healthful, restful, invigorating, **Five Day Trip** down the coast and across the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, from

NEW YORK to NEW ORLEANS

Awaiting you there, to bear you safely and speedily on your way to THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS, is the

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All Steel Equipment; Oil-burning Locomotives—Consequently no cinders, and no dust.

This is the open window route Best dining car in America
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The Importance of REFRIGERATION

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of refrigeration in the maintenance of good health during the summer. Hot weather brings dust and dust brings germs that multiply unless very carefully guarded against. The refrigerator must keep food from becoming a breeding place for these dangerous germs. If it does not do this, the refrigerator becomes useless as a protection against disease.

Every refrigerator in our stock is *guaranteed* to be *efficient* and *sanitary*. Linings are of glass, metal or porcelain enamel and are easily cleaned—insulation is of heavy temperature proof materials—doors are air tight—dry, cold air is in constant circulation—drainage is perfect and ice bills are reduced to a minimum.

A stock of 65 sizes, in many styles and shapes, insures our ability to fill any requirement.

We will be glad to help you in selecting the proper refrigerator for your home.

Catalogs and prices by mail if desired.

It PAYS to Buy the BEST **LEWIS & CONGER** Home Furnishings
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Make Your Shortcakes with Sunshine Golden Flakes

Sunshine Golden Flakes are pastry in its most tempting form—ready to make shortcakes, tarts and patties on a moment's notice. Like the other

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they are made fresh every day in the Sunshine Wonder Bakery—and delivered direct to your grocer. You get them in all their fresh delicacy. In 25c cartons or by the pound.

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Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits
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Sunshine Golden Flakes
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RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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OLD CROW
RYE

OLD CROW
RYE

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(Both 65- and 88-note)
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Prices from 10 Cents
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This huge quantity of music-rolls represents all surplus stocks in The Aeolian Company's sales-rooms and storage houses. Prices have been marked low enough to insure immediate disposal of all of this great assortment of rolls.

Thousands of standard Pianola rolls, Metrostyled and with Themodist perforations, and many hundreds of hand-recorded rolls—the very finest of Aeolian manufacture—are included without reservation. Every class of composition is represented.

Dance Music *Selections from Operas* *Popular Songs* *Classics*

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"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

KILLS TWO GIRLS AS THEY RUN FROM HIM

Then Lang Locks Himself In and Puts a Bullet Through His Own Heart.

HAD SENT THEM FLOWERS

Murderer, a Catskill Florist's Assistant, Noted for Attentions to Children—Supposedly Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 23.—When two schoolgirls—Ruth Hammer, 13 years old, daughter of Conrad Hammer, a barber, and Ida Beach, 14, daughter of Erastus Beach—left their homes today for a walk they were followed by Henry Lang, 36, an employe of Henry Hansen, a florist. Lang knew the girls. At Easter he had presented to Miss Hammer a bouquet of flowers, and at various times he had made photographs of her, several of which were found in his rooms. He also had sent flowers to Ida Beach.

It is assumed that the man made some offensive remark to the girls, for both started to run toward their homes. Lang, drawing a revolver, fired several shots. All took effect, a bullet striking each girl in the back, passing through the heart, and out of the body in front. The bodies were found face downward in the road.

Lang ran to his boarding house, a short distance away, rushed upstairs, locking the door of his room, and a few minutes afterward fired a bullet into his heart, killing himself instantly. Lang had been regarded as a sober, industrious worker, rather erratic, but inoffensive.

Ida Beach, it was found, had been shot three times—first from the front, the bullet entering the groin, and twice from the rear, one bullet entering the back of the head and another below the shoulder blade and passing through the heart. Only one shot was fired at Miss Hammer.

No motive for the murders is known. Both Ida Beach and Ruth Hammer were leaders among their schoolmates. Ida was a member of the athletic club of the high school. She was noted for her sunny disposition.. She was in her first year in the high school. Ruth was in the grammar school.

Of Lang little is known. He came here from Albany a year and a half ago, and got a place with Hansen, the florist. He was a silent and sober sort of man. He seldom mentioned his personal affairs. Before shooting himself he wrote a note, reading: "Notify Mrs. James Simmons, 377 Dock Street, care of Brannigan, Albany."

Lang was never known to drink, he was frugal in his habits, and while here never paid attention to women, save Ida Beach and Ruth Hammer. His attention toward children had been marked.

The girls were slain in a grove northeast of the city.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—Henry Lang was born in Albany thirty-six years ago, the son of the late Conrad Lang. He carried on a florist business on Second Avenue up to two years ago, when he went to Catskill. Several years ago he had a difference with his mother, Mrs. Mary Lang, over a young woman he wanted to marry, and since that time they had not been friendly.

Edward C. Conway, a lawyer of this city, a year ago drew up Lang's will, in which he left his estate to the young woman he had expected to marry, and specified that his body be cremated, the ashes taken to the Maiden Lane Bridge, which crosses the river to Rensselaer, and there scattered to the winds.

Lang was in Albany a week ago, when he called on Mrs. William Branigan, a cousin, and tried to persuade her to allow him to take to Catskill her eleven-year-old niece, whom she is rearing. She refused.

The man had been under the care of a physician and at times had acted irrationally. He was a member of the Royal Order of Moose, and its physician had been studying his condition for a year. His friends and relatives here believe that his mind was unbalanced.

DUNHAM-PUTNAM WEDDING.

Deputy Police Commissioner to be Married on June 10.

Miss Margaret Wryling Putnam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam, and Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dunham of West Newton, Mass., will be married on Thursday, June 10, at the Putnam home, 70 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Putnam will have her sister, Miss Carolyn Putnam as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Sylvia Holt, the daughter of Judge George C. Holt, Hope Hodgnan of East Greenwich, R. I., Meliane Avery of Farmington, Conn., and Barbara Barnes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Mortimer Barnes.

Killed in Auto Accident.

PENN YAN, . Y., May 23.—Harry Fox, a paper manufacturer of this city, was killed late last night in an automobile accident on the State road near Hall. Two men with him were slightly injured. Mr. Fox was graduated from Cornell in 1903.

HORSE JUMPS PARK WALL; 3 PERSONS INJURED

Runaway Frightened by an Auto, Throws Sunday Crowd Into a Panic.

Miss Tillie Currell, 140 West 183d Street, and her escort, Charles Kennelly, 160 West Fifteenth Street, were thrown from a carriage and seriously bruised, and a colored woman, Mary Allen, of 52 West Ninety-ninth Street, was knocked down, when a horse Miss Currell and Kennell ywere driving became frightened at an automobile in 104th Street last night and ran away.

When the animal made its first dash Kennelly pulled hard on the reins, breaking the bit, and the broken pieces cut the horse's mouth, adding to its firght. It turned into Central Park West, dashing the carriage against a tree and scraping off a wheel. The occupants were thrown twenty feet, and the animal, sheering across the street, tore free from the rest of the carriage when the wagon hit a second tree. Then the horse dashed down the sidewalk, scattering the crowd right and left. Impeded only by the shafts and harness, the horse then jumped over the park wall, pursued by four policemen, and was caught when it became entangled in the shrubbery.

Miss Currell and Kennelly were unconscious when picked up. They were revived by Ambulance Surgeon Frascola of the Knickerbocker Hospital, who found their injuries consisted of painful contusions. Mary Allen was also bruised seriously.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Clung to Bridle as Crowd Fled in Fright.

Frightened by the back firing of an automobile, a horse attached to a buggy, owned by Joseph Isaacs of 419 East Fifty-fourth Street, dashed through 116th Street yesterday afternoon, scattering a crowd on Fifth Avenue right and left.

Policeman Louis Rafsky of the 125th Street Station, sprang at the bridle, and was dragged along forty feet. The bridle snapped under his weight and Rafsky was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his body, but he was not seriously hurt.

AUTO PLUNGES FROM BRIDGE

Driver Falls Thirty Feet to Railroad Track and Is Only Bruised.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—John Eagan, employed by the Glen Ridge Pharmacy, had a narrow escape from death here today when the automobile which he was driving broke through the protecting railing of the viaduct over the Lackawanna Railroad at the point where the tracks cross under Bloomfield Avenue. Eagan was speeding along the street when a tire burst. With the driver clinging to the wheel the car dropped nearly thirty feet.

Persons who saw the accident thought that Eagan was badly hurt and sent a call to Mountainside Hospital for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived, Eagan had disappeared, and it was learned that he had escaped with a few slight bruises. The car was totally wrecked.

GREET "A B C" MINISTERS.

Officials and Populace of Buenos Aires Acclaim Peace Envoys.

BUENOS AIRES, May 23.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil; Alejandro Lira, Foreign Minister of Chile, and Dr. José L. Murature, the Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived here today from Chile, and were warmly greeted by the officials and the populace. They are touring the South American countries, with the purpose of strengthening the political ties existing between them.

Later President de la Plaza officially received Dr. Muller in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps, members of Parliament, and the heads of the army and navy.

It is announced that the three Foreign Ministers will sign a five-year treaty binding the nations they represent to submit to an international commission all differences that may arise. The agreement will provide that no country shall declare war nor begin hostilities against any other country before the commission has concluded an inquiry into the matters in dispute.

The newspapers are warmly commending the mission of the Ministers.

Lambs Rehearse Their Gambol.

Rehearsals for the Lambs' Gambol, which will be given at three performances in the Century Opera House, on Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5, are being held on the stages of the Hudson, Belasco, Century, Harris and Fulton Theatres. Each of the many acts has its own stage director, and Thomas A. Wise will be general director of the whole performance, which will be the most elaborate the Lambs have given at one of these entertainments. An auction sale of seats will be held on Tuesday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre.

FINDS HER SON DEAD WITH WOMAN FRIEND

Mother Returns from Brief Absence to Discover Murder and Suicide.

DEVOUT GIRL THE VICTIM

Had Started with Bible and Hymn Book for Sunday School—Was Shot Three Times.

METHUEN, Mass., May 23.—Miss Mary H. Closson, an assistant in the Nevins Public Library here and William Hubbard of Boston, were found dead of bullet wounds tonight at the home of Hubbards mother, Mrs. William White. The police said that appearances indicated that the man killed the young woman, and then took his own life, but they were unable to assign the cause of the shooting. It was supposed that Miss Closson and Hubbard were only slightly acquainted.

The bodies were found by Mrs. White when she returned home after a day's outing with her husband. A revolver with five empty shells was in Hubbard's hand. There were two bullet wounds in his body. Miss Closson had been shot three times.

The young woman lived with her widowed mother, Mrs. George A. Closson, who is an invalid. She left home about 11 o'clock this morning to go to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, where she had a class in the Sunday school. A Bible and hymn book which she carried were found near her body. Miss Closson was 24 years of age.

Hubbard came here from Boston on Saturday to visit his mother, but as she was at her Summer camp, he spent the night alone at the house. He was 30 years og age.

VANDERBILT YACHT WARNED

Shot Fired Across Bow of Vagrant at Bermuda.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, May 23.—Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht Vagrant, which arrived here this morning with the owner, Phillips Sears, C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., and Guy Norman on board, was brought up by a shot across the bow at Bermuda last Sunday.

The signal at Fort St. David was passed unnoticed, and a shot directly across the racer's bow brought the yacht about in a jiffy to await official orders to proceed.

Several hundred dollars' worth of provisions were spoiled on the trip owing to an accident to the refrigerating plant.

NEW AGENCY FOR MUSICIANS

Tours of Noted Dancers to be Arranged Also by Booking Firm.

The Booking and Promoting Corporation is the name of a new firm organized to book musicians and dancers. The company, which has established offices in Aeolian Hall, will arrange the tours of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Russian Ballet, of which Nijinsky and Karsivina are the principal dancers, which will make its first American appearance at the Metropolitan in the Fall.

Among the artists whose engagements will be booked by the new company are Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer, Felice Lyne, Ernest Schelling, Francis Macmillen, Paul Reimers, and Ferrari-Fontano.

The Music League of America, the organization formed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Willard Straight and other society women to assist young musicians, has affiliated itself with the new company and will book its major artists through it. Thus May Petersen, David Hochstein, David Sapirstein, Louise Cox, Edmund Burke, and Paul Reimers will have their dates arranged by this agency.

Big Demand for Greek Play Seats.

The demand for seats for the series of three performances of Greek plays that will be given in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York beginning on Saturday afternoon has been so great that it is probable that at least one other performance will be arranged. Not only has there been a large sale to students in the colleges and public schools, but the general public has purchased many seats. The performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" which was to have been given at Piping Rock on Saturday afternoon, but was postponed on account of the rain, will be given this afternoon.

CALLS FRANK VICTIM OF CRY AGAINST JEWS

Dr. Madison C. Peters Pleads for Fair Play From North Baptist Church Pulpit.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, who is supplying the pulpit of the North Baptist Church in West Eleventh Street, in remarks preceding his sermon yesterday morning said:

"Never in American history has there been such a popular interest in a murder case as that of Leo M. Frank of Georgia. Not only have letters in thousands poured into the State from all parts of our country, from all kinds of clubs, churches and societies, the Governors of States and even State Legislatures are doing the unusual thing of seeking justice for a citizen of another State. Judges of the United States Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the man never had a fair trial and now comes the appeal to the Governor of Georgia from a Supreme Court Justice of Georgia admitting that the presiding judge, who has lately passed away, admitted to him that he did not believe in Frank's guilt, but so terrorized were judge and jury by the racial and religious prejudices that Frank became a mob victim.

"I know the people of Georgia and it is unfair to judge all by those who are clamoring for the life of a man who by common consent if not innocent, has never had a fair trial. The outcries of the mob against the defendant were not against Frank—it was a cry against the Jew.

"The American believes in a square deal, a fair trial should be given to Frank. To commute his sentence only adds to the outrage. Nothing less than a fair trial is just. This question interests Jew and Gentile alike; it lies at the very foundation of our free institutions. It is shocking that in this age and in this land a man can be condemned under such conditions. 'Public sentiment was fully aroused' at the time of the trial, we are told, but public sentiment when it becomes public prejudice is not public opinion. Public opinion is deliberate and reasoned judgement giving expression to the sober thought of a justice loving people, while public clamor is temporary and hysterical.

"Public opinion is constructive and makes for the best interests of the community, while public prejudice is not only destructive but works against the forces that make for justice. What has happened to Frank may happen equally as well to any citizen of the Republic. The only safeguard is fair play. If you believe that Frank has not gotten a fair deal, say so. Let the demand of the American be for a fair trial, presided over by an unbiased judge, and a fearless jury. A man may be justified in maintaining against a man a just hatred, but it disqualifies him to sit in judgement on that man. A jury afraid that they would be lynched if they found a verdict of 'not guilty' is certainly not the kind of a jury whose verdict should stand."

At a meeting of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, which has branches throughout the world, yesterday afternoon at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, a resolution was adopted after being seconded by Professor Richard Gottheil, of Columbia, to prepare a protest in the name of the Jews of the United States against the execution of Leo Frank. The meeting took the stand that the Frank verdict was the result of race prejudice and that it was the duty of Jews to protest. The protest will be sent to the Governor of Georgia.

PLAN APPEALS FOR FRANK.

Chicago Women Vote to Wire Night Letters to Prison Board.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 23.—One hundred representatives of women's organizations, at a meeting in the Auditorium Hotel this afternoon passed a resolution that each of their number telegraph a night letter to the Prison Board of Georgia next Sunday evening, urging commutation of the death sentence of Leo Frank. The Board is scheduled to meet next Monday, to consider the case of Frank.

The women speakers unanimously expressed the opinion that Frank had been convicted unjustly. Patrick H. O'Donnell, an attorney, who was the first speaker introduced by the Chairman, Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, told the women that the evidence clearly showed that Conley, the negro witness, was guilty, and not Frank. Another women's meeting to protest against the execution of Frank was announced for next Wednesday evening in the Hotel La Salle, when both men and women speakers are to appear.

Among the women who took part in today's meeting were Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, Miss Grace Reed, and Mrs. Jean Wallace Butler, representing the Political Equality League; Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, the Swedenborgian Church; Miss Sarah Hopkins, President of the Second Ward Democratic Women's Organization; Mrs. Theodosia Bagshawe and Mrs. Helen Michelbacher of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The women rejected a resolution asking the Illinois Legislature to abolish capital punishment, fearing it would detract from the chief object of the meeting.

A letter from Frank was received today by Harry A. Lipsky of The Daily Jewish Courier.

"May I not assure you and all those others of my Chicago friends, of my deep appreciation of your interest in my cause?" he wrote. "I read with deep interest your letter and the Couriers and Chicago Heralds you sent me. I am well and putting up as good a fight as I know how."

MINISTERS AID FRANK.

Organization Formed at Atlanta to Urge Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—Urging that time be allowed in which to clear the mystery of Mary Phagan's murder, Atlanta ministers have organized for an effort to obtain commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank from death to life imprisonment. Leaders in the movement are Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and the Rev. C. B. Wilmer of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Other ministers interested are the Rev. C. W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. C. O. Jones, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church; the Rev. Jacob L. White, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle; the Rev. Orme Flinn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor emeritus of Moore Memorial Church.

A resolution appealing for commuutation is ready for presentation to Governor Slaton. It will be submitted by the body of ministers in person to the Governor, and they will also make verbal arguments in behalf of the condemned man.

The decision of the ministers to act followed a visit of Dr. Wilmer to Frank. After spending an afternoon with the prisoner, Dr. Wilmer called the ministers together and urged organized action to obtain clemency. In his sermon at the Baptist Tabernacle today the Rev. J. L. White strongly urged commutation.

The jurors who found Frank guilty will meet this week to decide whether to ask the Prison Commission to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

FREE SONS SEND PETITION.

Ask That Frank Have a Chance to Prove His Innocence.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23.—The Free Sons of Israel, which opened its convention in the Hotel Rudolph today, will send a petition to the Governor of Georgia, asking him the commute the death sentence of Leo Frank that he may have the opportunity to establish his innocence.

The petition was suggested by President M. S. Stern in his annual address today. Mr. Stern said he believed half the people of the United States were convinced that there was not sufficient evidence against Frank to warrant his execution.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

R. H. Burnside, who went to London to put on "Watch Your Step" in the Empire for Alfred Butt, is on the New York, due in port today. Mr. Burnside will be in charge of Charles Dillingham's school for musical comedy actresses at the Globe this Summer. The opening date has been announced for June 15.

Lillian Seibert is the principal bareback rider in the circus which is a feature at Luna. Miss Seibert performs also with her sisters. Frank Kenebel heads the band of clowns.

A troupe of tumblers known as Slayman Ali's Arabian Hooloos will be added to the Columbia's Summer burlesque entertainment this afternoon. The troupe has just arrived from the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Blossom Seeley has been engaged for one of the principal parts in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics," which will be one of the Summer revues.

Kitty Gordon has offered a prize of $1,000 and $50 a week royalty for the best war sketch submitted to her for immediate production. The sketch must contain comedy as well as tragedy and must include a situation that will allow Miss Gordon to sing.

An instrument invented by Mortimer Norden, chief consulting engineer of the Keith vaudeville houses, will be installed in the Palace. The device registers the applause and laughter of the audience, and by it the management will be enabled to tell what performers are most popular.

The Famous Players' Film Company has obtained the services of Pauline Frederick for a term of years. Miss Frederick's first work as a motion picture actress was in "The Eternal City," which is now being shown in the Astor Theatre. She will go to Egypt shortly for a photo production of Robert Hichen's "Bella Donna."

The Lasky Feature Play Company has obtained the picture rights to James Forbes's comedies, "The Traveling Salesman" and "The Chorus Lady."

CARRANZA AGENTS HERE.

One Will Confer with Delegates to Financial Congress.

Major Gaston de Prida, youngest of Carranzista officers, and during the period that Obregon controlled Mexico City the censor of the Constitutionalist Government, arrived here yesterday on the Ward liner Monterery. Major de Prida, who is not yet 21, was one of the interpreters who helped make American rule in Vera Cruz the success that it was, as an intermediary between the illiterate Mexicans and the American authorities.

At the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, Major de Prida said:

"It is nearly all over in Mexico but the shouting. The Carranzistas hold every seaport except Guaymas on the Pacific side, and every border port but Juarez, and it is only a question of time until Guaymas and Juarez are taken.

"Villa, as a fighting force, is as dead as a door nail, as you put it here in the States, and nobody knows that better than Pancho Villa.

"Mexico City is still in the hands of Zapata, but we can take it whenever we want it. At the present time it is of no strategic value, but when the time comes we'll take it over in quick order."

Major de Prida will remain in the United States about three weeks and will then return to Vera Cruz. After today he will be at the Columbia University Club in Gramercy Park.

Also in yesterday from Vera Cruz was Herminio Perez Abreu, the Mexican financier, who comes as a representative of the Carranzista Government to confer with the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, now in session in this city, to see if it possible to do anything at the present time for financial and industrial rehabilitation of Mexico.

"It is not true," said Señor Abreu, "that Carranza and his Ministers are against big business and industry conducted by foreigners. What Señor Carranza and the people of Mexico desire is honest business, carried on according to the laws of the country. We want foreign capital to come and cultivate our natural resources, with which Mexico abounds, but we want it to be operated for the welfare of the people as well as for the benefit of the investors.

"With so much territory in our possession we feel that we can invite new industry and new capital. We can guarantee them that they will have the greatest protection, most wonderful possibilities of success and certainly good financial results for their investments. All we ask is that the Mexican people receive their just share."

Señor Abreu is to remain in the United States for several months, and is to visit various financial centres of the country. While in New York he will stop at the Marie Antoinette.

VILLA CLAIMS REPEATED.

State Department Without News of a Defeat of Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The State Department was without any advices today confirming the story of the announcement, made last night by the Villa agency, that General Villa had defeated and routed the army of General Obregon at Celaya, on the Mexican main line, south of Irapuato. A dispatch received by the Villa agency this morning from Diaz Lombardo, in charge of the Villa Department of Foreign Relations at Chihuahua, reiterated the claim of a Villa victory over General Obregon. The telegram read:

> Telegraph reports from the front say that an engagement was fought yesterday between the forces of General Villa and those of General Obregon at points between Silao and Leon, resulting in the complete rout of the Carranzistas. Part of our forces occupied the enemy's camp at Silao, while the remainder engaged in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy beyond Celaya, which place we also hold. The pursuit continues. A great amount of war material was captured, including rifles, ammunition, and artillery, as well as nearly all of the Carranzista trains. Many dead were left on the field by the enemy.
>
> General Villa will shortly issue a general amnesty for the Carranzistas who desire to surrender, and likewise for all political offenders whose derelictions are not considered serious.

The Carranza agency here announced tonight the capture of Monterey from the Villistas in northeastern Mexico after a battle in which fourteen troop trains and all their equipment were captured and the Villistas "completely routed, leaving over two thousand killed, wounded and prisoners." The agency stated that Villista Generals Pereya and Carrera Torres were captured in Paredon after Monterey's fall and executed immediately.

General Ricaut of the Carranza forces has sent 500 men from Nuevo Laredo, under command of General Ildefonso Vasquez, to reinforce the Monterey garrison, and has announced that train service with Monterey will be established within a week, and Colonel Fernando Peraldi has left Villa Acuna at the head of a Carranza cavalry force, under orders to clear the northern part of Coahuila State of Villistas. The Carranzistas also claim to have occupied Durango, the capital of the State of that name, last Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 23.—It is officially announced that the Villistas under General Angeles attacked General Obregon on Saturday near Trinidad station, in Guanajuato, and after sixteen hours' fighting the Villistas were defeated, with a loss of 2,000. The Constitutionalists lost 300, capturing artillery, arms, and autos. The Constitutionalists are attacking Zacatecas.

Bells are ringing here and a parade has been held.

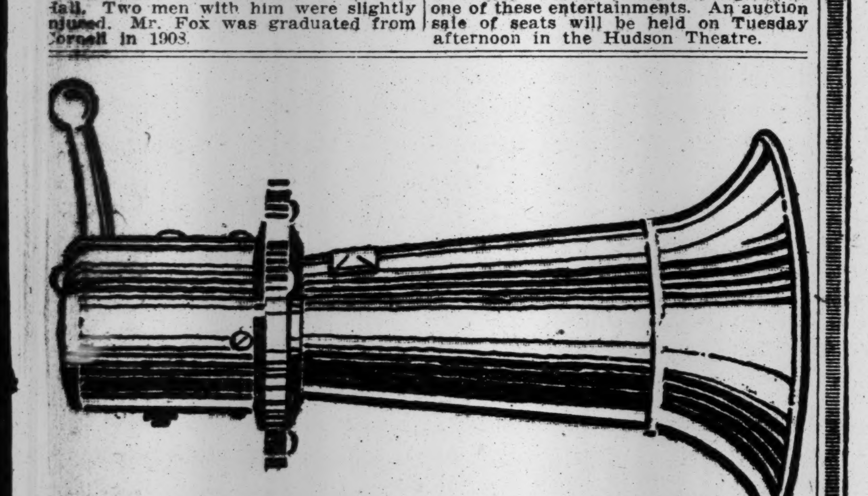
Would Leave Mexico City by Auto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 22, (via Galveston, May 23.)—Americans in Mexico City have asked Mr. Silliman to arrange with General Carranza to establish an auto line to the coast. The Zapatistas have given permission, as many Americans wish to leave the city, but are unable to pay the rate, $100, now charged for an automobile from Mexico City to Puebla.

Miss Seaver to Wed on June 9.

The marriage of Edric Brooks Smith of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Laura ewett Seaver, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gardiner Seaver of Brooklyn, will take place at the bride's home, 473 Eighteenth Street, on une 9. Miss Seaver's sister, Mrs. Floyd W. Fiske will be the matron of honor, and Miss Grace M. Trippe of East Orange, N. J., is to be the maid of honor. The ushers will be Henry Blanchard Seaver and Roger W. Hubbard of St. Louis. Carlisle W. Burton of Boston is to be the best man.



Use a Warning Signal That The Other Fellow Can Hear

Take our word for it or not, as you choose—but put a SPARTON Safety Signal on your car for 30 days, and if you don't agree that it is all we claim for it—if you don't consider it the best warning signal built,—return it and your money will be refunded. No questions asked, no quibbling. We know the degree of SPARTON goodness.

To cope with present conditions, a warning signal in all sorts of weather—wind, rain, sleet—one that can be heard at a goodly distance, is demanded. A SPARTON Safety Signal does just this, and as a matter of fact, is the most important safety feature on the car. What is more, we guarantee the SPARTON as long as you own it.

The SPARTON hand-operated horn is a real warning signal at remarkably low cost—$4. Get it today, or if you prefer our electrically operated model, ask your dealer to show you why it is the best on the market.

GENERAL AUTO SUPPLY CO., 1671 B'way.
WEAVER-EBLING AUTO CO., 2230 B'way.
AUTO SUPPLY CO., 59th St. and B'way.
N. Y. SPORTING GOODS CO., 17 Warren St.
MANHATTAN ELECTRIC CO.,
7 Park Pl. 110 W. 42d St. 127 W. 125th St.

Sparton Electric Motor Driven Model

A SACRIFICE SALE *of* LIGHTING FIXTURES

at 25 Cents on the Dollar

Our removal to new quarters at Forty-first Street and Madison Ave. makes the disposal of this material imperative.

This sale will be of interest generally because of the prices that prevail and of special interest to those who desire lighting fixtures of real quality at figures that are nominal. The assortment is exceptional.

Some of the Articles offered

Antique Silver Chandelier
Semi-indirect, 6 light electric. Hand etched dish. 6 outside pendant globes. Valued at $100.00 To be sold at $25.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4631.

Gold Plated Six Light Crystal Chandelier
Imported Crystals. For a drawing room. Valued at $200.00. To be sold at $50.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4113.

Electric Bracket—Adams Period
2 light. Silver Finish Candle Trim. Valued at $25.00. To be sold at $6.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4804.

Living Room Chandelier
Solid Brass. Simple and correct in design. Ships bowl on chains. Five light. Value $51.00. To be sold at $12.00.
Ask for Style No. 4513.

There are hundreds of pieces similar to those listed above

Sale begins on Monday Morning, May 24th

MITCHELL VANCE CO.
836 BROADWAY, Near 13th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily.

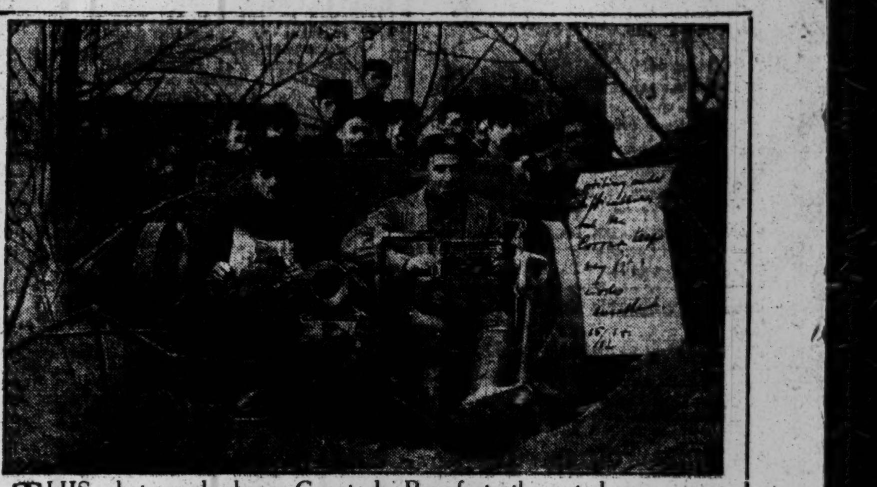
Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York

Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau St., New York



THIS photograph shows Count de Beaufort, the noted war correspondent, in Belgium, with his Corona Typewriter. It is an unusual testimonial to the practicability and durability of the six-pound, folding

CORONA
Portable Typewriter

Think how you could use such a machine. On trips, at home, at the office. Faster, clearer, more businesslike than "long-hand." It will save you many a tedious hour of pen-pushing—many a dollar of stenographers' charges—which will increase your personal efficiency.

Just drop in and see the Corona for yourself. Phone or write for a demonstration if you cannot call.

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.

The Street Number: 141 West 42d (Opposite Hotel Knickerbocker)
Bryant 7150 The Phone Number:

As Spare Tires Empire Reds Spare Your Wallet

When you carry spare Empire REDS you get all you pay for. They are as fresh and lively when you transfer them from rack to wheel as when you bought them. They are as tough and strong one year old as one month old. As spare tires they do not depreciate prematurely and cut down your mileage. And the best spare tire is sure to be the *longest-wearing* tire.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

They are cured without free sulphur. For that reason they are free from that rapid deterioration that you know is common to ordinary rubber. The springy RED RUBBER contracts on cuts and keeps them from spreading. The extra thick Empire Tread adds to the tire's life and makes slippery roads safe.

You don't take any chances with Empire REDS, for if they don't make good in every way, we will. You decide whether you are getting a square deal and we'll take your word for it. It's the safest basis you ever bought a tire on.

"If it's RED, it's an EMPIRE"

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
240 W. 58th St., 148 Chambers St., New York
Brooklyn Agency: Farrell Auto Co., 1173 Bedford Ave.
Newark Branch: 283 Broad St.
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

Note the Thickness of Tread

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR YANKEES—ATHLETICS—BOXING—TENNIS—ROWING—CYCLING—AUTO RACING

YANKS LOSE AGAIN BY ST. LOUIS RALLY

Ray Caldwell Weakens in Ninth and Browns Win by Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—The Yankees may not have deserved to win today's game; that is a question of how you want to look at it, but they certainly do not deserve, after the courtesy they have shown the Browns in the last two days, to have the rabid Rickeyites stage a third and equally effective ninth-inning rally. However, there was a difference about today's rally and some comfort for the Yanks. Thursday and Friday the players from Manhattan entered the last of the ninth with a comfortable lead and were beaten out. This afternoon they entered the last of the ninth with the score 3 to 3, making it any one's game.

Such consolation as may be derived from this fact, Bill Donovan says, is not worth mentioning. Whatever the score in the eighth, tne result at the end was the same as it has been the last few days—a Borwn victory. There was a slight numerical difference. It was only 4 to 3 today.

Ray Caldwell was elected by Donovan to oppose Carl Weilman, the tallest of the Browns tall men. Caldwell was not right. He was hit at opportune moments by the St. Louisians and was continually in trouble.

It rained all morning and at game time a large majority of the citizens of St. Louis were convinced that there would be no ball game. The infield was muddy and had a bad effect on the fielders. It was due to this infield that the Yanks got the first run. After Pipp had fanned in the second, Cook walked and Hartzell hoisted to Williams. Then Cook stole second, sliding safely into the mud under H. Severled's very much elevated throw. Then Luther Boone lifted a fly to right, which Del Pratt was camping under, seemingly set for the catch. Pratt manoeuvred about and then sat down in the mud. The ball proceeded to wallow about, and became a two base blow, on which Cook scored. Nunamaker drove Cook home with a lusty single.

With the Yanks off to a two run lead, the small assemblage of fans present began to believe that the series was to prove an even split. But they were to have their opinions changed twice during the afternoon. As far as a see-saw contest was concerned, it was a good ball game.

Things looked rosy for the Yanks in the Browns' half of the second, when Caldwell got under Williams's little pop and "Peck" threw out Severied. But things had looked rosy for the Yanks several times during the last few days, and they were not unprepared for what followed. Leary singled and scored on Lavan's double. And then came the play that really beat the Yanks.

Weilman, who has no license to get a bush league single off Caldwell, proceeded to drive a wallop to left field. Hartzell said it was foul. He said it very strenuously. He even urged Umpire Chill to accompany him to that section of left field where the ball had mussed up the ground and give it the once over. Chill refused to be influenced. He insisted the hit was fair, and as it went for two bases, Lavan counted. Shotton ended matters by lifting to Birdie Cree.

It was in the third that the Yanks took the lead which looked mighty good until the fifth. Fritz Maisel engineered a pass from Weilman, but Lavan threw out "Peck" and Cree lifted one to Gus Williams. Then Pipp, who has been doing most of the hard work for the Yanks in the present St. Louis visit, got a single to right, on which Maisel scored. Pipp, however, ended the incipient rally by dying at second in an effort to stretch his blow.

Carl Weilman, after Lavan had fanned in the fifth, shocked Caldwell by getting his second hit, a single on which there was need to again call Umpire Chill as witness in the case. Caldwell tossed out Shotten, but James Austin doubled, and Weilman brought in the tieing run.

The ninth saw the end of it. Walker singled, went to second on Williams's sacrifice, and ruined whatever hopes the Yanks hight have had by scoring on Severied's single. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	Maisel, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3	P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	Cree, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C.W'r, cf.	4	1	1	3	1	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Cook, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Sev'r'd, c.	4	0	1	2	1	H'tzell, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Leary, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0	Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	2	4	Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	1	1
W'lm'n, p.	3	1	2	1	0	Caldw'l, p.	2	0	0	3	2
Total	32	4	8	27	10	Total	29	3	5	*25	7

*One out when winning run was scored.

Error—Nunamaker.

New York .... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
St. Louis .... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Boone, Lavan, Weilman, Austin, Severeid. Stolen bases—Shotton, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Williams. Double play—Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Weilman, 3. Struck out—By Weilman, 8; by Caldwell, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Collins Stars for White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The batting of John Collins and the spectacular fielding of Weaver caused the defeat of Boston by Chicago, 4 to 2, in the final game of the series today. J. Collins made a double, scored a run, sent a run across the plate on a single, and another run was scored on his sacrifice fly. Eddie Collins's base-running also aided the locals. Weaver made one of the most remarkable plays seen on the local ground in years in the fifth inning. Gainer tripled, and Cady followed with a swift bounder toward short. Weaver, running toward first at top speed, jumped into the air, speared the ball, and threw Gainer out at the plate. He also threw Speaker out at the plate in the sixth. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsh, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	J'vrin, 3b.	5	1	1	0	0
Roth, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	W'ner, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	2	1	4	1	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
F'nier, lf.	2	0	1	3	0	Lewis, lf.	2	0	0	6	0
J.C'ns, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	Hooper, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Weaver, ss.	4	0	0	3	4	E.Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Brief, 1b.	4	1	1	5	0	Gainer, 1b.	4	0	2	7	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	8	3	Cady, c.	4	0	1	5	0
J.Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Wood, p.	3	0	1	1	1
						*Hen'sen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	7	27	10	†McNally	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Thomas	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	34	2	10	24	8

*Batted for E. Scott in ninth inning.
†Ran for Cady in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Wood in ninth inning.

Chicago .... 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 .—4
Boston .... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Wagner, Speaker. Three-base hits—Fournier, Gainer. Stolen bases—Felsh, Brief, J. Scott. Earned runs—Off J. Scott, 2; off Wood, 4. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Fournier, J. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off J. Scott, 2; off Wood, 5. Struck out—By J. Scott, 6; by Wood, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Two Games in Y. M. H. A. League.

Two games were played yesterday in the Metropolitan Baseball League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The Borough Park team gained a one-sided victory over the Bronx nine on the latter's grounds, the score being 11 to 2. The Mount Vernon contingent easily defeated Bath Beach by the score of 14 to 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Borough Pk.	4	1	.800	Bronx	1	3	.225
92d Street	3	1	.800	Bath Beach	1	3	.225
Mt. Vernon	3	1	.775	Brooklyn	0	4	.000
Williamsb'rg	1	3	.225				

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 2.
At Elmira—Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Troy, 0.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 0.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Pawtucket, 6.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 10; Newark, 3.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 9; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 7; Richmond, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	19	12	.613
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Boston	14	15	.483
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	22	12	.647
Detroit	21	12	.636
New York	17	12	.586
Boston	13	13	.500
Washington	13	15	.464
Cleveland	13	17	.433
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Philadelphia	10	21	.323

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	13	.606
Newark	19	14	.576
Chicago	20	14	.588
Kansas City	17	14	.548
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	14	16	.467
Baltimore	13	20	.394
Buffalo	10	23	.303

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	7	.667
Providence	11	9	.550
Buffalo	8	7	.533
Rochester	10	9	.526
Montreal	11	10	.524
Jersey City	8	10	.444
Newark	6	9	.400
Toronto	6	13	.315

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Toronto,
(Morning and Afternoon.)
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Montreal,
(Morning and Afternoon.)

MERKLE'S NOSE BROKEN.

Giants' First Baseman Injured by Thrown Ball in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 23.—Although the Giants won a pitchers' battle here today by a 3 to 0 score, they lost the services of Fred Merkle again. In the second inning Merkle suffered a broken nose when he was hit by a thrown ball in a run-down between second and first.

Merkle attempted to steal second, but the throw had him beat by yards. He turned back, and in the exchange of throws which followed Merkle was hit in the nose when he turned his head to watch Ruddy, who was running him down.

Cliff Randolph pitched a great game for Perth Amboy, fanning twelve of the Giants. Three successive errors by the local shortstop gave the Giants their three runs, all of which were scored without the aid of a hit in the ninth inning. The score by innings:

Giants ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Pacers ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Ritter and McLean; Randolph and Plate.

Wild Pitching Wins for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—More wild pitching by Philadelphia's two twirlers helped Detroit win the last game of the series today, 10 to 5. Pennock lasted one inning, and Davis was hit hard in the second and third. Philadelphia fielded poorly, but Kopf balanced his two wild throws with three splendid catches. Clarence Eldridge of Chicago assisted Umpire Evans because of the illness of Mulvaney in Cleveland. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	2	1	4	M'phy, rf.	4	1	0	1	1
Vitt, 3b.	4	2	0	2	3	Walsh, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Cobb, cf.	5	2	3	2	0	Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
C'wf'd, rf.	3	2	1	2	0	Schang, c.	0	1	0	0	1
Veach, lf.	5	1	3	1	0	M'Av'y, c.	2	1	1	1	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	5	0	2	13	1	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Young, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	3	1	Barry, ss.	4	0	0	6	5
Dauss, p.	3	1	0	0	2	Kopf, 3b.	4	0	1	3	8
						Pen'k, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	10	11	27	16	W.Davis, p.	4	1	2	0	3
						Total	33	5	9	24	18

Errors—Walsh, Lajoie, Kopf, (2,) W. Davis.

Detroit........... 3 2 4 0 0 0 1 0 ..—10
Philadelphia...... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Veach, McAvoy, Oldring. Three-base hit—Davis. Earned runs—Off Pennock, 3; off Davis, 2; off Dauss, 5. Sacrifice hit—Lapp. Double play—Young, Bush, and Kavanagh. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Pennock, 3. off Davis, 5 Hits—Off Pennock, 3 in 1 inning; off Davis, 8 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 2. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Johnson Holds Cleveland Safe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—Washington had no trouble in defeating Cleveland 4 to 1 today, Johnson out-pitching Morton, Cleveland's star hurler, all the way, in addition to holding Cleveland to five hits and one run. Johnson hit a home run over the left field fence, the first time the feat had been performed in the history of the park. In the ninth inning he almost got a homer to centre, being thrown out at the plate. Cleveland failed to get a man as far as second until the ninth, when it bunched three of its five hits. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Leib'd, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Foster, 3b.	5	0	2	0	3	Turn'r, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	C'pm'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	5	0	J'kson, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
G'ndil, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
M'rg'n, 2b.	2	0	2	5	3	Smith, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
A'smith, c.	4	0	0	7	1	B'b're, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
M'B'de, ss.	4	1	1	1	4	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	5
Johns'n, p.	4	1	2	1	0	Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	11	27	11	*W'bag's	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	5	27	18

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.

Errors—Turner, Smith, O'Neill, Morton, Foster, McBride.

Washington........ 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4
Cleveland......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Graney. Three-base hits—Johnson, Connolly. Home run—Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Chapman, Moeller. Double play—O'Neill and Barbare. Hits—Off Morton, 10 in 8 innings; off Jones, 1 in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3. Struck out—By Morton, 5; by Johnson, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dinneen.

CYCLING RECORD MADE BY KRAMER

Establishes New World's Figures for Third of a Mile at Newark Velodrome.

Frank L. Kramer, the American cycling champion, won additional laurels yesterday at the Newark Velodrome, when he established a new professional world's record for the third-of-a-mile distance, his time being 0:36 3-5. The mark which his performance displaces the figures of, 0:37 3-5, was made by Paddy O'Sullivan Hehir, the Australian sprinter, at the Newark Velodrome on Oct. 2, 1910. Kramer made the new record in one of the heats of the race, just beating out Reggie McNamar, who had a fifteen-yard handicap, at the tape. In the final of the event Kramer lost to Larry Corbett, the champion being unable to cut down the seventy-yard handicap of his opponent.

The defeat of Thorwald Ellegaard, former world's champion, by Joe Fogler, the Brooklyn cyclist, in a two-thirds of a mile match race was the surprise of the day. Ellegaard, who was brought over from Denmark to meet America's best sprinter, was considered Fogler's master, as the Brooklyn man is not at his best in match races. The foreigner won the first heat, but Fogler's cunning snatched off the next two and the race.

Another upset in cycling expectations was furnished in the Brassard challenge match, in which Marcel Dupuy, the Frenchman, beat Robert Spears of Australia, and retains the emblem for at least another week. Dupuy won the Brassard from Donald McDougall, and has successfully defended it for the last month. The summary:

Half-Mile Amateur Novice.—Won by Harry Siegfried, Newark; second, Louis Shorter, Newark. Time—1:10 1-5.

Brassard Race.—One-mile match race between Marcel Dupuy, France, holder, and Robert Spears, Australia, challenger. Won by Dupuy. Time—6:25 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by August Lang, Irvington, (35 yards;) second, John Savage, Harrison, (25 yards;) third, Solly Sibellino, Newark, (70 yards.) Time—0:57 3-5.

One-Third-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Larry Corbett, Australia, (70 yards;) second, Joe Reeber, Newark, (50 yards;) third, Jake Magin, Newark, (45 yards.) Time—0:34 3-5.

Two-Thirds-Mile Match Race, Professional.—Between Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, and Thorwald Ellegaard, Denmark. Won by Fogler two out of three heats.

One-Mile Tandem, Professional, Handicap.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Freddy Hill, Boston, (scratch;) second, Menus Bedell, Lyndhurst, and Willie Coburn, Newark, (60 yards;) third, Ernest Jokus, Newark, and Eddie Rupprecht, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—1:44.

Two-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by Frank A. Whitney, New York A. C.; second, Edward Kane, New York A. C.; third, Henry Werner, Newark. Time—4:11.

Five-Mile Professional, Open.—Won by A. Jackie Clark, Australia; second, Alfred Goullet, Australia; third, Frank L. Kramer, East Orange. Time—9:58.

YANKEES LOSE LEAD.

Giants Closing Gap That Separates Them from Leaders.

The baseball games of the past two days have changed the leadership in both the National and American Leagues. In the National League, Philadelphia, steadily on the back trail for some time, has been passed by Chicago, and the latter city has also laid hold of the leadership in the American League, the White Sox having usurped the place which the Yankees held for a short time.

The Yankees started auspiciously on their Western invasion. In second place when they left New York, they mounted pennantward and led the league after the conclusion of the series in Cleveland. An even break with Detroit in two games was a further indication of merit, and then the ball club rolled into St. Louis and was derailed. The Yanks, with Warhop pitching, won the first game and then started down the ladder when the Browns took three in a row. Now the Yankees are resting in third place, and the series thus far on the road has proved an even break, with five games each way. It was Ray Fisher's victory in Cleveland, his sixth straight of the season, that boosted the Yankees to the top of the division, and the victory of the Browns over Marty McHale, after they had the day previous beaten Fisher, was the cause of the downfall. And both of these defeats came in the last two innings when the Yankees were apparently sailing to a victory.

The next four days will tell the story of the Yankees' first Western trip. Beginning this afternoon they tackle the White Sox and then come over to Washington. Of the pitchers Warhop has been the most successful, having won two victories thus far, one over the Browns and one from Cleveland, each by a score of 4 to 2. The series with the Browns spoiled the records of both McHale and Fisher. Up to that time Fisher had one victory over Cleveland and McHale had pitched the defeat against Detroit. Caldwell pitched the other Yankee victory against Cleveland. When all is said, however, the Yankees are just about the same percentage distance from the top of the ladder as when they left New York.

Since the start of the Western invasion at the Polo Grounds the Giants, though they are still left in last position, have drawn up materially on the league leaders, and almost any day, if the percentage in favor of victories continues, they may jump several notches up the scale. In the play against the Western clubs thus far the McGrawites have won five games and lost three, and if they can dispose of the Pittsburgh team, which threatens to put a stumbling block in their path, there is good reason to believe that the Giants will mount well up at the expense of the Cardinals.

The chief concern about the Giants seems to be in the pitching staff. Tesreau and Marquard have been rounding into good shape, the latter having won two games from the Western clubs, one against Chicago and the other from Cincinnati. Perritt does not appear yet as a definite quantity, and there is even more doubt as to the status of Matty this season. Speculation pro and con as to his ability to go through another baseball year on the mound is one of the chief baseball topics, with the fans tending to be skeptical. Taken all in all, however, there seems to be good reason to believe the Giants are ready to climb.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Three Newark Pitchers Fail to Stop St. Louis Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Three of Newark's pitchers tried in vain this afternoon to stop the fusilade of hits which the St. Louis players rattled off their bats. The home team made the first part of the game liik like a continuous batting rally, and in the first two innings piled up six runs, finally winning by 10 to 3. Newark, too, was handy with the willow, but the nine hits which were garnered were kept so well scattered that they did not count their just value in scoring possibilities. Each team played without an error to mark the game. The score:

Newark .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3 9 0
St. Louis.....3 3 1 0 2 1 0 0 ..—10 12 0

Batteries—Mullin, Whitehouse, Brandon, and Warren; Textor, Crandall, and Hartley.

Easy Victory for Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Kruger's home run in the fourth inning with the bases full helped Kansas City to a 9-to-4 victory over Buffalo today. Ehmke, Bedient, and Schulz in turn pitched for the visitors, but seemed unable to steady at critical moments. Packard got a bad start, but recovered and pitched good ball to the finish. The score:

R.H.E.
Buffalo .....3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 8 4
Kansas City ..1 0 3 4 0 1 0 0 .—9 8 2

Batteries—Ehmke, Bedient, Schulz, and Blair, Allen; Packard and Brown.

NEW BOXING COMMISSIONERS

Warren Barbour Likely to be Chairman of the New Board.

With the signing by Governor Whitman of the Malone boxing bill on Saturday interest in the boxing world now centres on the composition of the New State Athletic Commission, which is at present composed of Frank C. O'Neil, Chairman; Major John J. Dixon and James S. Price. Many men have been mentioned for the position, but most prominently among them recently is Warren Barbour, the former amateur heavyweight champion, who is considered the most likely candidate for the chairmanship. Barbour's name has been mentioned freely in official circles, and because of his thorough knowledge of boxing, his candidacy is looked upon with favor. Others who have been talked about as commissioners are Mike Donovan, the old boxing instructor of the New York A. C.; Fred Wenck, a New York newspaperman; Tommy Shortell, boxing instructor of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and Edward Carpel, a New York attorney.

The signing of the Balone Bill practically legislates the present commission out of office, but the commissioners undoubtedly will vontinue to officiate until their successors are named.

Mike Gibbons will again perform before a New York audience Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas A. C. when he faces Leo Houck in the feature attraction. Gibbons arrived in town last Friday with his brother Tom who will assist him in training for the contest. Gibbons is bent on cleaning up the middleweight division before trying his hand with the heavyweights, Houck being the only contender in the middle class he has not fought. Gibbons has disposed of Clabby, Chip, Ahearn, McGorty and a number of lesser lights. Houck is above the average middleweight having an excellent left hand, combined with cleverness and heavy hitting power. He has beaten George Chip three times.

Jim Flynn arrived in town yesterday for his contest with Jim Coffey at the Brighton Beach Race Track on May 31. Flynn is in better physical condition than he has been in years. The Pueblo fireman has been at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for the last six weeks and ten days' training here will put him in grand fighting form.

Another big boxing club will make a bid for patronage this week, when the American Sporting Club, now occupying Sulzer's Harlem River Casino offers a popular priced show on Thursday night. The building, which has been completely renovated, has a seating capacity of 5,000 and is the best ventilated and safest club in Greater New York. Paddy Donnelly, who has controlled the Olympic Club of Harlem, will cater to his patrons in quality of talent and club arrangements. The first bout will be staged at 8:30 sharp and the final at 10 o'clock. This rule will be strictly enforced. As an opening attraction Knockout Sweeney of New York and Michael McTeague of Ireland, two clever middleweights, will perform. Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard of New York, lightweights, have been matched for the second ten rounder and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers and Johnnie Drummie of Jersey City will be the principals in the curtain raiser. Dave Roche will be the third man in the ring.

The twentieth series of semi-professional try-out bouts which will be staged this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club, will bring together some of the best aspiring glove wielders presented at a matinee boxing show. Two six round bouts will furnish the double semi-windup in which Maxcy Marks of the east side of New York will face Happy Ricker of Brooklyn, and Young Shaw the classy local lightweight will oppose Dick Stosh of Cleveland.

The Olympic Club of Harlem will stage two good ten round bouts tonight. In the first contest Battling Champ the hard-hitting Harlem lightweight will tackle Sammy Trott the Western lightweight. This is Trott's début in this city. In the final ten round bout Kid Ghetto the Harlem featherweight will exchange punches with Frankie Conifrey of the New York Fire Department. The usual preliminaries will precede the main bouts.

The Vanderbilt Athletic Club announces two ten round bouts for tonight. Charles Smith and Wee Wee Burton are signed for the opener and Young Hicks and Dick Fowled for the windup.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn has arranged two elimination welterweight bouts tomorrow night. Kid Graves of Milwaukee will box Italian Joe Gans, and Frankie Notter the east side Ghetto champion, will engage Terry Mitchell.

Seventy-six rounds of boxing will be offered to patrons of the 135th Street A. C. tomorrow night. Four ten round bouts and six six round contests comprises the card. The principals in the ten round bouts are Al. Thomas and Charley White, Artie Walsh and Eddie Clifford, Young Leppy and Frankie Hogan, and Bob Lee and Banana Sam.

The Longacre A. A. will put on a special boxing show on Thursday night. Four ten round bouts will feature the program. The final bout brings together Packey Hommey and Mel Coogan.

CAMP'S NOVICE ROAD RACE.

Ozanam Boy Leads Club to Victory in Glencoe A. C. Run.

Eddie Camp of the Ozanam Association yesterday won the sanctioned three and a half mile road race for novices held by the Glencoe A. C. in Harlem, and piloted his club to a victory for the team trophy. Camp triumphed by a margin of almost 300 yards over John Kane of the Boys' Club, with F. Balles of the Union Settlement third. The winner's time was 20:10.

The Ozanam quintet took the team prize with a total of 47 points. Boys' Club finished second with 72, and the Union Settlement A. C. third with 80 points. The race was one of the most successful novice events of the season, having more than 125 starters. The leaders finished in the following order:

E. Camp, Ozanam Association, 20:10; J. Kane, Boys' Club, 21:25; F. Balles, Union Settlement A. C., 21:30; M. Hyman, Union Settlement A. C., 21:34; William Franz, Mohawk A. C., 21:40; M. Kintas, Greek-American A. C., 21:45; L. McGowan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:48; L. Major, Union Settlement A. C., 21:55; C. Velotta, Ozanam Association, 22:02; Joseph Sherman, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 22:05; Joseph Mullane, Ozanam Association, 22:10; J. P. Polienne, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:12; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:13; H. Wiener, unattached, 22:24; P. Lorenze, Ozanam A. A., 22:26; H. Schetzer, Brownsville Field Club, 22:28; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:35; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 22:41; S. Baker, Pennant A. C., 22:43; T. Gilroy, Pennant A. C., 22:45; J. Battes, unattached, 22:47; J. Barnes, Boys' Club, 22:51; J. Rapper, Boys' Club, 22:57; F. W. Schultz, Long Island A. C., 22:58; F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 23:02; Joseph Gross, Union Settlement A. C., 23:05; A. Galston, Morningside A. C., 23:12; E. Muller, unattached, 23:18; A. Hoffman, Neighborhood House, 23:27; E. Rieger, Jr., Glencoe A. C., 23:31; E. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 23:35; J. H. Kiloh, Bronx Church House, 23:41; F. Zundel, Boys' Club, 23:45; C. Jordan, Boys' Club, 23:45; W. Raclas, Greek-American A. C., 24:03; W. Carroll, unattached, 24:04; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 24:16; W. Breyham, Bronxdale A. C., 24:17; J. Mauze, Boys' Club, 24:23; J. Kaveney, Ozanam A. A., 24:29; C. J. Surber, Mohawk A. C., 24:30; A. Levine, Union Settlement A. C., 24:34; William D. Smith, Bronxdale A. C., 24:47; I. J. Weiss, Neighborhood House, 24:55; H. J. Sperling, unattached, 25:01; H. White, Glencoe A. C., 25:15; P. Spratford, Knights of St. Peter, 25:20; H. Meyerowitz, unattached, 25:35; B. P. Hughes, Entre Nous Lyceum, 25:36.

Chicago and Baltimore Divide.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Chicago and Baltimore divided honors in a pair of pitchers' battles today. Prendergast outpitched Bender in the opener, which went to the Whales, 2 to 0, and in the second Duncan's triple and Swacina's single, following a pass, gave Suggs a verdict over McConnell, 2 to 1. Scores:

R.H.E.
Baltimore ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Chicago ......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2 5 0

Batteries—Bender and Owens; Prendergast and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 0
Chicago ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 1

Batteries—Suggs and Jacklitsch; McConnell, Wilson, and Fischer.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Mobile, 10; Memphis, 8.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Chattanooga, 1.

FAST TENNIS IN PELHAM TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Cassel Win Final Round in Three-Set Match.

Miss Molly Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan champion, with Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wildey yesterday in the final round of the women's doubles at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, after a hard match, by the score of 6—2, 8—10, 6—2. The Norwegian expert apparently felt she was playing a winning hand and did not attempt to extend herself, but played somewhat carelessly, at times leaving most of the court work to her partner, who was at the top of her form and played brilliant tennis. As an excuse, however, for Miss Bjurstedt it was evident that she was feeling the effects of two hard matches which she had previously played. In the first with Miss Cassel she had defeated Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean at 7—5, 6—4, while in the mixed doubles with A. Schievel she won from Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Homans. In the closing match of the day Miss Bjurstedt and Schievel received a setback at the hands of Miss Marie Wagner, the former national indoor champion, and A. J. Ostendorf, at 6—4, 7—5.

Tennis of a high order was witnessed in most of the matches played, and, although only one of the contests required three sets to reach a decision, several went to deuce. Miss Cassel showed excellent form in the mixed doubles with Frederick C. Baggs os partner, and qualified for the semi-final round. The opposing pair in the final will be Miss Wagner and Ostendorf, and the match will be played this afternoon, so as to enable the players to take part in the tournament at Morristown which opens tomorrow. The summary:

Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean, 7—5, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wildey, 6—2, 8—10, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. W. H. Chapman and C. Frederick Watson, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. S. Chieval defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Homans, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel and Frederick C. Baggs defeated Miss Marian Vanderhoef, 6—2, 6—7; Mrs. B. F. Briggs and R. E. Rogers defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mr. Leonard, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. Schieval, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Clare Cassel and Frederick C. Baggs defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs and R. E. Rogers, 6—4, 6—3.

DR. ROSENBAUM STARS.

Tennis Expert Wins Three Matches in N. Y. L. T. Tournament.

Dr. William Rosenbaum was a three-time winner yesterday in the tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge. In the opening match he defeated R. L. Von Bernuth, the Columbia player, 6—3, 6—1. His second victory was over C. T. Rice, who went down before the speedy drives of Dr. oRsenbaum at 6—1, 6—1. The third contest brought him into conflict with Ingo Hartmann. In the first set of this match Dr. Rosenbaum allowed his opponent but one game, but was forced to deuce in the second before carrying it off. He won the match at 6—1, 7—5.

Many of the best players in the Metropolitan district are entered in the tournment, and more than sixty answered to their names when the first round was called. Wylie C. Grant, former indoor champion, was a double victor. W. Halsey Wood also captured two matches, defeating J. W. Fox and L. I. Grinnell. The latter gave Wood a hard tussle, capturing the first set. Wood settled down to his regular game in the second and third sets, and qualified for the third round.

Vanderbilt Ward found unexpected opposition in A. S. Ingersoll in the second round, but finally wore his opponent down and won after three hard sets. The other survivors in the third round are P. L. Treanor, champion of West Virginia, and Arthur S. Cragin, the Seventh Regiment crack. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated R. L. Von Bermuth, 6—3, 6—1; Dr. A. W. Waite defeated A. H. woods, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2; L. H. Croley defeated H. Stevens, 6—4, 6—1; C. B. Stewart defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—4, 6—4; Wylie C. Grant defeated T. J. McKee, 6—1, 6—4; W. Halsey Wood defeated J. W. Fox, 6M4, 6—2; L. I. Grinnell defeated G. A. Walsh, Jr., by default; P. L. Trainor defeated A. R. Salambier, 6—2, 6—1; Frederick Piasisani defeated Eugene Nolan by default; Arthur S. Cragin defeated H. Norton, 7—5, 6—2; Guy Brinckerhof defeated N. E. Ver Kirk, 6—3, 6—2; Dr. Walter Krugler defeated J. W. Mesereau by default; E. W. Peaslee defeated E. M. Henderson, 6—1, 6—3; Vanderbilt Ward defeated G. G. Grenz by default; A. S. Ingersoll defeated C. L. Johnson by default; Allan Behr defeated M. E. Fox, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—Ingo Hartmann defeated A. Tobey, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated C. P. Rice, 6—1, 6—1; Wylie C. Grant defeated C. B. Stewart, 6—1, 6—2; W. Halsey Wood defeated L. I. Grinnell, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; P. L. Treanor defeated Frederick Piasisani, 6—0, 6—4; Arthur C. Cragin defeated Guy Brinckerhof, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Vanderbilt Ward defeated A. S. Ingersoll, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; A. L. Hyde defeated G. A. L. Dinonne by default.

Third Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Imgo Hartmann, 6—1, 7—5.

DEFEAT FOR CHAMPIONS.

Le Roy and Mathey Defeat Hackett and Alexander at Tennis.

Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalists, went down to defeat yesterday in the final round of the men's double tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough on the Hudson. The vanquishers of the famous pair were Robert Le Roy and Dean Mathey, the former colege champions. They played at the top of their form and captured the trophy by the score of 7—5, 6—8, 6—0.

The victory of Le Roy and Mathey was the big surprise of the tournament, and very few of the gallery expected the youngsters to snatch victory from the veterans, especially as the latter had previously won an impressive match from Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, the Eastern doubles champions. Lack of form was really responsible for the defeat of Hackett and Alexander, as this was their first competitive event of the season, and they did not play in their usual effective style.

Alexander, however, was seen to advantage in the semi-final round of the singles, when he took the measure of Washburn after tnree hard sets. The latter contest affected his speed in the doubles. In the lower half of the singles Touchard came through in his contest with Mathey at 8—6, 6—4. Alexander and Touchard will play the final round for the cup this afternoon. The summary:

Sleepy Hollow Invitation Men's Singles.—Third Round—Dean Mathey defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Frederick B. Alexander defeated Watson M. Washburn, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Dean Mathey, 8—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 6—0.

Final Round—Robert Le Roy and Dean Mathey defeated Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, 7—5, 6—8, 6—0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

R.H.E.
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 ..—7 4 1
Richmond .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 1

Batteries—B. Fullerton and Madden; Russell and Krichell.

RUNAWAY ON SPEEDWAY.

Driver Loses Control of Horse in Pacing Race Owing to Broken Rein.

Close finishes and a runaway were among the features of the third matinée held yesterday on the Speedway by members of the Road Drivers' Association of New York.

Five horses scored in 1.11 pacing brush in which the runaway happened. They got away to a good start. Tramp Heid immediately assumed the lead, closely followed by Sir Thomas, driven by A. Olpp, the others trailing on behind. When little more than half the distance had been covered Sir Thomas swerved and it was seen that Olpp had broken one of his lines.

The horse kept madly on down the course passed the judges' stand, while Olpp, who had kept his seat in the wagon for a short distance, threw himself to the ground. The spectators rushed to the spot, thinking he was seriously injured. After being assisted to his feet Olpp walked to the judges' stand. Meanwhile, Mounted Policeman McKean started a long, stern chase after Sir Thomas, finally catching the gelding under the 181st Street Bridge.

Oakland Boy turned the tables on Denver in the 1.05 trotting brush, and took the event in straight heats. The pace was too fast for the latter, and he broke both times. Tim. Sullivan, who was driving the big gray, tried to steady him, but it was useless, and Oakland Boy was an easy winner by many lengths.

Several of the brushes went to three and four heats. Kitty Oakland captured the 1.09-class trotting, Gall's mare took the first heat, but she lost the second and third, to take the fourth after an exciting finish, beating out I. V. Hunt's Emily H. by a short half half a length. The summary:

1:13 Class.—Trotting.
Billy McCann, gr. g., (C. J. Fendt)......1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 2
Time—1:11; 1:11¼.

1:15 Class.—Trotting.
Patricius, ch. g., (W. J. O'Neill).....1 2 1
Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. Rice)..........2 1 2
Time—1:17½; 1:15¼; 1:15½.

1:11 Class.—Pacing.
Tramp Heir, b. st., (A. Mullady).........1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)...........2 2
Jim D., b. g., (J. Pfefferling)..........3 3
Bonner, ch. g., (W. Wilson)..............4 4
Time—1:10; 1:12¾.

1:08 Clas.—Pacing.
Bright Direct, blk. g., (O. Hiawatsch).1 2 1
Madam X., br. m., (J. J. Morris).......2 1 2
Time—1:14½; 1:05½; 1:11.

11:07 Class.—Trotting.
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..2 1 1
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Fenter).1 2 3
H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (J. Sullivan).3 3 2
Bestan, b. g., (E. O. Benzen)..........4 4 4
Time—1:05; 1:05¾; 1:08.

1:07 Class.—Pacing.
Buster Brown, b. g., (W. C. Urban).2 3 1 1
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker).3 1 2 2
Hertha, b. m., (W. J. O'Neill).......1 2 3 3
Time—1:03½; 1:07; 1:04½; 1:05¾.

1:05 Class.—Trotting.
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith)..........1 1
Denver, gr. g., (T. Sullivan)...........2 2
Time—1:07; 1:02¼.

1:09 Class.—Trotting.
Kitty Oakland, br. m., (G. Gall)....1 2 2 1
Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)......3 1 3 3
Aeoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)........2 3 1 3
Time—1:09¼; 1:09; 1:09; 1:05¾.

1:11 Class.—Trotting.
Laura Parker, ch. m., (J. Duffy)....4 1 1
Humboldt, br. g., (J. O'Neill)......1 2 3
Kippewa, br. g., (C. Fendt)..........2 3 2
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)........3 4 4
Time—1:08½; 1:09¼; 1:09¼.

1:03 Class.—Pacing.
Coast Marie, blk. m., (J. Smith)........1 1
Clover aPtch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt).......2 2
Time—1:10¼; 1:08¼.

BRONX TITLE FOR WARD.

Steinkampf No Match for Young Yale Player at Bedford Park.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Marine and Field Club champion, added another title to his list yesterday when he defeated in straight sets Harry Steinkampf in the final round for the men's single Bronx championship. The match, which was played on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, showed the former young Yale player at his best, while Steinkampf was unable to do anything with the speedy shots of his young opponent. Ward seemed to experience little difficulty in passing Steinkampf at the net while his service was particularly strong. The summary:

Bronx Championship.—Men's Singles—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Harry Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Chambers Plays Fast Tennis.

Only two matches were played in the open tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. In the upper half of the men's singles Charles Chambers, who has been the contestant in several marathon matches during the tournament, surprised the club members by defeating in short order H. H. Manchester by the score of 6—0, 6—1. By this victory Chambers moves into the upper half of the semi-finals and will play the winner of the Vanderbilt Ward-Benjamin M. Phillips match, who are the survivors in the lower half.

Chambers also figured on the winning end of a doubles match, with Dwight as his partner, when the victorious players moved up to the upper half of the semi-finals by defeating Weinstein and Isaacs at 6—3, 6—4. An effort will be made to bring both events to the final round this afternoon.

Niles and Dabney Win at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 23.—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated Theodore R. Pell and B. S. Prentice of New York in the final round robin tennis tournament at Tuxedo today after an exciting four-set match, winning three sets to one, at 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

The first match resulted in a victory for W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier, winning from F. C. Inman and E. P. Larned in two straight sets, 6—4 6—4.

In the second match the Boston pair seemed invincible, while the New Yorkers were by no means off. It was a fine exhibition, the net-work, service and volleying of Niles and Dabney being perfect. The first set was played as though each was sizing up his opponent and looking for his weak points, and the Boston pair walked away with it rather easily. The second went to the New Yorkers after a hard fight. Then the Bostonians had things all their own way, winning the next two sets.

Entries for Belmont Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, straight. Success, 111 pounds; Miss Puzle and After Night, 102 each; High Chair and Handfull, 105 each; Mustard, 108; Damrosch, 105; Pantomime, 102; W. Hackle, 105.

SECOND RACE.—The Plattsdale, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; six and a half furlongs, main course. Prescription, 105 pounds; Thornhill, 112; Spearhead, 103; Azylade, 105; Ethan Allen, 98; Ahara, 95; Astrology, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; six furlongs, straight. H. Junior, Dis. Shore, and Hanson, 114 pounds each; Phosphor, 123; Etruscan, 98; Tudor King, 114; Doublet, 111; D. of Dunb., 98; Fenmouse, 109; Half Rock, 111; Saratoga, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rock View, 122 pounds; Flittergold, 116; Hedge, 103; Thornhill, 104; Slumber II., 108; Absconder, 93; Addie M., 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Escocia, 182 pounds; Astute, 138; Old Salt, 145; *Overseer, 138; *Timber Wolf, 130; Ch. Malotte, 147; *Frijolee, 130; *Wooltex, 138.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maiden fillies; four and a half furlongs, straight. Ardent, Q. of Paradise, Fennel, Piquette, Wenonah, Carmen, Malachite, Feminist, Little Dipper, Smoothbore, and Sprint, 108 pounds each.

*Apprentice allowance.

NAPHTAL LEADS IN BIG CYCLING RACE

Ten-Mile C. R. C. A. Handicap at Floral Park Draws the Largest Entry in Years.

From a field of 175 cyclists, Harry Naphtal, representing the Century Road Club Association, yesterday won first place in the annual ten-mile handicap event of the Century Road Club Association held at Floral Park, Long Island. The representative entry, including some of the best riders in this section, is the largest that has taken part in a race of the kind since the event held at Valley Stream, Long Island, in 1907.

The competition was originally set for a week ago at Grant City, Staten Island, but inability to obtain a permit for holding it there necessitated the change to floral Park. The result of the change was the withdrawal of about sixty riders, most of them from New Jersey.

Naphtal not only took the first prize, but gathered in seven others, among them one for the handicap rider making the fastest time. Second to the winner came William Segelken of the Empire City Wheelmen, and closely following him in third place was Rudolph Rom of the Empire City Wheelmen. Paul Nagel, of Newark, riding unattached, made the fastest time over the ten-mile distance, 24:39 2-5, and the team point trophy went to the Century Road Club Association with the Empire City Wheelmen second and the Century Road Club of America, third.

The course lay over the Jerico Turnpike from Floral Park to Westbury and return. Naphtal, who was on the 240 mark, won the event by his superior riding in the last half mile. With only that short distance to go there were eight riders grouped closely together. It required careful jockeying to gain a position so that he might come through and win as the finish line was approached. The first three men finally managed to get away from the group and came down to the line, with Naphtal slightly in the lead. Segelken, the second man, was barely a wheel length behind, and close to him was Rudolph Rom. Try as he would Segelken could not cut down the slight advanatge that Naphtal had gained. Every effort that he put forth was matched by the winner, and the positions remained unchanged as the three swept over the line.

There was a field of sixteen scratch riders in the race, but they did not figure at all prominently in the result. The first among them to cross the line was Thomas Belle of the Empire City Wheelmen, and the best place that he could get was tenth. His time was 1:28. The order of finish was:

Harry Naphtal, Century Road Club Association, (2:40,) 25:03 3-5; W. Segelken, Empire City W., (2:40,) 25:05; R. Rom, Empire City W., (3:00,) 25:35; A. L. Everard, C. R. C. America, (3:00,) 25:35 3-5; P. Giordano, C. R. C. A., (3:00,) 25:50; E. Mullin, unattached, (2:40,) 35:34; E. A. Bell, Empire City W., (3:00,) 25:34 3-5; E. Spillane, Acme W., (4:00,) 26:57; G. Harvey, C. R. C. A., (3:30,) 26:27; G. Laux, unattached, (2:40,) 25:57; G. Marback, C. R. C. A., (4:00,) 27:17 3-5; M. S. Walters, unattached, (3:30,) 26:42 1-5; F. S. Rowe, unattached, (2:40,) 26:51; L. Rabbino, Unione Sportiva, (3:00,) 26:20; H. Glotzer, C. R. C. A., (2:40,) 26:10 1-5; S. Mascario U. S. I., (2:40,) 26:00 4-5; C. H. J. Tonges, New England W., (4:00,) 27:21; E. E. Frayssе, C. R. C. of America, (4:00,) 27:21 3-5; L. L. Johnson, unattached, (2:40,) 26:02; J. J. Marquard, C. R. C. A., (2:20,) 25:48; H. Platt, Empire City W., (1:30,) 25:07; W. M. Taylor, Empire City W., (1:30,) 25:07 1-5; N. Johnson, unattached, (2:00,) 25:37 2-5; F. Finlayson, unattached, (2:20,) 26:58; Edward Ford, Empire City W., (1:30,) 27:27; C. Osteritter, unattached, (2:20,) 26:17 3-5; G. Schaab, Acme Wh., (2:20,) 26:39; T. Pace, Italian-American G. A., (1:30,) 25:39; Andrew N. Segal, C. R. C. A., (5:00,) 28:21; C. Brohm, C. R. C. A., (4:00,) 28:05; H. H. Kix, Empire City W., (2:20,) 25:50; E. Shoemaker, Atlantic City W., (3:00,) 26:39; Paul Nagel, unattached, (1:00,) 24:39; J. McCormick, unattached, (3:00,) 26:39 3-5; H. Aron, Glunz W., (1:30,) 26:17 3-5.

POINT TROPHY.

C. R. C. Association	1	5	9	11	15— 41
Empire City Wheelmen	2	3	7	21	22— 55
C. R. C. America	4	18	38	49	55—164
Acme Wheelmen	8	27	37	46	52—170
Unione Sport. Italianna	14	16	41	59	98—228

RIDE OF EARLY RISERS.

After Invigorating Jaunt Horsemen Have Late Breakfast at Abbey.

The Early Risers Riding Club usually gets up shortly after sunrise, and just before breakfast, and enjoys a canter through the park while the birds are singing in the trees and the dew glistens on the shrubbery along the bridle path. Yesterday was the day of the club ride, so President Richard E. Sause suspended all rules and there was no early rising or early breakfast.

The Early Risers had their late breakfast yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Abbey Inn, after about thirty of the members had ridden through Central Park and then over to Riverside Drive, along the placid Hudson to their rendezvous. It was a six and a quarted mile ride from Durland's, at Sixty-sixth Street, and each one of the horsemen by that time was equipped with an appetite that cried aloud for immediate attention.

The troop of hungry horsemen jogged merrily into the tavern yard and tramped across the floor with clanking spurs and fell into the chairs at the long table, piled high with steaming dishes.

At the head of the table sat the President, Richard E. Sause, and at his sweeping command all hands went at that breakfast, with a will which would cause a dyspeptic to groan with envy. The inner man satisfied, the President spoke of the joys of the early morning ride. He pitied the unfortunate who stays abed on a bright May morning when he could go bounding over the roads with a good steed beneath him. Everybody agreed that the President had said something.

It was announced at the breakfast that one of the members, Treasurer August Lambert, would entertain the club at his country place at Lawrence, L. I., some day in June. It was also announced that a party of eight or ten of the club members would go this week for a few days' ride through the Catskills with Captain John Kroder, where they would be away from the dust and odors of the motor cars.

It was well along in the afternoon when the Early Risers were again in the saddle and on their way back home. Among those on the ride were, President Richard E. Sause, Secretary Louis H. Moos, Treasurer August Lambert, August Lüchow, Arthur Hayes, Colonel J. J. Byrne, Major Lewis Thiery, Captain John Kroder, Dr. L. J. Ladinski, Charles Friedgen, Max May, William McKinney, Lieutenant George Hartung, Warren S. Banks, Frank Chipman, Jefferson Seligman, Alexander Lenon and Carl Rosenberger.

AUTO DRIVER INJURED.

John De Palma Meets with Painful Accident at Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—In the most spectacular accident witnessed at the Indianapolis motor speedway John De Palma, brother of Ralph De Palma, today wrecked the Delage car he was nominated to drive in the big 500-mile race next Saturday. While speeding at the rate of 75 miles an hour the machine skidded on the northwest turn of the big oval and crashed through the cement retaining wall which is a foot thick and turned over six times before coming to a stop. Fifteen feet of the wall was torn out, so terrific was the impact, and when the ambulance was hurried to the scene of the accident, both were painfully injured but it was said at the Methodist Hospital tonight both De Palma and Phillips would recover unless unforseen internal injuries developed.

The car wrecked by De Palma was the same machine which won the international event a year ago. There is little possibility that it can be repaired in time for next Saturday's race.

Howard Wilcox in his Stutz negotiated the two and one-half miles course in a new American record for the fast time of 1:31, which figures 98.9 miles per hour. The record was held by Boillot in a French Peugeot, his time being 1:30:13.

DUELING AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Anton Reith, Jr., 'Mortally Wounds' One Adversary and 'Injures' Another

Nine fencers took part in the foils tournament of the New York Athletic Club held yesterday at Travers Island. The contests were decided in the open air and followed by a dueling competition.

Dr. Cairns was declared the winner of the fencing tourney, with seven bouts won and one lost. Anton Reith, Jr., shone as a duelist, he "mortally" wounded one opponent and the other he hit on the toe. The person who was "killed" was J. Brancato. J. W. Allison, the crack shot of the Seventh Regiment, was the victim whose pedal extremity suffered from the bullet of the victor.

These were the only two victims who faced Reith; this gave him 2 points and the contest. Allison was second with 1½ points. He winged Brancato, but the latter's seconds declared that the wound was only a superficial one and that he could have gone on fighting indefinitely.

Allison's half a point was scored on Reith. As the referee dropped the handkerchief as a signal to fire. Allison's pistol went off. Reith was not ready and was looking out over the Sound. He received the bullet in the hip. Allison was allowed a half a point, the official declaring that Reith should have been attending to business.

The duels were at fifteen paces. The contestants were arrayed in long white duck coats down to their feet and wore fencing masks—and the bullets were of wax, about the size of a large pea.

Drs. Cairns and Gignoux tied in the fencing tournament, each with six bouts to their credit. This necessitated a final bout between the two, which was by far the most exciting match of the contest. Both scored many double touches and it was not until they had been fencing almost fifteen minutes before Dr. Cairns was able to defeat his opponent. J. W. Allison was second with six bouts won and three lost. The score:

Dr. Cairns won 7, lost 1 bout; Dr. Gignoux won 6, lost 2; J. W. Allison won 6, lost 3; J. Brancato won 5, lost 4; J. M. Tatham won 4, lost 5; G. H. Cathcart won 3, lost 6; Dr. Bishop won 1, lost 7; A. T. Ely won 1, lost 7; S. A. Krinklied won 1, lost 7.

THE TURF.

RACING TO-DAY
At BELMONT PARK
SPECIAL LADIES' DAY
Ladies accompanied by a gentleman will be admitted to Grand Stand Free To-Day, Monday.
SIX RACES, BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO-DAY.
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St, and 7th Ave., and also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave., 5 minutes later. East New York 8 minutes later. Course also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1. Grand Stand and Paddock, $3.

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SPORTING EVENTS.
BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

WAR TRADE FINANCE.

Foreign exchange is now lower than ever was known when the United States was on a specie basis, but the decline is not the same for all nations. In other words, it is the other nations which have now gone off a specie basis. The variations in the several rates of exchange in foreign currencies measure their discount proportionately to the premium on dollars in the only commercial country where paper and gold are interchangeable. Moreover, the variations in the exchange signify that the balance is no longer struck in London. The currencies of the world are not now calculated in sterling, but in dollars. On account of the abnormal relations between all the nations at war commercial exchange is not available in accustomed quantities, and may almost be said to be unavailable at all except through this country.

All nations are buying here, either for themselves, like the Allies, or for Germany through neutral ports. That creates a large demand for dollars and explains their premium. There is no corresponding demand for other currencies, since the payments of current trade are to be made here and not abroad. The decline of exchange ordinarily would signify an excess of supply, for this nation has customarily been a debtor nation and has thrown upon the market a large amount of bills to bring here borrowed capital or to cover the excess of exports above imports. But that is not the present situation. Exchange is both scarce and cheap. That can only be because buyers of exchange are even scarcer than the supply of exchange. If there were any buying power on a market as bare as now, exchange would surely rise. But why is there a deficiency of demand for exchange when it is supplied, if at all, below the cost of production? Why are not prudent buyers supplying their future wants of exchange? Why does not gold come to this country in amounts far beyond the present considerable movement and in some suitable relation to our tremendous exports?

There are some observers who expect just that and who are calculating how much gold is to be expected from Ottawa. That would be fair reasoning in normal times, but we are in a new era and experience counts for little. The case calls for the application of settled principles to novel conditions. It would not be reasonable to expect large imports of gold at a time when we have more than we can use, and when it is worth more abroad than here. It would be more reasonable to seek for a market for coal at Newcastle than to try to market gold here now. We could sell gold at advantage, but there are no buyers. What is wanted is what we are selling, munitions and foodstuffs and cotton, and the question is how to keep the supplies moving by arranging payment otherwise than in gold. If these were normal times there would be an excess of supply of exchange, whereas there is a deficiency. Yet payments are being made for what is bought here right along. The Bethlehem Steel Company last week received a check for $16,150,000 along with an order for 8,000 cannon. That check was in dollars, and that order was not paid for in a draft on London. The buyer was a Government, not a merchant, and no exchange was created. That transaction was typical of others running into hundreds of millions, and it is instructive to note how many of them are placed.

England, France, Russia, and the Dominion itself have placed in Canada orders for $425,000,000 of war supplies, according to The Montreal Journal of Commerce. But why in Canada? Canada cannot either supply or pay for such quantities. Some Canadian orders are sublet here, and it would be natural that they should be placed here. It must be thought that the war orders are something apart from commerce of the usual sort. It is a fair guess that the orders are placed in Canada because it is within the British money market, and payments could be made in British paper without the movement of gold. That would leave unexplained how payments are being made for the hundreds of millions being bought here. One bonding concern has bonded sales of $300,000,000, and that is but a portion. There can be no doubt that payment is made, even more promptly than in customary business, but there are no signs of the method. Probably not half a dozen men hold the key to the mystery, and they would not tell. The "money trust" is at work about its own business and is attending to it better than any volunteers.

There can be no doubt about one stage of the process, for it has been mentioned in Parliament. England is acting for all the Allies in their purchases and has appointed an American agent whose check is good for any buyer. The arrangement may involve a right to draw on private terms. It might be actual payment in national securities. We know on the highest public authority that there has been a discount of $300,000,000 of French Treasury bills in London expressly for the purpose of American purchases. If the French Treasury bills were lodged with American bankers, either as payment or as cover, it would be poor business to make that fact known, or to offer the securities in payment of the obligation in such a market as the present. It would be reasonable to suppose that such a debt would be carried along privately until a more propitious season, and would be offered when the buying is better than now. Theoretically that would explain the absence of buyers of exchange when the rates are the best ever known, and yet with a scarcity of both buyers and supplies when the supplies and buyers ought both to be remarkable. As a working theory it would be fair to assume that the war business is compartmented and has little relation to ordinary balances apparently existing on the face of the trade figures.

ITALY IS NOW AT WAR.

War against Austria-Hungary has now been formally proclaimed by the Italian Government. Already there has been skirmishing between the frontier patrols of the two Powers. The "Green Book" lately issued by the Italian Government indicates that the people of Italy have been strongly in favor of war, and have been reconciled to neutrality for some months only through the strenuous efforts of the authorities. The direct cause of the war is the violation by Austria-Hungary of Article VII. of the Triple Alliance, which bound Austria to refrain from occupation of Balkan territory without agreement with Italy and due compensation. In the invasion of Serbia and occupation of her cities Italy claims that Austria broke faith with her, and the negotiations between the two countries, since last September, have been concerned chiefly with the matter of compensation. In this no agreement could be reached. In spite of the efforts of the diplomats of Austria, Germany, and Italy the chance of amicable settlement daily grew less.

If there was any assurance that the entry of Italy in the great combat which is now convulsing Europe would shorten the war, her determination to abandon her neutral position might be regarded most hopefully. Italy has many well-seasoned troops, and the promise is that she will have 3,000,000 men ready for action within a short time. Predictions of the duration of the European war at this time, however, are futile. If Italy, while strongly defending her own territory from invasion, can send warships and troops to coöperate with the Allies in forcing the Dardanelles, thus hastening the fall of Constantinople, she could bring the crisis appreciably nearer. But it is probable that the Austrians will anticipate this movement by making a strong drive at the Italian frontier.

PROGRESS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

In an address at the recent annual meeting of the American Federation of Arts in Washington, CHARLES R. ASHBEE, an architect and the director of large art industries in England, deplored the effect of the war on British industrial art. He said that just before the war he had worked out a plan by which a laborer's cottage could be designed and built for a thousand dollars, just the amount that it costs to fire a sixteen-inch gun. Now no cottages are built and millions of money are shot away on the battlefields. Mr. ASHBEE's workshops are all closed, three of his workers are at the front, a fourth is drilling cavalry, another is learning to drop bombs from an aeroplane, and another, "the best enameler in England," is making cartridges.

Mr. ASHBEE and men in his position realize more fully than others the peculiar waste of war and its destructive effect upon the arts of peace. At the close of his speech he said that his friends in England feel that we in America, in spite of our "sympathy and generosity," do not grasp fully the moral value of the struggle in England, the fact that the English are fighting "essentially the battle of democracy," that we in our "wealth and splendid isolation" have grown "so contented and happy" as not to be able wholly to understand.

The best proof that we do understand to a degree fuller than our public expressions may indicate lies in our prompt and determined effort, inspired by the situation in Europe, toward the strengthening of our own industrial and artistic life. The exhibition of American industrial art at Washington, now open to the public, proves not so much that we already have made a definite beginning in this direction as our intention to "take account of stock" and know precisely where we stand and what our weakness is. It shows that the manufacturers and merchants are looking toward the artists for the help that should be expected of them, and are ready with a market for their talent when their talent is ready for the market.

The exhibitions of the schools of industrial art that have opened this month show also an awakening appreciation of what needs to be done on this side. The work exhibited is the best from the technical point of view that ever has been accomplished in our schools, but the most encouraging fact to be noted is the dissatisfaction of directors, principals, and teachers with what they are able to accomplish under existing conditions. Dr. HANEY's report made two years ago, after he had spent several months in the study of European conditions, has just been republished on account of the value of its constructive suggestions.

At the meeting of the American Federation Mr. HENRY WHITE, formerly Ambassador to Italy and France, advocated the establishment throughout the country of public schools where the industrial arts should be taught, emphasizing the importance of these schools to the manufacturers of the country, who through them would be provided with artisans trained along artistic lines, and could thus more easily compete with foreign manufacturers in the excellence and attractiveness of their product. The sooner this advice is followed, the more certain will be the honorable reward we can reap from our position in the gigantic problem of the world. There is true moral strength in making use of our opportunities in a way to increase the value of the work done by us. To be slothfully peaceful would bring us shame, but a peace that arouses the energies of the nation to struggle with ignorance and incapacity justifies its association with honor.

PEACE, WITH SECURITY.

Both the Rev. Dr. ERNEST M. STIRES of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. MALCOLM J. MACLEOD of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas dwelt on the now well-recognized need of an immediate strengthening of our nation's defenses in their sermons yesterday morning. War was not the subject of their sermons, but peace—the peace which all the churches are ever working to secure to mankind, peace on earth and goodwill established until the end of time. But both were impelled to speak their minds clearly about the protection we need if we are to make our peace secure. These clergymen have not suddenly become militarists. They were not appealing to the war spirit. They were not arguing for the maintenance in the future of a huge military establishment. They spoke with full knowledge of the situation that would confront us if peril came suddenly, and that knowledge is, or should be, common property.

We have reason to hope that the Government at Washington is now convinced of the wisdom of carrying out, without further delay, the plans of Secretary GARRISON and the practical heads of the Navy Department, and that those members of the new Congress who have hitherto neglected the good advice of the military and naval authorities will return to Washington in a changed mood. They have heard the voice of the country demanding in unmistakable terms better defenses for a nation of 100,000,000 people. Vast sums of money have been expended yearly for the improvement and maintenance of our army and navy. The people who provide this money are disposed hereafter to convince themselves that it will be used to make their homes and their business secure. They do not want war, but they are determined that peace shall be assured by adequate protection.

MEXICAN SOCIALISM.

Conferences of the Constitutionalist Party were held at Vera Cruz last December to settle upon plans for the reorganization of the Government of Mexico. As the plan then set forth by Mr. MODESTO C. ROLLAND has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution in this country, it doubtless has the approval of the leader of that party. With some preliminary remarks on socialistic experiments in New Zealand Mr. ROLLAND states the principal features of his plan succinctly. First, all land "known to be unlawfully acquired" will be confiscated. This part of the plan might be executed in a drastic manner, in accordance with revolutionary ideas of ownership. Right to a title obtained under the rule of PORFIRIO DIAZ might be very hard to establish. On the other hand, lands which the new administrators are willing to consider lawfully acquired are to be taken over at their present registered value, which is computed to be about one-fifth of their actual value. The lands, after they are reappraised at their actual value, will be apportioned among the people on leases in perpetuity. The original owner may retain what the State thinks he needs for his home and farm under the new appraisal. A tax of 6 per cent. will be levied on all lands after the first year of occupancy, and all holders of lands will be required to improve their value to the extent of 100 per cent. within ten years. The land may be taken from the holders at any time if the obligations imposed upon them are not complied with. The original owners will be paid, not with money, but with bonds to be issued by the State.

So much for the land question. For the rest, all waterworks, public utilities, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines are to be acquired by the Government. Nothing is said about paying for them, but evidently there is an idea in the back of Mr. ROLLAND's head that some may have to be paid for, as he is at pains to argue that a "good national debt" cannot be too heavy. For a country now overrun by armed bands of outlaws and revolutionists, most of whom would be hard pressed to explain what they are fighting for, Mr. ROLLAND's socialistic plan seems to be somewhat fanciful. The only reasonable solution of the land problem of Mexico, which is acute in two or three States, but exists in all, would be the institution of a just land tax, based on a fair appraisal of values. For a band of raw revolutionaries to attempt to establish Government ownership of public utilities on a large scale would be a sure way to disaster, while general confiscation of property would tend to increase Mexico's national debt far beyond the imagination of Mr. ROLLAND.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Juror's Power Too Large.

Interesting to students of State politics as was the testimony given in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, nobody wanted to hear it all again. The narrow escape from a disagreement, due to the prolonged refusal of one man to draw from the evidence the same conclusion as eleven others, will therefore strengthen the demand coming from so many quarters for a revision of the whole jury system.

To change that system, and especially to abandon the requirement for unanimity on the part of the jurors, is a task not to be lightly proposed, for, in spite of admitted faults and weaknesses, a jury remains among the best devices—if not the very best—for securing justice that human ingenuity has produced. A bulwark of innocence against tyranny it was and is, but innocence is in no such danger nowadays as it was when the system was developed, and at present several of the old precautions have come to be less of a protection for the innocent than for the guilty.

In some of the Western States a single dissenting juror is allowed to prevent a verdict for only a certain number of hours. After a somewhat longer period a verdict by ten jurors is accepted, and with a third and last extension of time the decision of nine must be taken. This innovation has obvious merits, but it has not worked wholly well, for the tendency under this rule is for the group of agreeing jurors, whether nine, ten, or eleven, to abandon too soon the labor of converting the others or other to their views and simply to wait for the expiration of the time limits set for the different contingencies.

And it is true, also, that a minority, even if it be a minority of only one, is not necessarily wrong. History is full of examples of that—they are so numerous, indeed, that some have gone so far as to credit majorities in juries and elsewhere with little or no ability to be right, and so have found excuse for condemning democratic government altogether. That, however, is an extreme and impracticable view, and the world's experience with minority rule has been such as fully to account for the movement in the other direction that has marked the last few centuries.

He Ignored a Fine Opportunity.

Commissioner GOLDWATER had probability on his side, if not certainty, when he said that the head of the New York City Railways Company made a mistake in refusing to let the Board of Health try its hand at dispatching cars on one of the company's lines.

This would not have been, as Mr. SHONTS irritably described it, the turning over by a railroad of the management of its property to an irresponsible person, but a highly interesting experiment which could have had only one of two results. Either it would have proved what Mr. SHONTS presumably believes, that he knows more about the practical running of street cars than does any Health Board official, or else it would have demonstrated a possibility of improving the service that has hitherto been unrevealed to anybody. In the one case Mr. SHONTS would have had the always joyous privilege of saying "I told you so!" and in the other he would have received new and, of course, welcome help in attaining the end which in his letter of refusal he said he has at heart—that of giving the city as much and as good transportation as metropolitan conditions permit.

By his scornful rejection of Dr. GOLDWATER's offer, Mr. SHONTS not only invited the mild reflection on his courage and humor which so promptly followed, but he exposed himself to the harsher criticisms of a cynical public, always only too ready to suspect corporations of making profit the real object of their activities, and the rendering of service a necessary but rather obnoxious incidental.

Mr. SHONTS might also have remembered betimes that the powers of the Health Board are almost without limit, and that when they are exercised with determination he will in the end be obliged to do about as he is told. The true philosopher never struggles against the inevitable, and he makes the best of the irremediable. Thus he saves his energies for useful employment, and while he sometimes fails to attain happiness, at least he escapes much pain and sorrow. It is not well to cherish too long the delusion that a man or a corporation can do what he or it will with his or its own. That depends. It always did depend, a good deal, but nowadays the dependency is simply enormous and is steadily growing larger every year.

Testimony Positive and Negative.

Since the publication of the Bryce report on the treatment of Belgians by German soldiers there has been amazingly little of denial from the friends of those accused, and no serious attempt at refutation. Something like what is called "stunned silence" has prevailed in that quarter—a phenomenon which, whether rightly or not, is most easily explained as the result of realization that neither the veracity nor the intelligence of the men who prepared the report could be impugned with success or safety.

Their immunity, as yet, from attack is something of which they may well be proud, for it is a fact that their inquisition had few characteristics of a trial in the ordinary legal sense of that word, and what they brought in was an indictment rather than a conviction. As the latter, however, it has been very widely accepted, and that is something usually provocative of vehement protests.

One of our readers, indeed, in a letter printed on this page, has called attention, at last, to the fact that the members of the Bryce Commission, after examining only witnesses for the prosecution, drew conclusions in exact contradiction to what he calls the "Cobb-McCutcheon report," made not by belligerents, but by neutrals. He did this, however, in the tone of sarcasm, not that of sober indignation. Was this because he felt that his "case" was less good than it seemed on the surface — because he feared the answer that investigators who saw only what German army officers let them see were not likely to be dangerous witnesses against those officers or the soldiers they commanded?

At any rate, he utterly ignored the relative weight of positive and negative testimony. The latter, confronted by the former, is worthless, whatever its quantity or its intrinsic quality as coming from honest witnesses. From the statement of him who truthfully says that he has seen nothing but one conclusion can safely be drawn—that he has seen nothing. The deduction that there was never anything to see is not permissible.

CHRISTIAN MILITARISM.

The Union Seminary Pacifists Rebuked with Chapter and Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 14 you publish a letter of Mr. Roy B. Chamberlain claiming to speak for "twenty students of Union Theological Seminary," and representing the teachings of Christianity and the Gospel to be those of extreme pacifism, "no war at all"—even under the grossest provocation. The final worth of these doctrines we need not debate, but as a member of an Evangelical church, and as a lover of peace under any but the most abnormal circumstances, I must protest against the idea that Christianity excludes all idea of using force in dealing with guilty men.

Does Union Theological Seminary never teach its students the story of how Jesus "made a scourge of small cords" and forcibly ejected the polluters of the temple, who were deaf to all moral appeals? Has the higher criticism disposed of Jesus' words of fearful warning, "Think not that I came to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword"? Are the moral precepts taught by the worthies of Israel to be cherished, but Nehemiah's injunction, when the Jews were hard beset by unprovoked enemies, "Fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your houses," to be dismissed as so much false doctrine?

These are days when good Christians often wonder why the pews of the churches are not more occupied and the average sermon does not come home more forcibly to many thoughtful men. Possibly it is because there are too many milk-and-water gentlemen behind the pulpits, who can never grasp the more robust teachings of Christianity any more seemingly than is possible for the "twenty students" whom Union Theological Seminary will soon be turning loose hopefully upon the unprotected churches of the land.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
History Department, University of Minnesota.
Minneapolis, May 18, 1915.

"PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

Senator Brown Warns the Country Against a Siren Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find a passage in a letter to The Spectator of Feb. 27 that I fear is prophetic of the condition the United States will be in in a few years—perhaps a year or two. It has bearing on the peace-at-any-price view. It is as follows:

> Germany gave us fair warning that she intended to go to war. After the Agadir incident in 1911 she demanded from us, in 1912, a promise of unconditional neutrality, and it is incredible that the English Government was not aware of the facts disclosed in the French and Belgian "Yellow Books." The Home Secretary, in his memorandum of Oct. 9, 1914, informs us that the ramifications of the German Secret Service in England, with its "enormous efforts and lavish expenditure of money," were discovered in the three years from 1911 to 1914. When war broke out no less than two hundred suspected spies were known to the authorities, (see Emergency Legislation, p. 516.) In spite of all this, the leading lights of the dominant party in the State were ingeminating peace at any price. Honors were showered on gentlemen with foreign names and German proclivities, and, when any question as to Germany arose we usually began to apologize for our existence. One leading publicist suggested that it would be expedient to placate Germany "even occasionally at the sacrifice of purely strategical considerations." Lord Loreburn and the Cobden Club informed us that, in their belief, no British Government "would be so guilty toward our own country as to take up arms in a foreign quarrel," and that time would show that "the Germans have no aggressive design against us, nor we against them, and then foolish people will cease to talk of a future war between us which will never take place." Sir W. P. Byles could see no reason for a standing army; Sir John Brunner, the President of the National Liberal Federation, at the end of 1913 besought the delegates to pass resolutions in favor of reductions in our armament expenditure, and on another occasion he informed us that he would "infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded to us by our navy."

ELON R. BROWN.
Watertown, N. Y., May 20, 1915.

Milk and Water Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of a long line of soldiers and sailors, many of whom have given their lives in the service of their country, I wish to protest vigorously against the pitiful sentiment which is being fostered among our young men. That large bodies of students should be willing to beg the President to avoid war by any means is incredible. In all our wars youth has been foremost in its demand for the honor and privilege of bearing arms, and "the front" has ever been its chosen place. "Safety first" is a twentieth century ideal.

What has brought about this deplorable change in the spirit of our college manhood? Are our professors quite Carnegieized? Or is the laboratory method of teaching history stripping it of its lessons for the protection of national honor and ideals?

Something is wrong. Our boys have a proud heritage of bravery and devotion to country, and it should bear different fruit. Is all their manly strength to be reserved for the football field or the boat race? Is the "fox trot" the limit of their ambition?

Mayhap 'tis as well that woman be granted the ballot, if our "natural defenders" are to fail us thus. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Brooklyn, May 18, 1915.

WAR MERELY FUTILE.

A Disclaimer and an Explanation from Norman Angell.

New York, May 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you say, editorially:

> Mr. Norman Angell has written books in the endeavor to prove that war has been made impossible by modern economic conditions * * * but events have shown their fallacy.

I am sure that your sense of fairness, (to say nothing of the fact that THE TIMES has in its reviews praised those self-same books in the highest terms and has, within the last two months, published very considerable contributions from their author repeating their arguments,) will secure me a few lines of your space to say that I have never written any book to prove that war has been made impossible; and that I have on the contrary, in every book I have written on the subject, urged, perhaps with wearisome emphasis, that no such conclusion could be drawn from the facts with which I dealt. Indeed, considering that violent wars were raging when the books were written; have been raging very nearly continuously ever since, such books, had they been based on the argument that "wars had become impossible," must quite obviously have been just silly rubbish, and I do not quite see, in that case, how you would justify the publication of your reviews or my contributions!

What, of course, I have tried to show is not that war is impossible, but that it is futile; not that conquest cannot in modern economic conditions take place, but that those conditions make it impossible to benefit by it; that the victory of Germany, for instance, (if that implied conquest,) would not benefit the German people morally or materially, and that all the talk about the need for Germany's fighting for her place in the sun, or her political "expansion" being necessitated by the struggle of her population for sustenance, is all part of a grave and very prevalent misconception. I have, indeed, taken the ground that since the Religious Wars most wars have been the outcome of a contest for political power based on just that false conception. Among the causes of this war the general belief in Germany that that country had to possess greater power than its neighbors or be gradually "squeezed out," both in the sense of economic expansion and national culture, certainly played a large, if not a dominant part.

Since no nation will commit suicide, even on behalf of morality and peace, the question whether these conceptions are right or wrong, whether nations are in reality struggling units obliged in a world of limited space and opportunity to eat or be eaten, is the supreme question behind all international politics. All relations of one country to another turn at last upon that ultimate interrogation.

I have tried to contribute certain quite definite data, economic, social, and moral, toward the answer of it; to show that that data proved aggression and territorial conquest, (the possibility of which creates the need for defensive armament,) to be futile in terms of human well-being. The events of this war do not show, if I may say so, "the fallacy of these arguments," or anything resembling it.

But the futility of war will never of itself stop war, and it is that fact which justifies the very ungrateful task in which I happen to be engaged. It is not enough that conquest and power should be barren; men must realize that barrenness, since, even in their rational moments, they are not guided necessarily by their interests, but what they believe to be their interests. It is not the facts which matter so much as men's opinions about the facts. And, unhappily, mankind is little apt to be guided by reason at all, and that is why it is so tragically important to nurse and cultivate the little reason that we have and to get the facts of this matter as clear as possible. Otherwise, certain luxuries of our nature—temper, pride, passion, irritation—will certainly lead us to the pit.

The American people are obviously concerned in these things. Tomorrow they may be called upon to take part in the re-making of Christendom. For what general international policy are they to stand? Such things as the nature of world power through sea power, sea law, the open door, economic pressure as a sanction for international treaties, are things that will become very practical politics. A nation whose general public has no definite ideas as to the rôle that it should play in the community of nations, but allows the daily incident of its foreign intercourse to sway its policy first one way and then another, is not likely permanently to advance either its own or the general interest. However, necessary it may be to have big armaments, it is just as necessary to know on behalf of what policy those armaments are to be used. Indeed, without such knowledge I am not sure that armaments may not be a source of danger rather than of safety.

That the American public means well is certain. To do well, to choose the right, instead of the wrong policy, it must, by some means, seize the essential truths of international life. It is not impossible for a great democracy to do that, but it won't do it without discussion of just those issues I have raised. It is my excuse for hammering away.

NORMAN ANGELL.

Our Polite Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While riding downtown last night I noticed an incident which seems worth comment. About six policemen were seated in the rear car of the Brooklyn express when it pulled into Grand Central. There were still seats to spare after the crowd got in. When we neared Fourteenth Street, however, the policemen all got up and stood on the rear platform and allowed the men and women boarding the train to take their seats. Evidently these men felt that the people who paid fare were better entitled to comfort on their ride homeward. The policemen had evidently just come from extra duty themselves and had probably been standing in the rain all day. It has often impressed me that the New York police were a kindly, considerate body of men, and this incident is only one of many which has led me to that conclusion.

A BROOKLYNITE.
Brooklyn, May 21, 1915.

Times War History in Demand.

From The Berkeley Daily Gazette.

So great has been the demand for The New York Times Current History of the War that number one edition has been entirely exhausted and but comparatively few copies of the other five numbers remain. The first number of the second volume of this important publication is recently from the press. It is filled with important data upon the great European conflict, giving the developments of the struggle up to the latter part of March. As Current History is devoted exclusively to the present war and as it is issued by one of the greatest newspapers in America, no detail is overlooked in securing and preparing the material it contains. The world's greatest authorities are contributing the instructive and at the same time entertaining material that goes to make up this monthly publication.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Why They Are Undeveloped at the Present Time and What Might Be Done in That Direction.

By LE ROY S. FALES,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey.

Newark, May 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Congressman Gardiner and others started the agitation for better and more thorough preparedness in both branches of our service, (army and navy,) I have followed with interest the various suggestions for the bettering and strengthening of the army, as the first line of defense, and its natural auxiliary, so to speak, the National Guard.

Having been a Guardsman for fifteen years and a veteran of our recent little difficulty with Spain, the subject has been one to which I have given much thought and one that is of particular interest in view of the fact that as an officer in the Guard I am familiar with the difficulties and trials of that branch of the service.

As a non-military nation a large standing army is not a necessity, but if we do not need a large standing army we do need, and the need is imperative, a trained citizenry capable of taking their places on the firing line with the least possible delay. In the past our volunteers have, for the most part, consisted of young men taken from the shops and factories and offices, raw, untrained, undisciplined, without the slightest knowledge of military tactics, and it was the work of months of hard, arduous service to polish them off into some semblance of troops fit for active service. Under conditions as they have existed in the past we have had the time to whip these levies into military shape, but in these days of rapid mobilization, rapid transportation, modern engines of war, &c., any force thrown into the field should be prepared, on the instant, to take its place with the regular troops on the firing line. War as it is today is a science and cannot be learned in a day or a week or a month, but can only be learned after months and years of hard study and application.

There has been considerable agitation toward establishing an army reserve as a partial remedy for our present state of unpreparedness, and the idea is all right as far as it goes, but it seeks to build up a reserve only from among those who have served with the colors in the regular service. I think the plan should go even further, so as to include the National Guard and those who have seen service with the State organizations. When the time comes, which is the more valuable man in his State and country—he that enlists with the highest of motives and a patriotism unexcelled but who does not know the front sight of his rifle from the butt, or the man who likewise volunteers with the highest of motives and who knows what fire control and fire discipline means, and, above all, what sanitation means? These things are absolutely necessary for a man to know, and these things are taught to the men in the National Guard today. It is a matter of official record and is known to all who take an interest in such things that vast numbers of our soldiers died from disease and sickness in both our civil and Spanish-American wars and simply because these men had never been taught how to take proper care of themselves in the field, and a sick soldier, in time of war, is of absolutely no use to the cause, but a detriment.

In the absence of a suitable armed strength in this country enlistment in the Guard should be stimulated and encouraged by our business men and their employes should receive every encouragement in seeking out the knowledge and training that comes with an enlistment in the Guard. Resolutions to this effect have been passed from time to time by various Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and other civic bodies; but right there the matter ends and is forgotten until somebody else, a year or so after, gets enthusiastic and offers another such resolution.

Instead of encouragement what do guardsmen, as a rule, find themselves up against? Private Jones is a bookkeeper or clerk for a big company or corporation. He drills indoors all Winter, giving up hours of pleasure that he may acquaint himself with the ground work of a military education; he learns to shoot his rifle, in sub-calibre practice, on the indoor range, and when Spring comes his State issues an order that his regiment is to proceed to the State rifle range on a certain day for actual full service rifle practice. Private Jones takes his military order to his office superior and asks for that day off to attend to his military duty, and he is informed that his services are so valuable to the company that they cannot let him go, and if he obeys his State order he is, in the very near future, politely told that his services are no longer required. If the State orders him into the field for a week of work and instruction he is up against the same proposition in a slightly different way. Private Jones agrees or offers to take one of his vacation weeks, but he is told that he may only provided "the work permits."

Take labor unions, for another example. No man who belongs to a labor union can become a member of the National Guard. Why? If there is a labor strike on and rioting with a destruction of property takes place and gets beyond the control of the police or civic authority, the National Guard is ordered out to preserve order and prevent the destruction of property, and so it stands to reason that the Guard is "crushing" the laboring man. The average business man and the labor unions go hand in hand in preventing our young men from obtaining a military education.

Service in the National Guard today cannot be compared with what it was, say, five years back. At that time it was mostly a game of fun and feathers but since the War Department has assumed virtual control of the Guard it is an entirely different proposition and is one of work and study for both officers and enlisted men, and the sooner our businessmen wake up to the fact that it is a national insurance they are encouraging when they assist in the enlistment of their employes the quicker we will realize and have a trained citizenry without recourse to additional legislation.

The following suggestions, if carried out, would solve part of the problem:

1.—Congress to establish a reserve along the lines suggested by the Secretary of War.

2.—Employers to encourage and assist enlistment in the National Guard.

3.—Necessary legislation to avoid the use of the Guard to settle labor troubles.

These measures are not, by any means, a cure-all for our present lack of an efficient reserve, but would be a small beginning in the right direction.

Our Secretary of State has publicly stated "If necessery we could raise a million men over night." Very true, but what under the heavens would they be? Nothing but an organized mob bubbling over with patriotism that would necessitate months of hard work to whip into shape. A uniform and rifle do not make a soldier. It is the training that turns a poet or plowman, an accountant, or a mechanic into an efficient fighting machine, trained in the science of war and trained in the rudiments of sanitation to such a degree that half his time won't be spent in the hospital.

The question of a suitable reserve or the training of a suitable number of our citizens is, primarily, right up to our business men, and if they would publicly announce to their employes that enlistment in the Guard would be encouraged and assisted by them, and the necessary few days' leave granted them to attend to their military duty, this country and the War Department would be astonished and encouraged at the wonderful increase in activity in all our armories and places of drill.

LE ROY S. FALES.

THE HYPHEN IN GENERAL.

Not That It Lacks Loyalty, but That It Is Organized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted your editorial "The German-American Myth." The Germans in this country will unquestionably fight with this country in the event of a war with Germany, but it seems to me that the American problem with the German-American lies nearer home. The German readily catches on to our laws, our ways, and readily takes to them. This is the way he is in all countries. It is his way rather than for any particular love for the people. His abiding love for his own way is in the way he sticks to his German society, his German newspaper. These societies and newspapers do not seem to be on the decline as time goes on, but seem to grow.

There are over 2,000 of the societies and hundreds of their newspapers. So, while time goes on, silently and effectively the growth of these German-American agents goes on, all the time working for the German-American and his interests to the exclusion of the interests of anybody else. This powerful influence is bound to work to the detriment of the American. Now, as all the foreigners maintain their powerful societies, it is easy to see that their organizations, with no special intent, throw the American aside, and as their power and influence grow will assume more and more control. The Americans have never had such organizations, they think and work individually, and they are under a disadvantage when they have to compete individually with the millions of organized foreigners. To give an illustration. I was told in Cincinnati the other day that unless one was of German origin it was almost impossible for him to secure a position. So all foreign organizations should be decried, and in their place American societies organized composed of all the foreigners and presided over by Americans. This would teach the Americans about as much as it would the foreigners. The proceedings of the meetings would be given wide circulation in the press and would give them an understanding of the foreigners they never have had and which is neccssary to the best interests of the country.

S. G.
St. Louis, May 18, 1915.

Crowded Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A stand, for the sale of something or other, is being erected on the south side of the Brooklyn Bridge entrance at Park Row, just inside the storm doors. This is the one place that most people use when meeting friends at the bridge and is always protected from the weather, as the door is always lowered.

Is there no way of stopping this outrage upon those who need a meeting place away from the usual crowds at rush hours?

C. D. GWYER.
Brooklyn, May 19, 1915.

Where Was Amity Street?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on Minetta Lane today I think Guide Bruno is in error when he states that Washington Square South was once known as Amity Street. My recollection is that Amity Street was changed to West Third Street.

J. M.
New York, May 20, 1915.

The Recruit's Father Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a continuous reader of your daily and Sunday papers, I was amazed at the article entitled, "Army of Seven Musters In a New Recruit," which appeared in the issue of the 19th. How a paper such as I took yours to be could devote so much space and prominence to the ridicule of a few girls engaged in a perfectly innocent, healthful, instructive, patriotic and independent pastime, even if nothing further resulted therefrom, is inexplicable to me. In these days of "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier" you apparently have lost sight of the true meaning of such words as Freedom and Patriotism, which actuate these mere girls in devoting an hour or so each week to recreation that harms no one, that is sanctioned and encouraged by proper authority, and that is not without value in its teachings of discipline, poise and alertness.

As an honorably discharged non-commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War, with twelve years' service in the National Guard to my credit also, I feel that I must not permit the ridicule you heaped upon those exercises of the "Columbians," of whom I am proud to say my daughter was the recruit, on Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, to go without protest, particularly as your correspondent was admittedly without knowledge of military practices in any form. I therefore emphatically protest against this uncalled for and unjust criticism and the use of the personalities indulged therein.

I am in hopes that your sense of fairness will accord this communication like space and prominence in the paper that I still value.

JAMES J. HAND,
Past Commander and Adjutant, Camp No. 14, U. S. W. V., and Past Chairman Memorial and Executive Committee, U. S. W. V., Borough Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, May 21, 1915.

MIDDLE AGE.

I can remember the restlessness,
The surging sweet desires,
That came in the old days with the stress
And storm of the Spring's first fires.

I can remember the first warm breeze,
The first two butterflies,
The greening grass and the budding trees,
The laughing of the skies,
The pulsing perfume that filled the air,
The thrill of moonlit nights,
The expectant presence everywhere
Of young Love's first delights.

But now the Spring slips silently
Into my quiet life,
As a little stream slips to the sea,
I, who am widowed wife,
I, who am mother of strong young sons
And daughters—I don't lack
My share of love from these tender ones—
Yet—sometimes—I look back,
To that time when a pulse beat in my heart
To Love's exalting theme.
And as I sit thinking, quite apart—
I dream again Love's dream!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

RED CROSS FUNDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

American Branch Asks for Additional Money to Push Work in Countries at War.

NEED MORE HOSPITAL UNITS

Italy's Entrance Into the Conflict Creates Added Burden—Problem in Stricken Serbia Serious.

"Never in all of its history has the American Red Cross Society been face to face with a greater problem than that which it faces as a result of its merciful activities in the various warring European countries," said Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York State Board of the Red Cross, yesterday.

Up to the present the American people have contributed about $1,600,000 to the American Red Cross European Fund, of which about $500,000 was given through the New York City Chapter, of which Jacob H. Schiff is the Treasurer. Of the amount collected in the nation, more than $1,400,000 has been expended, and as the expenses of maintaining the European work, which must now be increased because of Italy's entrance into the struggle, a great deal more money must be forthcoming immediately.

"I cannot better illustrate the great scope of the American Red Cross work in Europe," added Mrs. Draper, "than to cite the fact that we are maintaining hospitals in every country that is at war. These hospitals have been officially approved by the Government of every country involved in the war, and there is not one that would not welcome more American units if we had the means to send them and to support them after they got there. Only recently we shipped two complete United States Army field hospitals to Europe for service with the Belgian Army, and the nurses that went with them were the very pick of the hospital nursing staffs of this country. The same is true of our hospitals in Germany, Russia, England, France, and Serbia. Only the best-trained and most reliable medical men and nurses have been sent, and some of these splendid men and women have been there almost since the day the war started. Of the heroic band that went to disease-ridden Serbia, two of the best physicians. Dr. Donnelly of Brooklyn and Dr. Magruder of Mississippi, have died from typhus.

Problem in Serbia.

"The Serbian problem is perhaps the most serious that confronts us at the present time. Within the past ten days we have sent to Dr. Strong, the head of the Red Cross Commission in that country, nearly $40,000 worth of supplies. These supplies included more than 250,000 pounds of sulphur and large quantities of other disinfectants, hospital equipment, tents, automobile tools, and other things urgently needed in the battle being waged to rid Serbia of disease.

"Nothing could better indicate the importance of the work that the Red Cross is doing than the letters that are all the time coming to me from doctors and nurses who are members of American Red Cross units in Europe, and these letters show that our activities are not confined to the care of the wounded and ill among the soldiers, by any means. Thousands of poor and homeless refugees are also receiving the aid of the American organization.

"At Pau, France, is one of the largest of the American Red Cross Hospitals, and only a few days ago I received a letter from Miss Miles of the nursing staff, in which she told better than ever I could what is being accomplished at Pau for the relief of suffering. In regard to the influx of French refugees, she writes as follows:

> Last night at 8:30 o'clock we all went to the railroad station to help care for French refugees. A train of 500 came to Pau from the north of France. I will never forget that sight. A very long, dark train pulled into the station—not a light in the cars, only in tht engine. Armed French soldiers were there to keep order. We, with a few of the French people, were allowed to go to the train. The train stopped; we opened the doors, to behold the most pitiful sight—cars packed with old men, women and childrne who had been on the road for five days in ordinary day coaches. Little children were weeping, several people were insane, infants were sick. These we took into the station where the French Red Cross have an infirmary. Then we began to give the people food and water, and clothing, and the children milk. They were all very dirty an dtired. After they were fed we helped them out of the train on the platform; then the French found places for as many as they could, and when they had no more places we still had more than three hundred. They put some straw in a barn, upstairs and own, and we all helped these people into this place for the night. It was quite a walk from the station, and as they were all so tired, it was some task to get them to their places and keep families together. We helped old men and women and carried babies and bundles until almost 11 P. M., but no one thought of being tired. We all had tears in our eyes and heartaches as we saw their sad faces and heard their stories. They never complained, but as we led them to their places on the straw they kissed our hands and wept, and in five minutes they were lying in the straw all together, like sheep. We had some blankets and gave them to the women and children.

Hear Guns While Operating.

Here is a letter from Serbia written by Miss Watson, one of our nurses serving in that plague-ridden land. The Dr. Ryan she refers to is the American Red Cross surgeon who did such wonderful work in Belgrade and who was publicly thanked by the members of the Serbian royal family. Her letter, in part, reads:

> While working in the operating room we can hear the guns, and, looking out of the windows, see the earth fly high in the air; sometimes see falling buildings. The Austrians are trying to get the big French guns at the fort on the north and south; balloons are up observing on both sides; exciting things happen every day; we burn only candles at night. Six Austrian monitors are in the Danube River just around the point from us. People have removed their valuables to Nish.

"In all of the countries we are being aided in every way possible by the American Embassies and consular staffs, as well as by the Governments of the various countries themselves. Everything is being done in the strictest business fashion.

"The needs are increasing instead of decreasing, and if the work is to go forward unhampered the Red Cross must be supported by the American people. All the time the cry is for more, more, and we want to meet the demand. Official financial statements are issued by the headquarters in Washington every three months, and any one desiring to see at a glance the tremendous scope of this world-wide work of mercy is welcome, for the asking, to get any or all of these reports."

Subscriptions in New York to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Persons outside of New York should contribute to the Red Cross chapter in the district in which they live, or if they desire may send their checks direct to the Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

DONATES MOTOR AMBULANCE.

British Association Aids Columbia-Harvard-Johns Hopkins Corps.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman has presented on behalf of the British War Relief Association, of which he is President, a motor ambulance to the Columbia-Harvard-Johns Hopkins Hospital Corps.

It has been accepted by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert for the hospital corps, and Dr. Walton Martin will give directions as to the date of shipment, as the ambulance will accompany the Columbia surgeons' contingent.

The British War Relief Association is completing a fund to purchase two more motor ambulances to present to the Harvard and the Johns Hopkins contingents. To help the association complete this Ambulance Fund donations may be made to the Treasurer of the British War Relief Association of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

QUIT CAPITAL FOR NEWPORT.

Russian and Spanish Ambassadors Take Summer Homes Near Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23.—More persons than usual are coming to this place this Summer from Washington. Among those who have arranged for homes here are the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmetieff, and the Spanish Ambassador, Don Juan Riano, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, who has purchased the Peabody estate on Naragansett Avenue; Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Professor and Mrs. Charles Noble Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Gulick, Mrs. John Patterson, and Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley. Mrs. Richard Townsend is expected to lease an estate, but the name of it has not been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock will occupy their home here for the first time in several years.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives and Miss Martha C. Codman will soon be in their homes and Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson have moved into their new house.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Brownson will arrive next month at the Muenchinger King for the Summer.

At Jamestown will be Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Commander Charles F. Jewell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Marshall, Commodore and Mrs. T. E. Craven, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Davis.

Miss Helen Parker is here for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt will be the guests of Mrs. Robert K. Hitt.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clark will not open her home in Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Richard Corbin will give a luncheon at the Pine Lodge on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney have issued invitations for a luncheon at the Pine Lodge on May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have arrived at their home for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings will arrive at their cottage near Bailey's Beach, next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of New York, whose home The Cloisters, on Ochre Point, is being enlarged, will arrive in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren and George Henry Warren, Jr., of New York, are expected at Sea Field early in June.

The Breakers is ready for Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is in New York.

Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles gave a luncheon today, at the Training Station, in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hincks of Bridgeport. Professor and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney, Miss Louise Loring Dreseld of Boston, and Captain and Mrs. Welles were present.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman gave her first dinner of the season tonight.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James and Alfred Whitney have sailed for New York on the yacht Aloha.

Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge is staying at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden of New York will soon arrive at Fairlawn.

Mrs. George S. Scott has opened Belmead, and will arrive this week with Miss Louise Scott. George I. Scott and Miss Mimi Scott will arrive soon after them.

Frederick P. Garretson has registered at the Casino.

Miss McCormack is at Oakland Farm.

Flags on the Casino, Reading Room, Young Men's Christian Association, Newport Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, and Newport Fishing Club will be put at half staff on the day of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's funeral in New York.

The yachts Barbara and Haswell have sailed.

Colonel Samuel Nicholson of Providence arrived today on a power yacht with a party of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family are expected to come to Newport from Long Island about July 15 to occupy the William Waldorf Astor estate, Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Frothingham and Miss Frothingham of Lenox, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington and Newport are at the Muenchinger King.

IMPROVE LENOX ESTATES.

William Hall Walker to Erect Greenhouses Worth $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 23.—William Hall Walker of New York has let contracts for twelve large greenhouses and fruithouses at Brookside, to cost $100,000. Cortlandt F. Bishop is having a marble swimming pool built for his daughter, Miss Beatrice Bishop, at The Maples, and Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Elizabeth Lynde are having wings built to their country places.

Carl Stoeckel has issued invitations to friends in the Berkshire colony for a musical festival to be held on June 1, 2, and 3, on his estate in Norfolk, Conn. The Litchfield County Choral Society will be heard, and a New York orchestra of seventy pieces has been employed for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Bowker, who have been at Glendale, their country place in Stockbridge, have gone to New York, and will leave in a few days for San Francisco, where Mr. Bowker is to speak at the Panama-Pacific Fair on June 7. James L. Cowles, President of the World Postal League, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, went to New York also.

David Wilson, President of the American News Company of New York, has leased the Gibson place in Great Barrington for the season.

Mrs. William Ellis and her son, John Ellis of New York, have arrived at their country place in Lee.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey are expected at their cottages on Tuesday.

Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, who has been visiting Mrs. Mary Averill in Stockbridge, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Belknap will go to Newport this week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, who spent May in Stockbridge, have gone to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin are visiting Mrs. William B. Bacon.

Miss Elene Irvin Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—Mrs. Huntington Monroe of Brookline, Mass., has announced the engagement of her ward, Miss Elene Irvin of Orange Road, to Dr. Singleton Carl Duge, a graduate of Harvard University and Albany Medical College.

DIXON'S selected *flake* motor graphite is the only form of graphite fit for auto lubrication. It won't ball-up or squeeze out under pressure. Try

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HONOR THE MEMORY OF ELBERT HUBBARD

Speakers Say Lusitania Victim Was a Modern Plutarch and a Leader of Men.

PRAISE FOR HIS LATE WIFE

Hudson Maxim, in an Address, Urges Uncle Sam Be Armed—Service Held in East Aurora.

Several hundred friends of Elbert Hubbard and Alice Hubbard, his wife, who were among those drowned when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine on May 7, met yesterday afternoon at the Playhouse, in Forty-eighth Street east of Seventh Avenue, and listened to tributes of appreciation, suggestions for a memorial, an address on national preparedness and a speech advocating votes for women. The meeting was organized by a committee of which Philip Goodman of 1,261 Broadway, was Chairman, and was synchronous with a similar gathering at the Hubbard home in East Aurora, N. Y.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the Chairman, spoke of the suggestions that had been made for a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and urged that any one who wished to make subscriptions to such a project pending the making of detailed plans should send contributions to Mr. Goodman. Elizabeth Towne, one of the speakers, had suggested that the most appropriate memorial to Mr. Hubbard would be the support and furtherance of the Roycroft idea.

The program opened with music by the Carl Tollfensen Trio. For a moment the audience seemed uncertain whether to applaud, and when there was finally a round of hand-clapping many of the crowd expressed the feeling that it was bad taste to applaud on such a solemn occasion. But the ice was broken and the applause and laughter were frequent during the rest of the program. Dr. Marden, who opened the meeting, said:

"I dare say that there is no one in this audience who is not indebted to Elbert Hubbard. Certainly I was. He was a born discoverer of men. He had a genius for arousing the ambition of young men and for energizing people. Elbert Hubbard had influenced civilization as very few men have; for I know no one, with one or two exceptions, who has discovered as many men as he. His Message to Garcia has done more good than many profound works on theology."

David Bispham Sings.

Following Dr. Marden's tribute, Wilton Lackaye read one of Hubbard's prose writings, "Invocation," and David Bispham, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Florence H. Jewell, sang Dudley Buck's version of "Crossing the Bar," which was a favorite of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Hudson Maxim told the audience that Elbert Hubbard was one of the greatest of Americans and one of the best of fellows.

"He was a great philosopher," said the speaker, "a great wit and an all-round man. He was of such timber as the old-time gods. He stood far in advance of the world and pulled it toward him; and men like that are not appreciated till the world catches up. He saw men's weaknesses as well as Dante, but he saw many things besides that Dante did not see.

"He was full of wit and flung his shafts here and there; but he did one thing that the men who torpedoed the Lusitania didn't do—he gave warning when he launched a torpedo, and he torpedoed none but belligerents. The sinking of the Lusitania gave old Mars the blackest eye he ever received. Now there is a good Mars and a bad Mars—an offensive and a defensive Mars. The King of the Belgians belongs to the good Mars. The sneak thief, the burglar who breaks into your house, the robber who snatches women's handbags in the Subway, robber barons, and all the rest of them up to robber Kings and Cabinets are all in the same class; and we need police or an army as defense against them all. Let us learn from the cruelties of this war that war is always cruel; for somethings have been done in the present conflict that would make the shade of Attila turn green with envy and his fossilized remnants turn over in the grave.

"We trust Uncle Sam, trust in the rightness of his purposes. Then let us arm him so that he can enforce good behavior if need be, and so that no foreigners can use the Stars and Stripes as a carpet. Let us arm him till American citizens all over the world, even in Mexico, can feel that they are protected to the very limit of our resources, even if we have to burn our last pinch of gunpowder to do it."

The applause that followed the address of Mr. Maxim was interrupted by Dr. Marden, who read a telegram from Nathan Straus, which ran in part as follows:

"I cannot trust myself to attend a meeting in memory of Elbert Hubbard, as it would affect me too deeply. I admire Elbert Hubbard as the prophet of the unique."

A 20th Century Plutarch.

Elizabeth Towne, New Thought leader, said that Elbert Hubbard was the twentieth century Plutarch, but that "Elbert Hubbard as the inspirer of men was the greatest of the many great men which Elbert Hubbard was." She also paid a tribute to Mrs. Hubbard who, she said, was "the one who tied Elbert Hubbard the inspired down to life and helped to organize and methodize his inspiration."

J. Clyde Oswald paid a tribute to Hubbard as a printer and Captain Jack Crawford, his white imperial bristling and his white hair flowing far down over his shoulders, recited a poem in praise of the Hubbards.

Aldo Randegger played Chopin's Funeral March, which he had played at the Hubbard home at East Aurora just a few days before the Hubbards left for their last voyage, and Dr. Frank Crane was called on for the closing address.

"Elbert Hubbard," said Dr. Crane, "was the greatest loss of all that have been lost so far in this hell stew of war. You could lose all the college presidents in the United States and fill their jobs tomorrow night, and have a hundred thousand applicants left over. You could lose all the priests and pastors" (applause)—"No. I say nothing against them, but the sort of work they do is second rate—you could lose all the priests and pastors tomorrow night and fill their places in a day. We could even lose President Wilson and every Senator and Congressman and find good men to take their places. But who will fill the empty chair this man has left?"

BRIDE TO LIVE IN INDIA.

Miss Burroughs of Metuchen Will Marry Head of Voorhees College.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 23.—The engagement of Miss Elsie Mook Burroughs, daughter of ex-Postmaster and Mrs. Edward Burroughs of this place, to Francis Marmaduke Potter, son of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis F. Potter of Hillside Avenue, Metuchen, was announced yesterday.

Mr. Potter and Miss Burroughs were schoolmates in the Metuchen High School. Mr. Potter graduated from Rutgers and Columbia Colleges with high honors, and then won a Rhodes Scholarship. He has for some time been Principal of Voorhees College, in Vellore, India. A few weeks ago Mr. Potter arrived in New York. He will marry Miss Burroughs in June and will return to India with his bride by way of San Francisco and Japan.

Plans for Miss Fraser's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Jean Fraser, daughter of Mrs. Walter Turnbell, and Dr. Morris W. Henry, a son of Dr. Charles C. Henry, will take place on Wednesday evening, June 16, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Mrs. Thomas Chirney Smith will be the matron of honor, and Miss Helen Ward, a cousin of Dr. Henry, is to be the flower girl. The ushers will be Thomas Chirney Smith and Dr. Sutherland Miller. Franklyn Goldworth is to be the best man.

FREIGHT ASSOCIATION MEETS

Agents of Southeastern Roads to Gather at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 23.—The semi-annual meeting of the Southeastern Freight Traffic Association will be held here this week, beginning on Monday and continuing until Thursday. More than 200 delegates will be present. The annual golf tournament of the association will be played over the Homestead course on Mondoy, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Miss Marguerite Shonts who went to New York for a few days, returned this morning to join the Duchess De Chaulnes. They will stay here until early in June.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen and Miss Loraine Allen of New York arrived today for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Axtell of Richmond have taken a cottage at Hot Springs for the Summer. They arrived this morning with George W. Stevens of Richmond, who is their guest for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew W. Akers of Louisville returned this morning to Upland House after an absence of several days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. CcCrea and the Misses Dunlop, Mrs. McCrea's daughters, who are spending the Spring season at their farm in Petersburg, Va., are expected at the Homestead this week for the Summer. They formerly occupied "Barton Lodge," Mrs. Seth Barton French's house at Hot Springs.

Charles R. Capps, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line accompanied by J. C. Johnson and H. M. Boykin, arrived from Richmond in his private car this morning for a stay of several days.

Alfred and Robert Batcheller of Washington gave a luncheon today at Boone Cabin. Among their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Black.

E. A. Morgan, Jr., returned to New York tonight. Also General T. A. Bingham.

George A. Gunton of Gunton Lodge is spending a few weeks in New York. Baroness Rosencranz is expected to pass the Summer at the Lodge with her mother, Mrs. Gunton, as soon as she can close her town house in London.

Persons arriving from New York include Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Connor, Jr., Richard Mackay, H. H. Raymond, and J. B. Dennison, Henry Simler, D. S. Ramsay, Mrs. J. M. Spears, who accompanies Mrs. M. R. Parker of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Chisholm, Mr and Mrs. J. S. Marvin, W. L. Woodrow, S. M. Stevenson, and Mrs. N. D. Maher, Miss Maher and Miss Buckner of Roanoke.

Mrs. John L. Thorndyke of Boston gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm today for several friends.

FROM WISCONSIN BY AUTO.

Two Motorists End Long Trip at Briarcliff Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., May 23.—G. B. Birdsley and Charles Pernoud have arrived at the Lodge, having traveled from Wisconsin in an auto.

These persons lunched at the Lodge today: Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Henry T. Sloane, A. C. Hupfel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Underhill, Mrs. Adrian H. Johne, Mr. and Mrs. Montefort Mills, Mrs. W. Sparrow, Miss Jean Carter, and Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Paine, all of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Sullivan, and Mrs. R. L. Vanderveer of Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick entertained today Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Jr., and family of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albright are at their cottage in Central Drive, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Rogers and family will occupy their home on the Scarborough Road on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Case of Brooklyn, who have purchased Braeview from Mr. George McNeir, will take possession of the estate tomorrow.

Mrs. John P. Duncan and Miss Susan Duncan are at the Lodge for the season, and so are Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss S. A. Moller, and Mr. E. C. Moller. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Valkenberg, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Clemens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard, Mrs. Charles C. Hogue and family, Mrs. Harrington Putnam, and Mrs. O. M. Hoyle, the Misses E. H. and M. M. Daland of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. Merriam and Miss Merriam of Nahant, Mass.; Mrs. Edward Coles and Miss Coles of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Davis of Roslyn, L. I., with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer of Manhasset, L. I.

MISS RUTH HARRIS TO WED.

Invitations Issued for Her Marriage to Horace Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Ruth Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris of Fairview Avenue, South Orange, to Horace work, son of Charles A. Work of Madison, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 9 at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Harris and Mr. Work will be married by the Rev. Arthur Shirley of Stratford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. D. D. Burrell of South Orange. The bride wil be attended by her sister, Miss Edith Harris, as maid of honor, and two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Mae Harris, and Miss Mildred Herma[illegible] New York. Stedman Humbert of New York will be best man, and there will be two ushers, John Humbert and Oscar Rogers of Madisen. A reception will fololw the ceremony.

Miss Sutphin's Wedding Plans.

Alanson Trask Enos, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Dorothy Sutphin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josepr H. Sutphin of Brooklyn, will be married on Saturday, June 5, in Christ Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Miss Josephine Hulbert Sutphin is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Jeannette Enos, Barbara Vandergrift of Wilmington, Del., Grace D. Frank and Eleanore Fellowes Ide of Brooklyn. Mr. Enos will have his brother, ric Marquand Enos, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Hamilton Fish, Jr., Prescott E. Wood, and George Peabody Montgomery, all of New York; Alfred S. Dabney of Boston, and Henry Hulbert Sutphin of Hartford, Conn.

Convicts See "Beating Back."

"Beating Back," a film play based on Will Irwin's story of the career of "Al" Jennings, the former Oklahoma outlaw, was shown before Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and the 1,700 convicts of Sing Sing prison last night. There were two performances, the convicts being divided into two squads so that all could see the production. The pictures showed Jennings as a bandit and later as a reformed convict. Jennings's life sentence in the Ohio State Penitentiary was commuted to five years by President McKinley and later he received a full pardon from President Roosevelt.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

Walter B. Beare, George C. Biddle, John Borden, J. P. Brady, C. R. Burt, Mrs. E. Clarke, Miss L. M. Clarke, E. G. Cole, E. P. Davis, T. A. Eddy, H. F. Graham, R. S. Hudson, T. W. Lines, F. H. Luke, T. C. Macauley, James McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore, R. D. Preston, Captain H. G. Roberts, Mrs. M. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, M. H. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stillman, H. C. Sheaton, J. C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, W. C. Wyman, G. H. Barnes, and W. Windham.

FROHMAN FUNERAL PLANS.

Services to be Held at Brother's Home and Temple Emanu-El.

The body of Charles Frohman will be brought to New York this morning on the steamship New York of the American Line, and taken to the home of Mr. Frohman's brother, Daniel Frohman, at 145 West Seventy-ninth Street. The funeral will be held from the brother's home tomorrow morning. There will be services at the home at 10 o'clock for members of the family only, and public services at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 o'clock.

Announcement of the funeral is made in Mr. Frohman's death notice, which is published in the newspapers this morning. With the announcement is the request that flowers be omitted. Another feature of the notice is that no reference is made to the fact that Mr. Frohman went down with the Lusitania. It is stated simply that Mr. Frohman died "on the high seas" on May 7.

JAMES R. ELY DEAD.

Assistant District Attorney Expired After a Short Illness.

James R. Ely, for many years Assistant District Attorney of New York, died yesterday after a short illness at his home, 30 East Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Ely was born in Chicago in 1859. After graduating from Yale he entered the Columbia Law School, and was for some time in the law office of Roger Foster. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1886. He was prominent in the old days of the County Democracy, and later in the State Democracy, in which he was a district leader. He was a delegate to the Syracuse Convention of the Democratic Party, and to the National Convention at Indianapolis, at which Palmer and Buckner were nominated. In 1891 he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred, which fostered the movement for an independent judiciary. He became an Assistant Distrct Attorney in 1895, and was reappointed in 1902.

Mr. Ely was a member of the University, Manhattan, Reform, and New York Athletic Clubs. He leaves a wife, a son, David, and a daughter, Miss Alice Ely.

William Alonzo Megarth.

William Alonzo Megrath, a patent and copyright attorney and a member of the law firm of Seymour, Megrath & Billings of 61 Broadway, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 179 Marlboro Road, Flatbush. He was 62 years old. Mr. Megrath was born in Macon, Ga., the son of Nathan A. and Roba Bryan Megrath. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1883, and after leaving the service was connected with the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., for twelve years. Then, with Charles H. Duell, who had just resigned as Commissioner of Patents, he formed the law firm of Duell, Megrath & Warfield, and later, with John S. and Frederick Seymour, formed the firm of Seymour, Seymour & Megrath. Mr. C. C. Billings was taken into the firm later and the name changed to Seymour, Megrath & Billings. Mr. Megrath was a Lieutenant of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York, and a Past Master of Mistletoe Lodge 647, F. and A. M.

Obituary Notes.

Captain CHARLES A. BROOKS died yesterday at Camden, Me. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and of the Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES D. SEELY, for thirty-one years teacher of Latin and Greek in the Brockport, N. Y., Normal School, died on Saturday at Rochester, N. Y.

SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, a commission merchant and a member of the firm of Harry Rosenthal, auctioneers at 27 Greene Street, died in the street of heart failure yesterday afternoon in front of 219 West Eighty-first Street. He was 52 years old. Mr. Richmond lived at the Hotel Endicott. He leaves a widow.

HENRY HOSFORD, for many years a stationer in this city, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. V. Youngman, 39 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., and lived most of his life in Brooklyn. He was 77 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAKER.—May 20, 1,354 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, a son.

EDELMAN.—May 16, 1,530 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Edelman, a daughter.

GOLDSTON.—May 19 272 West 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldston, a daughter.

MARX.—May 16, 720 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Marx, a son.

MENDELSOHN.—May 16, 201 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mendelsohn, a daughter.

MORRIS.—May 19, 610 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Morris, a daughter.

RAPHAER.—May 20, 1,048 Findlay Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Raphaer, a son.

RAYVID.—May 16, 4,722 12th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Rayvid, a son.

WOLLMAN.—May 17, 520 West 124th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wollman, a son.

Engaged

BERMAN—WAGMAN.—Sophia Wagman to Otto P. Berman.

BLOCK—LEINKRAM.—May Leinkram to Israel D. Block.

COHEN—NEWMARK.—Helen Newmark to George E. Cohen.

COHEN—STERN.—Sadye Stern to Sol Cohen.

FINK—HIRSCH.—Elsie Hirsch to S. Edward Fink.

FRIEDMAN—ROTH.—Bertha Roth to James Friedman.

GOLDSTEIN — HARINGTON—Miriam Harington to Morris Goldstein.

GOODKIND—FRIED.—Florence Fried to Leo Goodkind.

HAYMAN—HIRSCH.—Nettie Hirsch to Sidney Hayman.

HERPZOG—WALTER.—Carrie Walter to Benjamin Herpzog.

INNER-FIELD — BONDERESKY. — Bertha Bonderesky to Martin M. Inner-Field.

KLANG—JARRETT.—Minnie L. Jarrett to Alexander Klang.

KLEIN—METZGER.—Mabel Metzger to Leon Klein.

KRAMER—KURZMAN.—Millie Kurzman to Philippe C. Kramer.

KOSAK—FINE.—Anna Fine to Dr. Frederick F. Kosak.

LANDE—WEISS.—Estha Weiss to Dave S. Lande.

LANDSMAN—HIRTENSTEIN.—Rae Hirtenstein to Morris J. Landsman.

LEVBARG—GOLDSTEIN.—Miriam Goldstein to Dr. John J. Levbarg.

MARCUS—JOSEPH.—Florence Joseph to Joseph Marcus.

METZ—EHRLICH.—Bertha Ehrlich to Herbert Metz.

MEYER—ANSBACHER.—Ray F. Ansbacher to Fred I. Meyer.

REICHLER—MAISNER.—Edith N. Maisner to Rabbi Max Reichler.

SAMETZ—HOLLAND.—Nettie Holland to Milton W. Sametz.

SHANK—LEWIS.—Viola Lewis to Edwin A. Shank.

WEITZNER—FREEDMAN.—Sadye G. Freedman to Julius E. Weitzner.

WOLKOWITZ—EISEMAN.—Martha Eiseman to Dr. Harry Wolkowitz.

Married.

COHEN — ENSELMAN. — On May 23, 1915, Samuel S. Cohen to Rose Edith Enselman, by the Rev. Herbert S. Goldstein.

CARSWELL—MORRIS.—May 22, Hilda C. Morris to Matthew W. Carswell.

DORN—KLEIN.—May 17, Edna Klein to Max Dorn.

ROTHSCHILD—SCHILLER.—May 16, Lottie Schiller to Monte Rothschild.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

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Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Married.

Brooklyn.

SPIER—PEARLSTONE.—May 22, Mildred Pearlstone to Leo Spier.

Died

ANDREWS.—Brookline, Mass., May 22, Robert Engs, son of Robert Day and Elisabeth Andrews, aged 27 years.

BARNET.—At her home, 302 Convent Av., May 22, Theresa, widow of Julius and mother of Ray Schlang, Rebecca Jentes, Ida Levy, Joe Barnet, Lillie W. Sommer. Funeral strictly private.

BONAR.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our brother, Ronald E. Bonar, from his late residence, 173 Taylor St., Brooklyn, Monday, 3 o'clock P. M.
W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BRAINERD.—On May 22, Annie J. Brainerd, in her 88th year. Services at her late residence, 209 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Haddam Neck, Conn.

BROOKS.—Died, at Camden, Maine, May 23, Captain Charles A. Brooks, member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. A., the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Admiral Foote Post G. A. R., New Haven, Conn. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BYNNER.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., May 22, 1915, Walter Rush Bynner. Funeral services from his late residence, Lakewood, on Tuesday the 25th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Easton, Penn.

CAMPBELL.—Mary C. (nee Carroll,) beloved wife of Archibald A. Campbell, at her residence, 1,298 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 23, 1915. Funeral services on Tuesday, May 25, 1915, at 9:30 A. M., at St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church, Rogers Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COHN.—Frederick W., on May 22, in the 44th year of his age, beloved husband of Josephine Farmer Cohn. Funeral from 6 West 71st St., Monday, 2 P. M.

CURLEY.—May 23, John J. Curley, at his late residence, 58 Henry St., Rockaway Beach. News of funeral hereafter.

DEACON.—May 22, 1915, Victoria Deacon, youngest child of William and Eliza Talbot Deacon. Funeral private.

DUDER.—Mabel Kent Duder. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 12 noon.

ECKSTEIN.—On Saturday, May 22, at his home, 4 West 93d St., after a short illness, Simon, son of the late Mayer and Henrietta Eckstein. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ELY.—On May 23, at his residence, 30 East 60th St., James R. Ely, husband of Emma S. Ely, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his 56th year. Funeral services Tuesday, May 25, at 10 A. M., at his residence. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Funeral private, at St. James, L. I.

ESELGROTH.—On Sunday, May 23, 1915, Martin Eselgroth, age 86 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 295 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning, private. Please omit flowers.

FROHMAN.—Charles, at sea, May 7, 1915. Private services, family and relatives only, at the residence of Daniel Frohman, 145 West 79th St., Tuesday, May 25, 10 A. M. Public services at the Temple Emanu-El at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

HOFFMAN.—Helen L., nee Keleher, beloved wife of Walter Hoffman. Funeral from John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, May 25, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass at St. Joseph's Church, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HOSFORD.—On Sunday, May 23rd, 1915, Henry Hosford, in the 77th year of his age, at his home, 39 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 3:05.

IRELAND.—Annie V. Ireland, beloved wife of John H. Ireland, on Saturday, May 22, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West Forty-seventh Street, on Monday, May 24, at 2 P. M.

KING.—Thomas B., on Friday afternoon, May 7, 1915, at sea. Funeral services will be held at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 25, on the arrival of the 10:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Terminal.

LANGSDORF.—On Saturday, May 22, Fannie Langsdorf, (nee Lederer,) beloved wife of Sigmund Langsdorf. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LIPSCHITZ.—On Sunday, May 23, 1915, at 2 A. M., Helene Lipschitz, nee Wellner, beloved wife of Max Lipschitz, and darling mother of Harriet Sugarman, Jennie, Gabriel, Bertha, and Nathan. Funeral from her late residence, 16 Brandreth Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I., Tuesday, May 25, 1915, at 8 A. M. Meet carriages at East New York Station of Long Island R. R. at 9:30 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Omit flowers. Baltimore and Chicago and foreign papers please copy.

MEGRATH. — William Alonzo, in the 52d year of his age, after a week's illness of pneumonia, at his late residence, 179 Marlboro Road, Flatbush. Funeral notice later. Washington, D. C., and Macon, Ga., papers please copy.

MULLER.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 21, 1915, Dr. Henry W. Muller, dearly beloved husband of Carrie Muller, (nee Weidler,) in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 427 East 85th St., Monday, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Architect Lodge, 519, F. and A. M.; Amity Chapter, 160, R. A. M.; Constantine Commandery 48, K. T.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Ourselves Club are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

NORTON.—Franklin C., of Far Rockaway, N. Y., on Thursday, May 20, 1915, aged 77. Funeral services at St. John's P. E. Church, Far Rockaway, May 24, 1915, at 3:30 P. M.

PARTRIDGE.—On Sunday, May 23, 1915, Adam Partridge, beloved father of Mrs. Stevenson Taylor and Mrs. George B. Underwood, aged 98 years. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2 Van Nest Place, Charles Street, on Tuesday, May 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Gardner, Mass.

PATTERSON.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, Alice Carter Patterson, wife of George Lewis Patterson. Services at Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York, at 6 P. M., Sunday, May 23. Funeral and interment Portland, Me.

PEABODY.—On May 23, 1915, at her residence, 464 West 20th, Anna, widow of the late Joseph N. Peabody. Funeral and interment on Wednesday, at Milford, Conn. Bridgeport papers please copy.

POWELL.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, at his residence, 490 West End Av., Wilson M. Powell, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held Tuesday, May 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Friends Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherford Place. Interment private.

RICHMOND.—Suddenly, on May 23, aged 53 years, Samuel H., beloved husband of Mae L., (nee Rosenthal,) and father of Harold H. and Melville F. Relatives, friends, and members of Piatt Lodge, No. 194, F. & A. M., respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 101 West 81st St., Tuesday, May 25, 2 P. M.

RITCHIE.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, George B. Ritchie, in his 58th year. Funeral services on Monday, May 24, at 11 A. M., at his late residence, 233 West 83d St. Please omit flowers.

Died

SEELY.—Professor Charles D. Seely, for thirty-one years Professor of Latin and Greek in Brockport Normal School, died last evening suddenly in Rochester. He is survived by his two daughters, Bertha of the New York City Y. W. C. A. and Mrs. Lambert Jackson of Montclair, N. J., and one son, Werner, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMNER.—May 22, Charles Frederick, aged 55. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av., 19th St., Monday night, 8 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, at sea, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, son of Alice Gwynne and the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Notice of service hereafter.

WANDELL.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 324 State St., Brooklyn, Sarah Elizabeth Wandell. Funeral from St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Tuesday, May 25, at 10 A. M. Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

WHYARD.—Pansy Latham, wife of Samuel S. Whyard, suddenly, May 22. Services Wednesday, 3:15 P. M., at Nyack, N. Y.

WILSON.—Charles E., husband of the late Anna Wilson, Friday, May 21. Funeral from late residence, 103 West 93d, today at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WOLLHEIM.—On May 23, at her residence, 1,197 Boston Road, Flora Wollheim, nee Kappel, widow of Istar, mother of Albert F., and sister of Harriet and Bial. Interment private.

WRIGHT.—At St. Louis, Sunday, May 23, 1915, Emilie Garrigue, wife of Thomas Wright and daughter of the late Rudolph Garrigue of New York.

APPLETON.—Montague T., 551 West 178th St., May 21, aged 36. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BABCOCK.—Olive J., Brighton Heights, S. I., May 21.

BARNET.—Theresa, 302 Convent Av., May 22. Funeral private.

BENSON.—Sarah J., 440 East 14th St., May 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BJORKLAND.—Andrew, 1,542 2d Av., May 21.

BROOKS.—Marion M., 2,166 8th Av., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CORCORAN.—Thomas, 14 East 93d St., May 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—George E., 189 West 100th St., May 22, aged 15.

DANTOIN.—Kate, 487 10th Av., May 22.

DORY.—Josephine, 442 West 50th St., May 21.

ELLIS.—Mary, 421 East 142d St., May 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEIST.—Emilie, Tompkinsville, S. I., May 22, aged 36.

FRANKLIN.—Max, Montefiore Home, May 21.

FLANLY.—Joseph A., 1,458 Wilkins Av., Bronx, May 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FOX.—Daniel, 550 1st Av., May 22. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

GOODRIDGE.—Helen, 15 Catharine St., May 21, aged 4. Funeral today.

GYON.—Ann J., May 21, aged 74. Funeral 223 8th Av.

GREENE.—Edna, 91 Division St., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOLZAPFEL.—Jewel, 552 Lenox Av., May 21, aged 2.

JACOBS.—Joseph A., 594 East 140th St., May 21, aged 49.

KUEHN.—Margaret, 316 East 91st St., May 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LANGTON.—Martha, 2,062 8th Av., May 21, aged 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LARKIN.—Kathryn, 242 West 112th St., May 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LLOYD.—Robert, May 21. Funeral 150 West 13th St.

McHALE.—Margaret, 455 West 43d St., May 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Elizabeth, 142 East 49th St., May 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McQUADE.—Ellen, 508 West 162d St., May 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAGSAMEN.—Max, 1,324 Webster Av., Bronx, May 22, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MEEHAN.—Catherine, 660 Water St., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MONAGHAN.—Catherine, 587 Lexington Av., May 22.

MOORE.—Florence, 812 Eagle Av., Bronx, May 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Mary, 1,312 1st Av., May 22, aged 46.

NALLY.—Celia, May 21. Funeral 202 West 67th St., today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Lillian W., 247 East 118th St., May 22.

PERLHEFTER.—Flora, May 22, aged 54. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

QUAST.—August, 408 East 152d St., May 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REGAN.—Alice, 237th St. and Hudson Park, May 22. Funeral tomorrow.

RIMALOVER.—Sarah, 1,581 Madison Av., May 21.

REILLY.—Ellen, May 21. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 10 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—Ellen, 1,181 2d Av., May 22, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROGAN.—Edward, 148 Amsterdam Av., May 21.

STEENDLER.—Mary, 897 Elton Av., Bronx, May 21, aged 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TOOHEY.—Elizabeth, 210 East 95th St., May 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WAGNER.—William, 448 East 120th St., May 22. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WINN.—Dr. Robert, 501 West 113th St., May 22.

Brooklyn.

BURGHARDT.—Hermann, 486 Irving Av., May 22, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—James, 59 Clarkson Av., May 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Anna, 410 Chauncey St., May 22, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—Charles H., 873 Flatbush Av., May 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

COOGAN.—Thomas J., 555 Hart St., May 21, aged 53. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CURTIS.—Nora M., 212 Edson Av., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONNELL.—John J., 1,434 Greene Av., May 22, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow.

DELAY.—Eugene F., 108 Clermont Av., May 22. Funeral tomorrow.

DWYER.—Ann, 323 10th St., May 21. Funeral service tomorrow.

FIEDLER.—Ernest R., 269 Troy Av., May 22. Funeral today, private.

FORBES.—Josephine, 464 Halsey St., May 21. Funeral today.

GODBOLD.—James, 837 Madison St., May 22, aged 83. Funeral service today.

GRAHAM.—May, 876 Woodward Av., May 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GOOTH.—William, 340 72d St., May 21, aged 46.

GRAHAM.—Caroline, 200 Park Av., May 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HARBISON.—James, 304 Atkins Av., May 21.

HAGAN.—Richard H., 487 Chauncey St., May 21, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—John R. N., 131 East 35th St., May 22, aged 51. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HEINLEIN.—Bertha, 1,733 Linden St., May 22, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOCHERSPERGER.—Julia, 373 13th St., May 21, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAMB.—Annie, 1,021 Bedford Av., May 22. Funeral service today.

LAMP.—Elizabeth, 470 East 26th St., May 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LASHER.—Hannah E., 311 Halsey St., May 21.

LAVERTY.—Mary, 129 Jefferson Av., May 21, aged 73. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MACKRELL.—Elizabeth, 568 10th St., May 22.

MALO.—Lena, 554 Fairview Av., May 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MUNDY.—Mary E., 21 St. Charles Place, May 22.

MELROY.—Elbert L., 492 4th Av., May 21, aged 33.

PECK.—Elizabeth, 4,704 11th Av., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REIF.—Christina, 803 De Kalb Place, May 21, aged 80.

SHALVEY.—Catherine, 612 Atlantic Av., May 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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Died

SCHREYER.—Frederick, 191 Fountain Av., May 21, aged 45.

STEELE.—Agnes McL., 1,519 75th St., May 22, aged 72.

SCHMIDT.—Victoria J., 394 South 1st St., May 22, aged 59.

TENANT.—Jeannette, 10 Palmetto St., May 21, aged 69.

WANNEMACHER.—Kate, 447 Bleecker St., May 22, aged 67.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AVERRE.—Christiana S., 757 Hunterdon St., Newark, May 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAHRS.—Richard A., 408 Washington St., Hoboken, May 20, aged 36.

BOWDEN.—Daniel J., 109 Madison St., Jersey City, May 21, aged 54.

BRIXNER.—Theodore, 377 15th Av., Newark, May 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CALLAN.—Mary J., 120 Ridgewood Av., Newark, May 20. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GILDAY.—Richard A., 505 Park Av., Hoboken, May 21. Funeral today.

HAGDORN.—Paul, 778 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, May 22, aged 58.

HEALY.—Mary, 717 Garden St., Hoboken, May 21.

McKENNA.—Helen, 56 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, May 20.

MUNN.—Sarah E., 482 South 10th St., Newark, May 21, aged 40. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

PALMER.—Christina A., 185 Winfield Av., Jersey City, May 21, aged 12.

PROUT.—John W., 90½ Washington Av., Newark, May 22, aged 70.

ROBSON.—William, 269 Belleville Av., Newark, May 20, aged 83.

SHAW.—Suetta L., 27 Littleton Av., Jersey City, May 22. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Samuel A., Newark, May 20, aged 62.

VAN NEST.—Lena, Hoboken, May 22, aged 33.

Long Island.

CADWELL.—Robert J., 112 Cornelia St., Astoria, May 20, aged 60.

DEBLITZ.—Mary E., 150 Fulton Av., Long Island City, May 20, aged 53.

DEWEY.—Oden, Flushing, May 20, aged 43.

GALLAGHER.—Rebecca, Winfield, May 20, aged 41.

GE[illegible]FAOIRE.—John, 24 Marion St., Long Island City, May 20, aged 19 months.

HAUGAN.—Magnild, Bayside, May 21.

HEMMER.—Adam, Maspeth, May 20, aged 54.

HEYLER.—Caroline J., Ridgewood, May 20, aged 25.

LIEBMANN.—Carl, Richmond Hill, May 20, aged 60.

MILITSHER.—Isaac, Central Park, May 21, aged 69.

NORTON.—Catherine, 234 Jamaica Av., Astoria, May 21.

ROSE.—Charles E., Patchogue, May 21, aged 80. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

SCHREIBER.—John, Ridgewood, May 19, aged 49.

SIMONSON.—William F., Woodhaven, May 20.

SMITH.—Ann, Corona, May 22. Funeral today.

STEVENSON.—Helen, Flushing, May 21, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STRASBAUGH.—Henry C., Flushing, May 22, aged 61. Funeral service today.

VAN TINE.—John A., Jamaica, May 20, aged 10.

In Memoriam

STEBBINS.—In sad and loving memory of Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins, May 24, 1910.

BOYD.—Eugene S., in memory of; died May 25, 1912.

BRICE.—Andrew, mass St. Ignatius Loyola Church, today, 7:30 A. M.

BUSCH.—Harry, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 30, 4 P. M.

CARPENTER.—William N., in memory of; died May 26, 1910.

DE FRECE.—Beckie, in memory of; died May 26, 1907.

GAMBITZ.—Charles, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 30, 2:30 P. M.

HEFFERNAN.—Mary T., in memory of; died May 24, 1913.

KIRSCHNER.—Louis, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 30, 2:30 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Patrick, in memory of; died May 24, 1910.

MUHLENS.—Winifred M., in memory of; died May 24, 1914.

MAYER.—Bernhard, in memory of; died May 24, 1910.

REILLY.—John J., in memory of; died May 24, 1910.

RUBIN.—Annie U., in memory of; died May 24, 1910.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Deceased members mass May 31, 10:30 A. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Ida L., unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, May 30, 2 P. M.

SPIRO.—Rev. Jacob, and Alice, unveiling monuments, Washington Cemetery, May 30, 2 P. M.

WASHBURN.—Antoinette, in memory of; died May 28, 1912.

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URGE ABOLITION OF WOOD ALCOHOL

Physicians Demand That Its Manufacture Cease on Account of Danger to the Eyes.

OFTEN CAUSES BLINDNESS

Bright Lights Are Also a Menace, Says Journal of the American Medical Association.

Many eyes are injured or lost from disease contracted in certain occupations. In some trades absorption of poisons produce serious eye diseases. Among these poisons are tobacco, alcohol, lead, bisulfid of carbon, nitrobenzol, aniline dyes, etc. One of the most dangerous is alcohol. Not the high grade grain alcohol, but the cheap wood or methyl alcohol, sometimes masquerading under the name "Columbian spirits," "Colonial spirits," or "Manhattan spirits." This poison is sometimes drunk by ignorant persons, and not infrequently causes death and blindness. Even ten drops have produced such results in susceptible persons.

Turkish bath attendants and masseurs sometimes use wood alcohol with bad results, both to the rubber and the rubbed. The inhaling of wood alcohol in such trades as painting and hat making not infrequently produces blindness or fatal results. It is used as a solvent for shellac and if used in confined spaces is very dangerous. In a pencil factory where wood alcohol was used, a roomful of girls suffered from serious disturbances of vision, which passed away with the removal of the cause.

"Wood alcohol under this or under any other name should not be manufactured or sold," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "It is too dangerous. What is called denatured alcohol is just as cheap and comparatively harmless. Another vocational eye disturbance is found where eyes are unduly exposed to very bright lights, such as 'blow-outs' or 'short-circuits,' where the light is sudden and intense. Such accidents may, by the overpowering influence on the retina, produce poor sight or blindness, partial or complete, for a variable length of time. Constant and intense electric light produces retinal exhaustion, and an excessive pupillary contraction, which secondarily overworks the muscle of accommodation, and occasions great ocular fatigue.

"People who work continually on polished surfaces, such as gilders, metal polishers, and glass workers, experience the same troubles. Factories that are over brilliantly illuminated by incandescent, gas, and electric lights are apt to injure the eyes, as these lights contain much violet and ultra-violet rays, which produce an effect on the eye similar to 'snow-blindness.' These rays may also seriously affect the eye. Stokers, bottle-makers, and glass-blowers, whose eyes are continually exposed to intense heat and light, are very apt to have cataracts, and the eye nearer the fire is always the one first affected.

"Another kind of occupational eye disease can be found in people who are compelled to work for hours at a stretch, on work that requires close inspection of small things. Bookkeeping, drawing, watchmaking, sewing, and dentistry, all close work, require a strain of the muscle of accommodation, even if people have normal eyes.

"Many people have errors of refraction for which glasses should be properly fitted. Even if glasses are properly fitted, there is still an accommodation strain where the eye is unwisely taxed. This accounts for the headaches, tired and red eyes and nervous exhaustion so frequently seen in those who work long and hard at occupations requiring close visual exertion, and where at the same time perhaps the light is poor and badly arranged.

"Shortsightedness is a disease aggravated by the close use of the eyes and is found in students, typesetters, etchers and engravers, in fact, in any vocation where close and continuous use of the eyes is demanded. The proper adjustment of glasses is essential in such cases, as well as health up-building, open-air life, proper lighting and the judicious use of the eyes, for it must be remembered that shortsightedness is a progressive disease and sometimes causes blindness. Shortsighted people should endeavor to secure some occupation which does not require the close and continuous use of the eyes."

FEWER RAILWAY CASUALTIES

Report for 1914 Shows a Decrease in Killed and Injured Over 1913.

Accident Bulletin 52 of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows the total number of casualties for the year was 202,964, of which 10,302 were killed and 192,662 injured, a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 662 in the number killed and 7,646 in the number injured.

Of the number killed 265 were passengers. Of the remaining number of killed 3,259 were employes and 6,778 were classified as trespassers and non-trespassers. Doubling the number of employes killed does not quite equal the number killed of persons not connected with railroad operation or management or traveling as passengers. Among the total casualties, 202,964, the killed numbered 409 employes and the injured 113,274 from "industrial accidents," defined in the bulletin as "accidents not involved in train operation, but occurring to railway employes other than trainmen on railway premises."

The total number of employes injured was 165,212; the number of passengers, 15,121, and the number of other persons, 12,329. These figures represent a decrease from 1913 of 6,205 injuries to employes, 1,418 to passengers, and 23 to other persons, and of 456 employes, 138 passengers, and 68 other persons killed.

In the opinion of The Journal of the American Medical Association, the vast disproportion between the employes and others killed and injured who have nothing to do with operating or riding on trains undoubtedly calls for further improvement in operating methods, as well as for greater care on the part of both employes and the public to lower the casualty total.

ARGENTINA'S BIG TRADE.

Director of Commerce Tells of Growth in Last Ten Years.

The Argentine Director General of Commerce and Industries has just published an interesting pamphlet on the foreign trade of that country for distribution at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The pamphlet deals with the returns of 1913 and shows that the commercial intercourse of Argentina with foreign nations has attained a development in the last twenty years which has attracted a great deal of attention. Some of the more striking features of this development as brought out in the pamphlet are given in a condensed form below.

"In the decade from 1904 to 1913 the foreign commerce of Argentina has shown a double increase of 108.5 per cent. The total value of exports and imports in 1913 was $897,675,680. For the same decade Uruguayan trade showed an increase of 104 per cent, Chile 94.5 per cent, and Brazil 54 per cent. The balance of trade for Argentina during the past ten years amounts to $546,852,230. This considerable balance was substantially assisted to accumulate the stock of gold which existed in the country at the end of 1913 and which amounted to $292,594,015.

"The customs revenue of the Republic, logically the advance of its commerce and the augmentation of this source of revenue, in the past ten years has been 110 per cent. The wealth and prosperity of this foreign trade may be therefore fairly appreciated without further comment.

"According to a census taken in June, 1913, there existed in the country 143 banks of different kinds, of which 118 were national and 25 foreign. The capital was $337,419,295 and that of the National Mortgage Bank $200,656,965 in Cedulas. The total deposits were $803,717,035; bills discounted and accounts current, $694,714,030; and loans on property and other securities, $1,441,169,470. The drafts bought and sold in the year were valued at $1,916,610,565. The insurance companies numbered 85, being 52 national and 33 foreign, with a capital radicated in the country amounting to $32,327,685; reserve funds, $83,493,090; insurances effected, $1,661,814,915.

"The industrial development of the Republic from a census taken in 1910 showed that there existed 31,988 establishments, with a capital of $317,614,425. From the new census taken this year and now in course of compilation, the following figures refer to the capital of the Republic: Commerce, number of establishments, 29.667: capital, $318,264,600; annual sales, $974,008,025. Industry, number of establishments, 11,132; capital, $234,054,760; annual sales, $309,677,300."

POLICE HARBORED FUGITIVE.

Boy Who Killed Brother Given Lodging in Jersey Station and Leaves.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., May 23.—Late last night a youth came into the police station here and asked if he could have a night's lodging. He said that his name was Joseph Szaletray of 1220 Fortieth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn. He was so registered in the police book and then given a cell. This morning he thanked the police and left.

A few hours after the boy was gone the police received from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters a request to look out for a 16-year-old boy named Joseph Szaletray, who was wanted for killing his 10-year-old brother, Arthur, by a shot from a .32-calibre revolver which Joseph probably thought was unloaded. The description of the boy left no doubt with the police here that he had been their guest overnight. A search of the town and vicinity was made this afternoon and tonight, but no further trace of him was found.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Household furnishings and effects.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 13-15 University Place—Women's street and evening gowns, feathers, flowers, hats, &c.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Furniture, bric-a-brac, carpets, books, oil paintings, &c., 2 P. M.; continues all week.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Steinway piano, Baby Grand piano, Persian rugs, oil paintings, antique and modern furniture, and other household effects; also Wednesday, 2 P. M. each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 88 University Place—2,000 lots of household furniture and effects; also Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—The Otto J. Schultz's Son collection of fine antique English, Dutch, French, and Colonial furniture.

Wednesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Household effects and art objects from the Decker estate, and others, 2:30 P. M.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Books and autographs, with library of scarce works on the Jewish race and religion, consigned from estates of Seth Rich, Georgiana Moses, and other owners, 2:30 P. M., also Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Ancient Spanish, Chilean, and Peruvian curios, paintings, jewelry, laces, precious stones, &c., from estate of late Ramon Belisario Brizeno O'Ryan, former Governor of Chile, 2:30 P. M.

Thursday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Chinese embroideries, temple hangings, panels, altar front hangings, &c., of the Ming and Kien Lung periods; sterling silver, personal jewelry, furniture, &c., from estate of George I. Landon; also Aubusson tapestries, valuable art objects, and other effects, to close estate of Laura V. Rhinelander, and other private consignments; also Friday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

TOO MUCH LEAD POISONING.

Rate Here 22 Per 100 Employes, as Against 1.8 Per 100 in Britain.

The fourth number of its series on industrial accidents and hygiene issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics deals with lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. This industry employs in twenty plants visited by an investigator about 7,500 men, all of whom are exposed to the fumes or dust of lead. The report considers the dangers inherent in the metallurgic processes, the precautions to lessen these dangers, the sanitary conditions in the plants, the extent of lead poisoning during the year 1913 among these 7,500 men, and the medical care furnished them.

Of late years there has been a notable improvement in smelting and refining plants, due largely to the concentration of operations in a few large establishments and the consequent abandonment of old, crowded buildings. There is now probably no plant in the United States in which some effort is not made to lessen the danger of lead poisoning as well as to prevent accidents.

These efforts, however, are perfunctory in some, and in none are they sufficient, according to the investigator. There is no plant in which no fumes are allowed to escape, not one which is as free from dust as it might be. The result of this neglect is found in the records of lead poisoning among the men. While Great Britain had a rate of 1.8 per hundred men employed in a single year in this industry, the rate in this country is over 22 per hundred.

The investigator takes issue with those who believe that the men are responsible for their own ill health, who maintain that it is lack of personal cleanliness that causes lead poisoning in smelters. It is dust that is the dangerous element, and under dust is included the excessively fine suspension of lead salts that make up the fumes from heated lead and lead ores, he writes.

"To comment on the extreme importance of practical research of this character is superfluous," says the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Since its establishment this bureau has often displayed its efficiency in meeting the need which created it. Further developments may be awaited with the confident hope that conditions will continue to improve."

Arbitration Meeting Delayed.

Because of the illness of Louis D. Brandeis in Washington no meeting of the Joint oBard of Arbitration in the garment-working industry was held yesterday. It will be held later in the week. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued a statement last night to the effect that the abrogation of the protocol by the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association would have little effect on the trade, as the association employs only 15,000 of the 60,000 garment workers in the city.

Performances by Irish Theatre.

A series of three special performances will be given under the auspices of the Irish Theatre of America, in the Bandbox Theatre, on June 1 and 2. The program will consist of a miniature pageant and three playlets, "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighouse; "Red Turf," by Rutherford Mayne, and "The Dust of the Road," by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. Whitford Kayne and John P. Campbell will be in charge of the productions. The organization plans an extended season next Fall.

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman to represent resident buyer women's apparel on the road as a side line; exceptionally large income possible; commission basis. Siegel Service Company, 80 5th Av.

RELIABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER wants contractor to make 300 to 600 dozen medium-priced shirts steady per week; only those accustomed making that grade work need reply; references required. W 127 Times.

JOB OF 150 all-wool challie dresses, combination with organdie waists, suspender effect, at $2.25 each. Wallach Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

LADIES' FALL SUITS AND COATS. SAMPLES WILL BE LOOKED AT EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 M., 3 EAST 17TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

JOB LOT 150 ladies', misses' white, colored dresses; also wash skirts; to close out at great sacrifice. D. Friedman & Co., 36 East 22d St.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits to sell out at $16.50 a dozen. Bederick Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with smart Fall coats and suits from 9 to 4, at 28 West 27th St., tenth floor.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs, Men's Panama Hats and Basement Merchandise.

TO CLOSE OUT 400 ladies' raincoats, 300 men's top coats at sacrifice prices. J. & S. Roggen Co., 684 Broadway.

SUB-CONTRACTORS to call all week with snappy styles Fall suits. 9th floor, 65 West 36th St.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benzion, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies', juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

WANTED—Jobs all kinds suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, any quantity; submit samples. 9 A. M., 303 5th Av., Room 812.

WE HAVE 50 PIECES OF SHANTUNG; quick buyer wil get them at reasonable price. D 300 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

SPORT HATS, the very latest styles. A. F. Black, 580 Broadway.

TO CLOSE OUT 1,500 DRESSES, Summer fabric. Chas. Steger, 60 West 33d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

WANTED, sub-contractors with smart models in ladies' coats. 40 West 17th, 8th floor.

SUMMER graduation and net dresses; immediate delivery. I. A. Harris, 131 West 35th.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

WANT BLACK, BLUE PANAMA CLOTH at price. Room 1,120, 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED.—Cloak and suit plant with lease; above 25th St. W 140 Times.

WANTED—Cottons, alpacas for office coats. "P," 475 South 13th St., Newark.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 12th floor, 148 West 25th.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; B. F. Raphael, men's, boys' furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; E. D. Reed, neckwear; Imperial.

BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; Mr. Falk, jobs boys' clothing; Martinique.

BUFFALO—Klein-Sauter Co.; R. J. Sauter, ready-to-wear; 129 West 29th.

BUFFALO—I. S. Given, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Reilly-Schubert-Grossman Co.; S. Herzog, Fall children's coats, suits, dresses, women's waists, underwear, men's furn. goods; 43 West 27th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; A. I. Stephens, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Phillipsborn, women's, misses', juniors' suits, waists, dresses; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts; 200 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesey, dresses; 31 Union Square.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, ready to wear; 18 W. 27th.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, ready to wear; 18 W. 27th.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Hahn, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; N. H. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—Kline's; L. Macks, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods, manufacturing department, shirts, neckwear; 72 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, velvets, silks, dress goods; Martinique.

OKLAHOMA CITY—J. Maxfield Co.; J. S. Maxfield, domestics; 258 Church.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss N. Simpson, jewelry, leather goods; 470 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss Sharpe, ladies' neckwear; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Sibley-Lindsay-Hurr Co.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. Kaufmann, jewelry; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. M. Long, basement millinery; S. Sincoff, jobs waists, muslin underwear, house dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak and Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Garlands; Miss E. B. Edgar, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.

TORONTO, Can.—Gresse's, Ltd.; Miss Smith, jobs wash dresses; Room 710, 1,270 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Hoitt, ladies' neckwear; Miss B. Goldman, trimmings; J. D. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, silk, wash dresses, waists; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 215 4th Av.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car. — Thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy; showers in e.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., except fair in n. w.; moderate s. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in n.; gentle s. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. e. winds.

West Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Mon. Tues. fair.

Utah—Showers and cooler Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. showers.

Okla.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably occasional thunder showers.

Ark.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably occasional thunder showers.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Thunder showers in cen. and e.; fair in w. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair. Mon. and Tues. shifting winds.

Ill.—Thunder showers Mon., followed by fair. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., preceded by thunder showers in s. e.; warmer in w. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. Tues. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably showers.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Neb.—Fair Mon., warmer in e. Tues. cloudy.

Kan.—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues. in s.; fair in n.

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Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

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Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

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White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38-40 West 32d St.

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BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

BELGIAN PLANTS KEPT OUT.

Protest Made Against Their Embargo by Great Britain.

The Merchants' Association has been asked by one of its members to protest against the embargo by England on shipments of live plants from Belgium. Since May 1 all Belgian goods have been classed as German and of enemy origin by the British authorities, with the result that exports of such plants as azaleas, palms, bay trees, &c., to this country have been stopped.

The association is asked to protest against this action on the ground that the Belgians, and not the Germans, are raising these plants and benefitting from their sale; that this country is the only market now open to them, and that the lack of azaleas, which make up the great bulk of the Fall shipments of Belgian plants, will work to the serious harm of the several thousands of florists in this country, who make great use of them for Easter and Christmas sales.

It is further pointed out that the Fall shipments of Belgian plants to this country are valued, approximately, at $450,000, and being dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, the Treasury Department faces the loss of well over $100,000 in revenue from this source if the embargo is not raised, in addition to the loss to the florists and the railroads through lack of this freight.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: Liberty Metal Mfg. Co., 390 Canal St., 10:30 A. M.—Machinery, fixtures, &c.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Continuation sale of embroideries and laces, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 12 East 48th St.—Laces, trimmings, silks, velvets, &c.; also fixtures of Mme. Shenfield's dressmaking establishment.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales: Louis Koffler, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Linen, handkerchiefs, shirts, &c.; Mrs. Charles C. Forbes, 38 East 36th St., 2 P. M., suits, dresses, millinery, &c.; Posner Gown Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., silks, ribbons, flowers, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale: M. B. Behrman & Co., 3-5-7 West 35th St., 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, piece goods, &c.

Frank E. Gore, 409 Pearl St.—Contents of printing establishment.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Sheriff's sale of office furniture.

Tuesday.

A. R. Gross, 3,489 Broadway—Contents of American Beauty Shop, cloaks, suits, coats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sales.—23 Lispenard St., 10:30 A. M., cigarettes, tobacco, &c.; 2:30 P. M., piece goods.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, also cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For account of American Woolen Co., 750 pieces of light and medium weight men's and women's wear fabrics, woolens, mixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale.—Joshua Sicard, 2,125 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.; soda fountain, machinery, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale.—Westminster Abbey, 61 Front St., war relics, guns, cannons, swords, &c., 10:30 A. M.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's suits, raincoats, balmacaans, boys', youths', and children's suits, pants, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, dresses, petticoats, and raincoats.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel; also Friday.

Wednesday.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Sol Biegner, 5,208 5th Av., Brooklyn, men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.; Samuel Redbord, 1,349 St. Nicholas Av., groceries, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's youths', and children's clothing.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes; also Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, 53 Worth St., 10:30 A. M.—Piece goods, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

Samuel Marx, 900 Division St.—Brier & Schill, trading under name of B. & S. Cloak and Suit Co.: Cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale, 90 Cannon St.—Cloth, &c., 10 A. M.

H. Perlemutter & Co., 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—M. Hobel Furniture Co., Inc., 52 Avenue A, 10:30 A. M.: Furniture, fixtures, &c. Samuel N. Tomer, 217 West 42d St.: Men's furnishings, fixtures, &c. Edward's Millinery Shop, 2,172 Broadway: Millinery, women's trimmed and untrimmed hats, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Benenson & Cohen, 920 Intervale Av., Bronx, shoes; Crystal Hat Works, 11 West Houston St., 2 P. M.; hats.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale: Benenson & Cohen, 21 Rutgers St., 10:30 A. M.—Shoes; Frank Mandel, 47 East 19th St., 2 P. M., coats, suits, silks, and fixtures.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Dry goods, woolens, &c.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St., Dry Goods, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, 300 Madison Av., 10:30 A. M.—Contents of cake shop.

D. Hartmann, 15 Lispenard St.—Real laces, trimmings, embroideries, pillow shams, infants' wear, fancy goods, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Diamonds, jewelry, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale, Electric Photo and Novelty Co., Inc., 549 Eighth Av.—Jewelry, novelties, silverware, cameras, fixtures, leather goods, electric photo lamps, &c., 10:30 A. M.

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In view of the new business conditions created or developed by the war, Russia offers an immense market for all the above articles.

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We take charge of agencies, of the organization of Branches and sub-Branches of American firms in Russia, and also of their stock or factories.

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In order to save time, address all correspondence to New York,
Wengeroff & Co., care of J. Walter Thompson Co., 44-60 East 23d St., New York

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. CONNOISSEUR:
Assignee's Sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
For the benefit of creditors of
Westminster Abbey
Tuesday, May 25th, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M., at
No. 61 FRONT ST.
80 YEARS' COLLECTION OF
Rare Antiques and Curios
WAR RELICS
From Revolutionary & Mexican Wars

Cannons, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, Cutlasses, Leg Irons, Army Coats, Flags, Shirts, Tents, Oil Skin Suits, 14 Dozen Rubber Coats, Belts, Cots, Blankets, etc.

PISTOLS comprise Derringers, Flint Locks, French Pin Fire, Old English Double Barrels, British Bull Dog, American, Winchester, Harrington & Richardson, Old Belgium, etc. CANNONS, from the Revolutionary Wars, in cast and very fine brass models.

Cannon and Gun Ammunition

All sizes Cartridges, Shells, Gunpowder, etc. Divers' Suits, Searchlights, Ship Lamps, Compasses, Signal Lights, Clocks, Bells, Barometers, Ship Logs, Oars, Buoys, Telescopes, Field and Marine Glasses, etc. Gauges, Copper Pails and Kettles, Platform and other Scales, Safes, Crucibles, etc.

Elegant and Rare Ship Models
Antique Brass Candlesticks
10,000 Lbs. of Tea, Original Chests
COFFEE IN BARRELS AND BAGS.

Barrels of Baking Powder, Molasses, Ball Blue, Coal Tar, Paint, Rosin and White Lead, etc.; also Spar Varnish, Plate Glass, Emery Wheels, Nails, Alcohol and other Stoves, Fishing Rods and Reels, Rubber Boots, and Washing Machines, etc.

NOTE:—THE ABOVE LIST IS ONLY PARTIAL, AND YOU CAN GET CATALOG WHICH INCLUDES EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD. THERE ARE LARGE QUANTITIES OF EVERYTHING, BUT SINGLE PIECES WILL BE OFFERED.

NEVER BEFORE DID YOU SEE SUCH A UNIQUE SALE.

By order of Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee
Alfred Yankauer, Attorney for Assignee.
261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SEND FOR CATALOG.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer,
135 Broadway. Phone 253, 254, 368 Cortlandt.

MERCHANDISE.

LARGE AND ENTIRE STOCK OF
Brushes and Brush Materials
Of E. J. KELLY.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
SELLS THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915, AT 10:30 A. M.,
At 127 Reade Street, Corner Hudson Street, New York City,

the entire stock of E. J. Kelly, consisting of paints and varnishes, whitewash and kalsomine brushes, artist brushes, floor brooms, whisk brooms, shoe polishers, daubers, hat, clothes, hair and toilet brushes, nail, bath, horse, dandy, store, shoe, bar, window, dairy, sanitary, military, furniture, wall, complexion, tooth and other brushes too numerous to mention; also entire stock in storehouse, No. 103 Chambers Street, to go to the highest bidder, absolutely without reserve.

Continuation Sale of the Stock of the M. H. Pulaski Co., Commencing with Lot 1121,
EMBROIDERIES

Consisting of Linen Shams, Scarfs, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Laces, Ties, Baby Sets on Swiss and Nainsook, etc. Flouncings, Allovers, Ribbon Edges, Beadings, Ribbon Beadings, Galloons, Insertions and Edges, Net Top Edges, and Flounces. Medallions, Panels, and Yokes, Venice and Filet Lace, etc.

KARP BROS., Auctioneers,
SELL TO-DAY, MONDAY, MAY 24TH,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
477-479 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
All to be sold without reserve for CASH.

CONTENTS OF
AMERICAN BEAUTY SHOP
3489 BROADWAY
Bet. 142d and 143d Sts.
Consisting of
CLOAKS AND SUITS, Etc.
Will be sold at Auction, 10:30 A.M., by
A. R. GROSS.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctioneers
whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
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Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

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Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

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Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS
$200,000
JEWELRY STOCK
—OF—
BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell, commencing
FRIDAY, May 28th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M.,
At 539 BROADWAY, New York City.
GOLD JEWELRY

Finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavallieres, bracelets, etc.

STERLING SILVER

Flat and hollow ware, novelties, and large pieces.

DIAMONDS

Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stone ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities.

WATCHES

A large line of high-grade watches, such as Howards, Hamilton, Gruens, etc.; repeaters, stop watches, etc.; also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches.

To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve.

By order of
FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.
Exhibition on May 24, 25, and 26, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 25th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Up-to-the-Minute Stock
MEN'S AND YOUTHS'
CLOTHING
Comprising 800 Hand-tailored, Snappy
MEN'S SUITS
In the Latest Worsteds and Serges,
MEN'S TROUSERS, BOYS' SUITS,
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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

DECORATION DAY, SUNDAY, MAY 30th
(CELEBRATED MONDAY, MAY 31.)
A Splendid Opportunity for a Delightful Week-end at
Atlantic City
America's Famous All-Year Resort

Outdoor life at this time of the year is unusually delightful at the seashore. Atlantic City offers all the opportunities for pleasure and recreation that can be desired—seven miles of boardwalk, with its rolling chairs, novelty-shops, ocean piers, sumptuous bathing establishments, golf, yachting, fishing, good motor roads and the finest bathing beach in the world.

The leading hotels are noted for the excellence of their service and appointments.

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THE LEADING HOUSES
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

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Both American and European Plans.
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Open entire year.
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Open all year.
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Open all year.
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Open all year.
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In the fashionable Chelsea Section. Open all year.
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Convenient through trains in three hours from New York via Central R. R. of N. J. or Pennsylvania R. R.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

LORAINE, St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

New Hotel Merion FIRE-PROOF
Opens May 27. Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Superior table. $3 up daily—$17.50 up weekly.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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RALEIGH HOTEL
200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

Marblehead, Mass.
THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

FREE BOATS and CANOES.
Lake Sunapee, Special Offer. The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

NEW YORK.

Fisher's Island, N. Y.
The Munnawtawket

A new hotel, affording best accommodations; suites with bath; every modern convenience. Patronage select. Orchestral music and dancing a feature. Rates reasonable. Opens June 15.

FISHER'S ISLAND, 30 minutes by steamboat from New London, Conn., is an ideal combination of seashore and country, where cool breezes always blow Boating, bathing and sailing in Sound or Ocean. Golf, tennis. Good roads. Four hours from New York City.
S. LUND, Prop.
Also Owner and Proprietor of the Hotel Huntington, St. Petersburg, Florida.
New York City Office of The Munnawtawket, Room 210, 1123 Broadway, J. B. Martin, Representative.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOTEL,
COOKS FALLS, DELAWARE CO., N. Y.
Accommodates 300; ½ mile from station. Beautifully located; prettiest spot in the Catskills. Elevation 1,200 feet. First class in every way. Large, airy rooms, with hot and cold running water. Forty suites with private baths. Table and service unsurpassed. Fresh vegetables, chicken, pure milk and cream our specials. Every amusement; orchestra, casino, private lake, boating, bathing, &c. Special June rates; also excursion rates over Decoration Day. Write for booklets and full particulars. Rates $8 to $20.
VIRGIL A. FRANCISCO, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank F. Shute, Manager.

Commute to Business from
Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J.
Opens May 29th. Canoeing, swimming pool, saddle horses, tennis. A paradise of real country. Moderate rates. Booklet.

THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Two blocks from the ocean and bathing beach. E. E. SPANGENBURG.

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KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special June and July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Opens May 29. N.Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Bryant 370.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack Mountain Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway. 264 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School. 308 W. 59.

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European conditions insure for American Summer resorts an abnormally successful season.

The New York Times has a net paid circulation of more than 300,000. It reaches a greater portion of the army that travels than any other New York newspaper.

CELTIC PARK GANG BREAKS INTO GAMES

Defy Special Policemen at Meet of Post Office Clerks—Bad Day for Star Athletes.

Celtic Park, the scene of many battles good natured and otherwise in the past, was carried by storm yesterday by the well known "Celtic Park Gang." The trouble makers, about 1,000 strong, forced their way into the games of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association without paying a cent of admission. In breaking into the grounds of the Irish American A. C., the disturbers carried away a great part of the big gate which barred their way to the main entrance, and did not give the slightest heed to a number of special policemen who were on duty in the park. As a matter of fact, there was no necessity for these well dressed gentlemen of the peace, they did not raise their hands to prevent the invasion when the "gang" rushed.

There is a certain element that frequents Celtic Park which refuses to pay fifty cents for admission. Their limit is a quarter of a dollar and there is always trouble when they are compelled to pay more. Last year they burned down part of the fence surrounding the grounds when they were denied entrance to a certain set of games, because they refused to pay a fifty-cent toll.

They had no difficulty smashing their way through the big gate yesterday for it yielded like rotten timber to their strenuous efforts. Once inside the mob was swallowed up in the big crowd which witnessed the games, and peace was not long in being restored.

Back mark men had a bad day in the handicap events. Among those unplaced were Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finnish distance runner, in the two-mile run; Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A. two-mile national champion, and Homer Baker, New York A. C., international half-mile title holder, in the 1,000-yard handicap; Edward F. Renz, Mohawk A. C., champion walker of this country, in the 1½-mile walk, and Jim Duncan, the record holder, in the handicap discus throw.

The track was exceptionally heavy from the recent rain and none of the star men would take a chance on injuring their form so early in the season.

Devanney had a hard fight to get a place in the 1,000-yard event, but he was just outside of third place when he crossed the tape. The race went to W. F. Kelly, an unattached athlete of Newark, who had an allowance of 15 yards. Another New Jersey athlete, W. I. Adams of the Montclair A. C., was second from the 20-yard mark, and third place was annexed by O. J. Bell, unattached, from the 45-yard mark.

Kolehmainen finished far back of a big field in the two-mile handicap, the heavy allowances and the poor track counting strongly against him. R. Francisco of the Hollywood Inn A. A., with 200 yards handicap, came home in front, followed by Frank Masterson of the New York A. C. and Nick Gianakopulos, the Millrose A. A. veteran. The summary:

130-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. S. Moora, Montclair A. C., (7½ yards;) Charles Mundt, St. Bartholomew A. C., (4½ yards,) second; Edward Madden, New York A. C., (4 yards,) third; H. Ka[illegible] Irish-American A. C., (4½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:13.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Post Office Clerks.)—Won by A. Blumberg, Grand Central Terminal, (4 yards;) A. Washington, Grand Central Station, (8 yards,) second; P. Hauser, General Post Office, (1½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed to Post Office Clerks.)—Won by Sidney Jackson, Foreign Station, (scratch;) H. Browser, General Post Office, (scratch,) second; B. Lichtman, Station G, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:26 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Kelly, unattached, (15 yards;) W. I. Adams, Montclair A. C., (20 yards,) second; O. J. Bell, unattached, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. Bennis, unattached; G. Anderson, Loughlin, Lyceum, second; P. McGrath, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—0:56 4-5.

One and a Half Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by William Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (1:15;) W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (1:00,) second; O. Lundquist, Mohawk A. C., (1:10,) third. Time—11:38.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by Patrick F. O'Connor, unattached, (16 feet,) with actual throw of 125 feet 10½ inches; John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., (9 feet,) second, with actual throw of 128 feet 4¾ inches; J. Andromedos, Irish-American A. C., (20 feet,) third, with actual throw of 115 feet 9 inches.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Francisco, Hollywood Inn A. C., (200 yards;) Frank K. Masterson, New York A. C., (150 yards,) second; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., (80 yards,) third. Time—9:34 3-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Medley Relay, (440, 220, 440, and 220 yards.)—Won by Hudson Terminal, (Titus, Livingston, Hauser, and Gray;) Grand Central Station, (Gardner, Michelson, Washington, and Hellman,) second; General Post Office, (Thompson, Pesch, Connolly, and O'Toole,) third. Time—2:45 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Anderson, Norwegian A. C., (24 inches,) with actual jump of 20 feet 5 inches; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second, with 22 feet 3 inches; J. Donovan, unattached, (18 feet,) third, with actual jump of 20 feet 6¾ inches.

WANT BILLIARD DATES.

Amateurs to Ask for Early Schedule of Next Winter's Tournaments.

A number of amateur billiard players hold the opinion that the Executive Committee of the National Association should at its next meeting endeavor to schedule the events for next Winter. It is pointed out that in golf and tennis and other branches of sport such a plan is followed and the benefits which accrue in those instances it is argued would apply to the billiard situation. According to the present method adopted by the Executive Committee the events are not definitely determined upon until a short time before the play is to commence. The date of a tournament is announced some time before, but the place of holding the event is not known until just a little while prior to the time of play.

A notable instance of this was in the arrangements for the National Class A billiard championship this past Winter. The determination of where the play would be held was not decided until a few weeks before the tournament. And then when a bid for the event was accepted it proved to be a Philadelphia club which was successful while all of the indications had pointed to Chicago. Many of the players maintain that they should know for some time beforehand the date and place of a tournament. Then they can determine whether they wish to play or not and consider the necessity of practice accordingly. Now a player may practice for an entire season with the hope of playing in one of the tournaments and find at the last moment that the place selected by the Executive Committee, for one reason or another, precludes the possibility of his taking part.

The billiard players say that if the date of a golf tournament can be settled for in advance there is no reason why billiards should suffer through adopting a similar course. Moreover, it is held that the plan would stimulate greater interest and produce even better billiards due to the long preparatory practice.

The question will be placed before the Executive Committee at the June meeting of the body and if the players support their own demand there is no doubt but that the Committee will give heed to the suggestion. If the idea meets with approval the clubs throughout the country will be asked at once to submit their bids for the Class A and Class B amateur championships and it is possible that the Class C tournament, which was first inaugurated two years ago, will follow the same course. There was some talk last Winter of taking this event from the billiard academies.

Wiley Wins Motor-Paced Race.

REVERE, Mass., May 22.—George Wiley won a 25-mile motor-paced bike race here last night, defeating Vinant Madono and Clarence Carman handily. Madono led up to the eighth mile, when he lost his pace and Wiley shot to the front, maintaining his lead for the remainder of the contest, although losing his pace in the thirteenth mile. He finished two laps ahead of Madono.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:17|Moon sets..1:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:00	3:44	9:24	10:06
Governors Island...	3:11	4:02	9:56	10:44
Hell Gate	5:01	5:52	11:36	12:24

Arrived—Sunday, May 23.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, May 14.
SS Tokushima Maru, London, May 5.
SS Iroquois, London, May 6.
SS Antares, Vera Cruz, May 5.
SS Chr. Michelsen, Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Monterey, Havana, May 21.
SS Isle of Mull, Oran, May 7.
SS Lutetian, Dartmouth, May 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
New York	Liverpool	May 15
Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Portland	Balboa	May 13
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Copenhagen	Colon	May 17
Calamares	Colon	May 17
Borinquen	Mayaguez	May 16
Coamo	Mayaguez	May 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 22
Tallac	Panama	May 15
Momus	New Orleans	May 19
El Valle	Galveston	May 18
Highland Watch	Barbados	May 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 21
DUE TOMORROW.		
United States	Copenhagen	May 13
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 16
Ioannina	Patras	May 7
Ancon	Cristobal	May 18
Colorado	Galveston	May 19
Lampasas	Mobile	May 18
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	May 19
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Taormina	Palermo	May 14
Val Salice	Gibraltar	May 14
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Havana	Havana	May 23
Guantanamo	P'to Mexico	May 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23
El Mundo	Galveston	May 20
DUE THURSDAY.		
Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 18
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24
John D. Archbold	New Orleans	May 20
DUE FRIDAY.		
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Nordland	Las Palmas	May 14
Cliftonian	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Maseilles	May 11
Nenni	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22
DUE SATURDAY.		
Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santurce, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taurus, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Prins Willem V., Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	———	12:00 M.
Mondus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 23.

SS Santa Catalina, Antofogasta to New York, was 250 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 22d.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 15 miles W. of Porto Plata at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 57 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 83 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 258 miles S. at noon.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Chatham at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 82 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 194 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Sarnia, Jamaica to New York, was 240 miles N. of Watling at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 228 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Fenwick at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tronto, at London, May 22.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, May 23.
SS Honolulan, at Panama, May 23.
SS Mexican, at Colon, May 23.

Sailed.

SS Advance, from Colon, May 23.
SS Valdura, from London, May 22.

Passed.

SS Malang, for New York from Batavia, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 25, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru	May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru	May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	June 8
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	June 8

Handicap Billiard Tournament.

The interest aroused in the recent three-cushion billiard championship has been the means of starting a handicap tournament at this style of play, which will commence tonight at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. The starters are C. Madden, 25; H. Frantzen, 25; B. Snow, 20; A. Meyer, 20; Keough, 20; Avery, 18; Hartman, 19; Kenworthy, 17; Van Raalte, 16; Hayes, 11; North, 11; Joyce, 11, and Byrne, 11. The two first-named will play tonight. Albert G. Cutler will referee.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
American Sulphite Co<St Regis Co.
Safford<US.
Chadilaid Co<Wilson Remover Co.
General calendar:
Kennedy<United Cork.
Victor Co<Straus.
Re Linck Const Co.
Roberts<Anderson.
Read Machinery Co<Jaburg.
Bush Terminal<Lighter Morgan.
General Lighterage Co<Ferryboat New Brunswick.
Central Trust Co<C, R, I & P RR.
Wagner<Kohn.
MacClenney<Gilbert Corset Co.
Re Met Dairy Co.
Tam Shi Yau<US.
Re Shidlofsky.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co<Inter Typesetting Mach Co (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, D. J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Ruud<Beier Water Heater Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co<Power Spec Co.
Power Spec Co<Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Warren Featherbone Co<Schloss Co.
Lavers<State Bank.
Picker<Brecher.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar:

Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.
Bosch Magneto Co<Baker (2).
Victor Talking Mach Co<Sonora Phono Corpn (3).

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankr'cy discharges:
Frank W Anderson,
David Braun,
Maurice F Savage,
Ida C Long,
Rosario Laura,
Samuel B V Smith,
Abraham Miers,
Rubenstein & Bachrach,
B W Davis,
Samuel Rosenthal,
William F Margerin,
Juskowitz & Klein,
Louis Smith,
Abraham Oberman,
Robert G Tearle,
Hillis & Hillis,
Maurice Campbell,
Harvey C Corey,
Walter F Burnes,
Eisen & Feit,
Philip Holtz,
Louis Shapiro,
Joseph H Corwin,
Henry Heitlinger,
Frederick S Hamm,
Under objections:
Florence Reilly,
Frank C Gerien,
Samuel Weinstein,
Henry Senlovitz,
Schnaff & Mass,
S D & E Marks,
Elias Greenberg.
Adjourned cases:
Nellie Reed,
Gennaro Braucale,
Stoppani & Hotchkin,
H & H Safchick,
Levy, Schwade & Springer.
Motions:
Caeller & Co.
Augusta Greenspan,
Glassberg & Gartner,
Irving S Van Loan,
Solomon Fleischman,
Isaacs Bros,
J & L Newman,
Goldberg Bros,
Sheppard-Knapp Co,
Boesneck-Broesel Co,
Jacob D Posner,
Century Iron Works,
Empire State Wood Working Co,
Gen'l Conf Mach Co,
Aetna Cont Corp,
Celia Weiss,
J B Greenhut Co,
Gustav Stickley,
Reiser Hat Co,
Max Kobre,
Unger & Zweibel,
Alco Film Corp,
J J Mitchell & Co,
J B Greenhut & Co,
Adolph Mandel,
Sason Bros,
A Heim & Co,
Louis Sisenwein,
Max Kobre 2.)
J C Wilson Co,
Libman Cont Co,
Abraham L Libman,
Weinstein & Hieson,
Chas I Wertheimer,
Godel Befeler,
David Kamsler,
Anchor Metal Co,
H Bischoff Co,
Drexler & Busch,
Glassberg & Gartner,
Augusta Greenspan,
Jacob Schlesinger,
H O Watson & Co,
American Round Bale Press Co,
Cassel Rothstein,
F W Seagrist, Jr, Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, 10:30 A. M.

Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Vennette F Pelletreau,
Marcus Bros Impt Co,
Re Hopkins, at 4 P. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume its sittings today for its final term before the Summer recess. It will take up the consideration of appeals from orders calendar of 51 causes which are set for argument on seven days. The calendar for today is:

Re Hanbury.
People ex rel Roche<Hanbury.
Re Jones<Stand Plung Elev Co.
Cohen<Ill Surety Co.
Sciaballa<same.
Travis<Knox Terpezone
Curtis<Davidson.
Re W B Dana Co, (transfer tax.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

McWilliams<McW'ms.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc.
Re Bank of US.
Beiley<Hyman.
Re Streppone.
Comml Adv Assn<Cutler-Williams Corp.
McCann<Cutler-William Corp, (2.)
Comml Ad Assn<same
Hennessey<Hennessey.
Trav Ins Co<McVicar.
Met Sav Bk<Gelbwaks
Wolf<Rosenbloom.
Vocuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Whitson<Whitson.
Mann Elec Supply Co<De Moss.
Schaefer<Sharum.
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Smith<Hirshen.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Menier<Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.
Rosenstein<Levinson.
Rosenberg<B Altman & Co.
Cons Elec Lamp Co<Elbright Co of Am.
Re Dressler.
Munford<Maun Stor.
Pease<I R T Co, (2.)
Schoeber<Swift & Co.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Prod Co.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Farenholtz<Meinschausen.
Wechsler<S J Bauman & Co.
Re Natl Insole Co.
Landes<Landes.
Townsend<Mulligan.
Sockloff<Burnstein.
Bklyn Sav Bk<Newstate Co.
Levy<Folsom.
Maynard<Gorey.
Ambrozwich<John Wanamaker, Inc.
Re Houliston.
Shapiro<Glendenning.
Germ Sav Bk<Wendel.
Shurman<Shurman.
Clintock<Schuman.
Siegler<Siegler.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Lewisheim.
Spellman<Rosendorf.
Kennedy<Braden.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Grosslight<Weiss.
Austin<Purdy.
Faris<same.
MacDonald<same.
Read<same.
Stieglitz<same.
Scholle<same.
Burke<M & M Trans.
Straubach<Machiz, (2)
Wald<Jermon.
Re Spuyten Duyvil Rd
Moore & Munger Co<Ranney Co.
Kohen<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Fels<same.
Waxberg<L & D Rlty.
Meyer<NY Rwys.
Silverman<same.
Gross<same.
Downs<same.
Kachavas<same.
CNY<Ben Franklin Print Co.
Same<European-Am Fur Co.
NY Sav Bank<Kline.
People<Leavy.
Topakyan<Seaman.
Reich<Disena.
Rider<Benjamin.
Morgan<Morgan.
Re Robinson, (Smith & McNeils.)
Re Conti, (Conklin.)
Goldstein<Magnes.
Grossman<Grossman.
Murphy<McMahon.
Cole<Rechnitzer.
Schimmer<Theobald.
Nichols<Smith.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal
Barozwski<Levin.
Vassar<Int Reassur Co
Sothman<Ward.
Re Gillard<Harris Rose Const Corp.
Olsen<Pietrowski & K.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co<Seaman.
Ruotolo<Press Pub Co.
Kait<Kait.
Crossin<Woolf.
O'Brien<Hess.
Mann<Bloshen Corp.
Franklin<same.
Joseph<same.
Greves<same.
Appleton<same.
Maxwell<Bloshen Corp
Varnum<same.
Warwick Sav Bk<same
Alden<same, (2.)
Itzkow'tz<Bronitzky.
Lederle<Lederle Lab.
Stein<Price.
Gross<Begrin.
Boyd<Wyatt, (2.)
Schmitt<Schmitt.
Van Beil<Aetna L I Co
Rubin<Slotkin.
Re Schnitzer, &c.
Cromwell<Kline.
Re Hanly, (Travis.)
Phillips<Splitdorf Elec
Locker<NY Wet Wash
Krohnberg<Bijur Skirt Mfg.
Bryan<Beasley.
Magnolia Metal Co<Savannah Supply Co.
Graeber<Met & Sub R
Gilliland<Gilliland.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Re C Platon & Co.
Strysower<Block.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Ryan<Epstein.
Potter<Park Co.
Klein<Smith.
Croy<Hannis-Jordan.
Munn & Co. Inc<Beach
Schweinler<Earl.
Daussa<Daussa.
Re Inst of Ed Travel.
CNY<Darrow.
US Trust Co<Clemens.
Littler<Joffe.
Re Star Beef & Prov Co, (Williams.)

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bernheimer<Solomon.
Cudahy<Stern.
Paige<Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co.
Brockman<Brockman.
Nessler<Nessler.
Moore & Munger Co<Motor Trades, Pub.
Coshland & Co<Bary.
Rosenberg<Alpert.
McCluney<McCluney.
Pelligreno<Pelligreno.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Gotham Nat Bank<Hutcheson.
McCulloch<McCulloch.
Walter<Walter.
Toppin<Mackay.
Schyke<Macklin.
Johns<Ellis.
Erie Lith Co<Kinetophote Corpn.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Fauming<Champion.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Root<NY C & H RRR
Podesta<Andriaccio.
Marks<Abenheimer.
Steiglitz<Atty Gen' of N Y.
Grubel<Ritchie.
Moses<Moses.
Undefended divorces:
Case on—Elberson<Elberson.
Windish<Windish.
Harrington<Harrington.
Sprovieri<Sprovieri.
General calendar:
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Stewart Iron Works<Ocean View Cem'ry.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Robertson<Rouss.
Hartman<Hartman.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Harrison<Harrison.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Co.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Albers<Kursheedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes
McCaddon<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Eichner<Ventimiglia.
Finn<Finn.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clacher<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Schenstrom<Johansen.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
AkronBldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Gruenberg<Loewenberg.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Frank<Migdalsky Bros.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Keogh<Price.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Kny-Scheerer Co<C NY.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Canaday<Arch Amuse Co.
Reddy Con Co<B'way & 165th St Rlty Co.
Treutle<Treutle.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Gimbernat<Gimbernat.
Netzler<Netzler.
Hall<Beitz.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum.
Eulhardt<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr,<Hooper.
Horsley<Powers.
Traster<Traster's Pharmacy.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Slater.
Herts<Kobler.
Shenk<Meyer.
Levy<Woods.
Deal<McElroy.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.
Warsawer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Aginsky<Aginsky.
Dammann<N England Casualty Co.
Hiller<Schusterman.
Lyons<Lyons.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Weil<Illinois Surety.
Cusick<CNY.
Peria<Rapsiarda.
Amgott<Amgott.
McGill<Williams.
Wiener<Pawel.
Electra Toy & Nov Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co<Appell.
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Crakow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T Co.
Bastine<Mable.
Solomon<Solomon.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Frank<Frank.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Lennep<Dekker.
Sanitary Paper Cup Spec Co<Lochner.
Lewis H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Wilson<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Voegtlin<same.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Radow.
Standard Oil Co<Friedman.
Strauss<Wiles & Wise.
MacRae<Florida Citrus Exchange.
Kaufman<Pasbach Voic Lith Co.
Weissheimer<The Wyanoak Pub Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levin<Harris.
McMahon<CNY.
Saukos<Degnon Const Co.
Borass<NY Cons RR.
A Miranda<N Y Rys.
R Miranda<same.
Magnini<Viacava.
Roaman<Shenk.
Herrman<Hess.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg.
Queeney<Wills (2).
Dunn<CNY.
Armstrong<same.
Coyle<same (2).
Roberts<Smythe.
Trainor<Whiting.
Smith<Flint.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Persion<Bonn (2).
D'Alessandro<same (2).
Persion<same.
Hapler<CNY.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Frank<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
De Leva<NY C & H R RR.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Lopatinsky<NY & Bklyn Merc Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Wall<Merkert.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.
Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Lucht<Standard Oil.
Ross<Trainer Cont Co.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Macarovsky<same.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Breen<Santononi Cont.
E Donohue<same (2).
M Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
Scherer<Jacobs.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Murray<N Y Rys.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Braeder<Reed.
Slaviz<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Hoffbine<Owens.
Krakower<Somerville Rlty Co.
Black<Lasher & Lathrop.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Rossman<Kelly.
Bumowitz<Fleischman Vehicle Co.
Pegrum<CNY.
Barbo<Hogan.
Galuppo<same.
McGregor<Penn RR.
Risoli<Hogan.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Katz<Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co.
Meyer<NY Rys.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Von Nostitz<N Braid Mills.
Hofberg<Douglas.
Billek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Donner<Van Smyth.
Okun<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
P Cahill<Egan.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ehret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Hirschfield<Yellow Taxicab Co.
O'Connor<Nesbit Co.
Hannan<Volunteer Hospital.
Kirchner<N Y, N H & H R RR.
O'Connor<Post & McCord.
O'Connor<same.
Smetchik<Kahn Const.
Bernstein<Levy.
Braunstein<Sussman.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Sucars<NY Rys.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Greengold<CNY.
Contanza<Sitzer.
Reiter<Garside.
Sackman<Goldstein.
Davidson<Weingarten.
Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest—Goldaber<Wachsberger.
O'Malley<CNY.
Green<Third Av RR.
Murphy<Shewan.
Dieter<Wallace.
Slopock<Werner.
Gershinoff<Third Av RR.
Cleary<same.
Likis<Mallory SS Co.
Lofgren<A M Hayell Inc.
Straussman<Belt Line Ry.
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Murry<Bklyn H RR.
Valich<Mugler.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Armstrong<I R T.
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R RR.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Tesar<Knick Ice Co.
Petrasek<Auto Sprinkler Co.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritato<Fuller Co.
Parziale<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Holder<Corse.
Burns<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Gumaer<Erie RR.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
O'Gorman<Taylor.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Brown<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Filkins<New Era Prod
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske
A V Haight<Wedekind
Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held. Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterton Bros.
Guarantor Realty Co<Schiff.
Stein<Price.
Gen Accid F & L Assn<Kelly.
Kelly<Genl Accid F & L Assn Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Adams Accid Ins.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Corp.
Safran<Rojelk.
Fischer<Schram.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Browning<Fox.
Pankin<Von Raitz.
Parsons<Blatch.
CNY<Robinson.
Same<Mousette.
Same<John Turls Sons, Inc, (2.)
Same<Robinson, (2.)
Weber<Gr Neck Villa.
Lasky<Petrova.
Ingraham Adv Co<Nat 5, 10, & 25 Cent Mag
Odell<Chadbourne.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on: Windsor Con Co<Ruland. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Neebe<Lenene.
Pine Lumber Co<Ambrose Rlty Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Wolf<Kline Rlty. &c, Co.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Judson<Hatch.
Lieszynsky<Lawrence.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Cup Vendor.
Scherman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.
Widener<Knodler.
Wells<Berry.
Fried<Morana.
Eitingon<Aetna Ins.
Same<Hanover F I Co
Same<US Fire Ins Co
Same<German-Am Ins
Same<N River Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<British-Am F A
Same<Fire Ass'n of Phila.
Same<German F Ins.
Same<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Same<Home Ins Co.
Same<Granite State F I Co.
Same<Liverpool & L & G Ins Co.
Same<Phoenix Fire Assur Co.
Same<Ins Co of N A.
Same<Glens Falls F I.
Same<Richmond Ins.
Same<U S Fire Ins Co
Same<Citizens Fire Ins Co (2).
Same<Virginia Fire, &c, Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<Milwaukee Mech Ins Co.
Same<Camden Fire Ins Co.
Same<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Same<Nat Fire Ins Co
Same<New Hampshire F I Co.
Same<Albany Ins Co.
Same<Vulcan Ins Co.
Same<Atlas Assur Co.
Same<Concordia Fire Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sheridan<Delaware.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Century Opera Co<Pub Print Co.
Warner<French.
Mullen<Spuvak.
Avon Rlty, &c, Co<Amend.
Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Durgan.
Allen<Genl Acc, F & L Assur Corp.
Frank<N E Casualty.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Beedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hitchings<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Essex Glass Co<Empire Bottle & Sup.
Gillett<Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Clark<Schoenmaker.
Allo<Benjulat.
Cuseo<City R E Imp.
Bertini<Heyman.
Clark<Cullen Transp.
Same<Schoonmaker (2)
Natl Exch Bank of Wheeling<Farson, Jr
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wasserman.
Gottesman<Barrett Mfg Co.
Barrett Mfg Co<Gottesman.
Duveen<Sloane.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Laura E Bates,
Allan Hoy,
Sarah L Owen,
Harry B Baldwin,
Charles L Metz.
Benjamin Dokter,
Henry E Pfeiff,
Marks Starlight,
Lewis S Mack,
Annie Cathell.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Gen'l Acoustic Co<Efficiency Metal Prod.
Markstein<Krieger.
Burke<McGill.
Mayer<Sevil.
Beasich<Bazdan.
Caluwaert<Schapiro.
Gilliberti<Trox Chocolate.
Barnard<Zanft.
Ranzel<Gumble.
Nagle<Versey.
Acme Lith<Marfields Co.
Canfora<Morris.
Pirrone<Spivak.
Congreg Rodelph Shal<Bradley Cont.
Weil<Ocean Acct & Guar Corp.
48th St Co<Carucci & Bruno.
Layton<Stern Bros.
Safir<No British & Merc Ins.
Gimbel Bros<Public Serv Express.
Giliano<Huber.
Newman<Nuttrell.
Hardenbrook<I R T.
Lamport<Schwartz.
Engler<Vessel.
Harris<Hall & Paneth, Inc.
Sweeney<Steers.
Badalamente<Manhattan Brass.
Kay Mfg<Brodsky.
Grossman<Levy.
Kleinfield & Renner<Wittenauer.
Chapler<Lulke.
Feinberg<Epstein.
Satolski<Linder.
Nat F Sash & Door<Janpole & Werner Const.
Klein<Smith.
Crane Co<Natl Nassau Bank.
Stasyzckowski<NY Rys.
Natowitz<Fineman.
Szkimelis<Ocean SS.
Rook<Reed Realty.
Rabinowitz<Wasilkowsky.
Greenberg & Hockmann<Walton.
Cederbaum<NY Rys.
Chinander<Dietrich.
Siegel<Reece Button Hole Mach.
Feeks<Montanara.
Gross Co<Westchester F Ins.
Same<Reliance Ins.
Same<Camden F Ins.
Same<Lumber Ins.
Lubetkin<Breiner.
Neuman<Lee.
Twiss<Munro.
Am Law Book<Dorfman.
Barnard<Zanft.
Bender<Keene.
Gordon<Hirsch.
Packard Lyric Renting<Thaw.
Stoddard<Durgan.
NY Butch Dressed Mt<Cohen.
Re Rievman.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gorotzky<Zinler.
Publicker<Tide Water Oil Co.
Stefan<White Co.
J H Tooker Printing Co<Bauer.
Burke<Jodice.
Huz<Pitts Cont Co.
Goldberg<St'd Gas L Co.
Sonnenschein<Zubransky.
Isaac Rty Co<Lichtenstein.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Morgan<Seril.
Michel<Ringling.
Regan<Crystaleid Water Co.
Goldberg<H H Uris Iron Co.
Tabino<Rhinefrank H W Co.
Greenberger<Lustig.
House<Host.
Crosby<Sulzberger.
Brach<Korman.
Weissman<Krinsky.
Gulick<Investors' Est Corp.
Brulatour<Comet Film Co.
US Raincoat Co<City Rubber Co.
McKeon<Mascott Amuse Co.
Bender<Kelliher.
Taylor<same.
Korngold<Lenox Baths.
Josephson<Glasser.
Beals<Martin.
821 Bway Co<Columbia Paper Box Co.
Hughes<N Y Rys.
Flaitman<Brown (2.)
Heller<N Y Rys.
Clare<Engeman.
Morrison<Ludlam.
Equity cases:
Nat Fireproof Sash & Door Co<Janpole & Werner Const Co.
A S Gaynor Co<Silberman-Schampion
Jury cases:
Reiss<Lehman & Co.
Lehman<Cores-Martines Co.
Dunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Kennelty<Wildhart Realty Co.
Kruse<Hudson County Con Brewery Co.
Smith<Udall & Ballow
J Bell Co<Butler.
Warden<N Y Rys.
Herbert<same.
Deluco<Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Monolith Realty Co<Sweet.
Watson<Keller.
Mincione<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Buono<Walsh.
Pinto<Drogrois.
Zion<N Y Rys.
Campanello<N Y Rys.
Kelly<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Duke<Schwartz.
Levy<Brinn (2.)
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Melnick<Furman.
Fisher<Robertson.
Forman<Eisenberg.
Keller<Rothkrug.
Bosler<Reinhart.
J G Lugars Son & Co<Mitchell.
Richter<Read.
Security Bank<Levy.
Bondy<Orkin.
Murray<Fox.
Rook<Reed Realty Co.
Packard Lyric Renting Co<Thaw.
Myers<D'Orsay, Inc.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

78 St & B'way Co<Pursell Mfg Co.
Goodrich<Nasanowitz.
Wohl<Levy.
Wisner Mfg Co<Feuchtbaum.
Pelikan<Ebeling.
Harsen, Laugham Co<Van Ness.
N Y Studios<Trinidad Amuse Co.
Hall<Hess.
Hawk<Jacobs (2).
McKee<Munroe.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Harris<Ostroff.
Spivak<Gorelich (2).
Stein<Saperstein.
Morselli<Morselli.
McBride<Levering.
Lesser<Bracco.
Metzger<Marko.
T J Hayes Print Co<Greenes Fea P Plays
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Milliken et al.<Frisbie Con. Co.—Joseph N. Tuttle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Ebling Brew Co.
Anderson<Carrucci.
Kramer<Stone.
Corell<Anderson.
Re Bachrach, (2.)
Goldman<Cohen.
Stonehouse<Stonehouse
Kraemer<Kraemer.
Halsted<Watson.
Rty Oper Co<Ostro Con
Same<Stoutenburgh.
Burdick<Burdick.
Re Seymour.
Murray<Gaffney.
Fanning<Hall.
Beringer<Millholland.
Zaslavsky<Zaslavsky.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goetle.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Tanzer.
Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr<Flocke.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms.
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry<Cicogna.
Lamanno<Solinger.
Foody<Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Solomon<Gates.
Schneider<I R T.
Schuman<Gold.
Palladino<Pitts Con.
Halberstadt<I R T.
Schiff<Harris.
Williston<Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein<Werner.
Tetzlaff<Sheff Farms.
Gillijamson<Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M Ch
Seigel<NY Con Rwy.
Sabarsky<Drew.
Walt<Tesla.
Rogoff<Kamentzky.
McGregor<I R T.
Moore, Jr<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy<Cent U Gas.
Burke<Callan.
Levine<Siegler.
Turk<Defender Con Co
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Stone<Schunke.
Bernstein<I R T.
Lipman<Couch Rty & Impv Co, (2.)
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.

Estates of:
Sheindel Cohen,
Samuel Molostowsky,
Martin Caflitsch.
Wills for probate:
Jacob Weiss,
Stavros Acouropolos.
Adoption:
Herman Mindorf, by Herman Ripke;
Benj Ayres, by Antonino Staguggiana.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Clark<Shaw.
Borello<Miller.
Greenlish<Bedford.
Janos<Levinson.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Barkin<Gerken.
Katz<Union Rwy.
Twaite<Thorn.
Andrews<Union Rwy.
Marchant<Schober.
Groskof<Sachs.
Grower<Miller.
Schnabel<Mlexel.
Beith & Reilly<Kearney.
Matacene<Malatesta.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Einbigler<Sobel—James C Brady. Oudin<Estate of Long Beach—Ernest Hall.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

N Y, Bklyn & Man Belt RR Co<CNY.
Scheckel<Dolley.
Williams<Kesler Bldg.
Morrison<Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Walter<Ury.
Falke<Falke.
Lye<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Seligam<Beaver Eng & Contr Co.
Grolnick<Newman (2).
Nimocks<Rahway Hts R Co.
Abrams<Seiler (2).
Craft<Weston.
Baldwin<Oliver.
Scharman<Scharman.
Mut Benefit Life Ins Co<Hendrickson.
Dundas<West Shore RR C.
Henderson<Balz.
Mamber<Mamber.
Morris<Morris.
Coleman<CNY.
Ibert<Stehlin.
Municipal Liens Co<Meltzer.
Heffron<Galbally.
Doody<Eldridge.
Fairchild Sons<Mulholland Co.
Hall<Hall.
Knauer<Daunt.
Sharpe<Gibson.
Wood<Hopcraft.
People<Heaney.
McKenney<Willmont Realty Corpn.
Burnham<Brotherhood
Dime Savings Bank<Academy Rlty Corp.
Hubbard<Parshelsky.
Shanley<CNY.
Baldwin<Oliver.
Goldstein<Biazzo.
Re Plateck (Lieberman).
Pendleton<Bennett.
Botshon<Botshon.
Marino<Tuttle & B Mfg Co.
Ross<Cranford Co.
Manning<Mahon.
Klingenbeck<Heissenbuttel.
Re G Granata & Co.
Coleman<Clark.
Malloy<Drysdale.
Franklin<Fetherston.
Owen<Owen.
Levey<Levey.
Voychok<Sumner Quincy Amusemt Co.
Nelson<Kornfeld.
Gribbin<Gribbin.
Powelson<Amer Concrete Steel Co.
Re Hughes St (Fuchs).
Sammis<Stivers.
Keith Co<Diamond.
Giebner<Dees.
Patten<Patten.
Muzzio<Muzzio.
People<Faltersek.
Steinman<Cohen.
Rachel<Bohack.
Scheinker<West Division.
Longobardi<Grafton.
Van Brekle<Mischoff.
Weyland<Star Sporting Goods Co.
People<Wellbrock.
People<Berger.
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Niblock<Montgomery.
Poleski<Kovacs.
Demming<Rebhun.
D'Ascoli<Criscuoli.
Dolen<Bd of Eductn.
Wright<same.
Blackburn<Sugurman.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Gross<Pol Mech & Tr Assn.
Burnham<Brotherhood

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Landes<Busch.
Manno<Perasso.
Heik<Wulff.
Posin<Bowery, Savgs Bank.
Bristol<Zangas.
Neugass<Balanowsky.
Bonoff<Eber.
Carr<Carr.
O'Reilly<O'Reilly et al, (3.)
Silberman<Sachs.
Teitle<Sand.
Jephson<Blanchard.
Gurian<Goldsmith.
Glickman<Bass.
Nowak<Dubroff.
DeKalk Av Co<Clarke.
Inq—Porter<Porter.
Voychok<Sumner-Quincy Amus Co.
Fettig<Wendeburg's Express Co.
Usher<Callanan.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Billings<Billings, Jr.
Carter<Talmage.
Colbath<Colbath.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2146.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Keiser<Murphy et al.
Gowland<B H RR.
Dubee<L I RR.
Thompson<Nassau RR
Kory<C I & B RR.
Teahan<B H RR.
Slatz et al<CNY.
Boldman<Mechanics' Bank.
Baker<L I RR
Meyer<B H RR.
Heath<Steeplechase Park Co.
Higgins<Hudson Riv Lighterage Co.
Bakerman<Poust.
Behlmer<Mod Woodmen of Amer.
Burns<B H RR.
McManus<same.
Gill<Nas RR.
Gallo<B H RR.
Wilson<C I & B RR.
Durward<King.
Underhill<Commercial Travelers Assoc.
Meyers<Morrow et al.
Menzer<Chafetz.
Scarperia<Margulies.
Kane<Sperry & Beale.
Kolacki<Amn Sugar Refin Co.
McGaughrin<Nassau RR.
Burg<Mt Vernon Spec Co.
Kruska<Brody.
Steinman<Susnetsky et al.
Slaviz<Emmons.
Anderson<Levy.
Morrissey<Blake et al.
Moran<Moran.
Fels<Ingersoll.
Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Letlow<Hamilton.
Knapik<Waterbury Co.
Van Wagner<Halstead et al.
Heinen<Metzger et al.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Getzovitz<Wierk.
Palmer<B H RR.
Leyendecker<Strassburger.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Larson<B H RR.
McElraevy & Hauck<Kayfetz et al.
Rosen<Padernacht et al.
Odelowitz<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Goldberg.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Alimi<Castle Bros.
Schaeffer<Jones.
Fine<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sullivan<Nittoly et al.
Magliulo<Morris & Cummings Dredg Co
Garrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & N J Globe Light Co.
Kremsalzuk<East NY Laundry Co.
Evjen<Boulton & Co.
Thomson<Heidelbach.
Van Alen<Harding.
Hassel<NY Rys Co.
Elberth<CNY.
Payne<NY Tel Co.
Ryan<Glackin Co.
Tabanowitz<Schultz.
Henderson<Henderson.
Fleming<CNY.
Bennett<B H RR.
Judson<Int R T.
Casserly<Casserly.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Gruhn<Eppig.
D'Angelo<Reynolds.
Ward<Waldo, &c.
Carroll<same.
Marcus<Remsen Bond & Mtg Co.
Schoenherr<Hartfield.
McFadzen<Hamilton Stor & Terml Co.
Bergstrom<Nass RR.
Marczinawskas<Can Pac Ry.
Morrissey<CNY.
Polisi<Nespole.
Martin<Gross.
Tornross<Transit Dev Co et al.
Calandrillo<NY Bottle Box Co.
Beck<CNY et al.
Olivastri<CNY.
Ward<Suydam.
Haskins<Levinson.
Rattner<Ruppert.
Seagren<McCartney.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Frederick Ludner,
Mary A Hanlon,
Mary C Daly,
Catherine A Burchard,
Anna Streep,
Agnes Drunzer,
Christopf Weissmann,
Cecilia Alia,
August Ludwig.
Susan A Brown.
Accounting of:
William F Reisert,
John Cunnion,
Wm McQueen,
Theophilus Gilman,
Adolph Pawel,
Bessie Walker.
Estates of:
Alice M Bliss,
Francis Samuels,
Frederick Fischer,
Joseph Mead,
Anna Kahlke,
Thos Gullermser,
John D Eckhoff,
Eva Knoll,
Catherine Cullen,
Bridget M Ryan,
Samuel Rosenthal,
Francis Williamson,
Charles Stiehr.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Silberman<NY Con RR.
Goldberg<Schulz.
Boh<Nassau El RR.
Williams<C I & B RR.
Doroughety<same.
Costello<Bklyn H RR.
Hannessen<C I & B RR.
Canavan<Bklyn H RR
Gunther<Eichhorn.
Aserson<Robinson.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Jacobs<Rubel.
Fleming<Bklyn H RR.
Singer<Lipshitz.
Byrne<Lauckhardt.
Martines<Bklyn H RR
Peritore<same.
Worth<NY Con RR.
Brady<Bklyn H RR.
Domilicci<Bor Asphalt
Blake<Madden.
Wilson<Schinzel.
Copertino<Palmer.
Gormley<Bklyn H RR.
Horan<same.
Farrell<Bonert.
Abalnick<Bindel.
Gill<C I & B RR.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S RR
Pielshiker<Griffin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3728.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J.—Adjourned for the term. Part II.—Morschauser, J.—Adjourned. Part III.—Keogh, J.—Cases assigned to this part for tomorrow morning only.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Calendar will be called at White Plains tomorrow morning.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Reilly<B H RR Co.
Long Island RR Co<Stanwood Towing Co.
Rushton<Strous & an.
Farthing<Strouse & an.
Kane<N Y & Queens Co Ry Co.
Sonneborn<Brklyn Hts RR Co.
Connor<CNY.
Barry<Brklyn & Manhattan Ferry Co.
Herrmann, an infant<Moore.
Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.
Marshall, as excrtx<NY Rys Co.
Dottore<Litchfield Constr Co.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
*West Pt., Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129 St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh, Highland Falls, etc., Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P. M.
*Str. connects for boat to New York same day.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. OPENS MAY 27TH.

RAILROADS.

LAKE HOPATCONG — MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at ticket offices, or send 10 cents to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM 37,190 Tons Displ't 24,170 Tons Reg't.
Sailing Tuesday, June 1, Noon.
TWIN SCREW S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM 17,250 Tons Reg't. 31,000 Tons Displ't
Sailing Tuesday, June 15, Noon.
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
NEW YORK - ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Splendid Accommodations at Moderate Rates.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, June 5
S.S. Dwinsk, June 19
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Sailing Under the American Flag
From NEW YORK to CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursday noon to SANTIAGO, CUBA; PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA; BARRIOS, GUATEMALA; CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Sailings every Saturday at noon. HAVANA—PANAMA—COSTA RICA
Additional weekly sailings from New Orleans to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.
United Fruit Company Steamship Service
Passengers 17 Battery Place, New York Freight

For Your Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Every Wednesday.
Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway and 561 5th Ave., or Any Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . June 5, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . June 19, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . June 26, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta.....June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 21 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA.......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

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Panama — Canadian Rockies
Yellowstone — Grand Canyon
Alaska — Midnight Sun
118 Remarkable Tours. One to Three Months, $435 and up. Splendid Choice of Routes. Luxurious Train Service. Best Hotels. Side Trips by Automobile.
Other Tours at Popular Prices.
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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
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Private Car Tours to
CALIFORNIA
Next Departure, June 13, and Weekly Thereafter.
Going via Colorado Rockies, returning via Grand Canyon..... $265.
Returning via Canadian Rockies .... $305.
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Officially appointed General Tour Agents San Francisco and San Diego Expositions.
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Down the coast and across the sunny waters of the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston.
Direct connections for San Antonio and its famous Alamo, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi and other historic points. Also for all points in Alabama, Florida and
CALIFORNIA
Fares include all meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Address
MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Pier 36, North River, New York, —or call at—
Ticket Offices: 290 & 958 B'way, N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
†New York..May 29|*Philadelphia..June 5
†Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
*Commencing June 5, American Line Steamers will carry Passengers in First, Second and Third Classes.

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....May 27 | Lapland.....June 2
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 A. M. | Canopic, June 17
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Cameronia....Fri., June 11, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., June 25, 5 P.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
CAMERONIA, JUNE 11, 5 P.M.
TUSCANIA, JUNE 25, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 301 5th Av., N. Y.

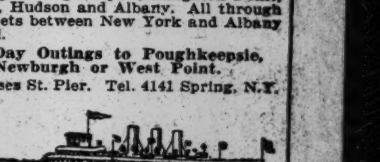
CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Magnificent Steel Steamers CLERMONT and ONTEORA
SPECIAL TRIP OVER DECORATION DAY
Tickets Good Going May 28 and 29—Returning May 31 and June 1.
$1.50 ROUND TRIP To Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and intermediate landings.
$2.30 ROUND TRIP to Cairo
$2.75 ROUND TRIP to Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville.
Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), Daily Except Sunday, 6:30 P. M. Yonkers (City Dock) 7:30 P. M.
Telephone 1097 Spring for Reservations.

Peoples Line to Albany
S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M.
Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
"The Luxurious Way"
The New "Night Express"
S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) weekdays 8:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, weekdays, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 7:30 P. M. Leave Albany 11:00 P. M. daily.
Fare, $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
Send for booklet "Historic Hudson."
Hudson Navigation Co.
Telephone Spring 9400.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.



Hudson River Day Line

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 2481.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Many Investment Opportunities

are now offered those willing to be guided by the suggestions of an experienced investment house. In times such as these investors should rely more than ever upon the practical knowledge of experts. Particularly is this true when it is remembered that the opportunities to obtain safety and liberal returns at one and the same time do not ordinarily present themselves to the same degree as at present. We shall be pleased to cooperate with you in selecting conservative investment bonds to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular 1491 Describing Conservative Investment Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 Broad Street, New York

Canadian Municipal Bonds

We shall be pleased to mail upon request a list of our May offerings of high-grade Canadian Municipal Bonds yielding from

4.90% to 6%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

Sound Bonds are Sound
Regardless of Existing Influences

Moreover, when prices, not values, are affected by temporary conditions—that is the time when you can buy most profitably.

Safe bonds—bought right—are your best assurance against loss and worry.

We offer a list of bonds selected by the guidance of many years' successful experience in supplying banks, insurance companies and discriminating investors.

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49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

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NEW YORK

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Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

KANSAS CITY TERMINAL 4s
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE CON. 4s
MASON CITY & FORT DODGE 4s
AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
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N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & Co
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Last week's events brought Italy into the war, and this week promises to carry nearer to its culmination a matter in which this country directly is much more deeply concerned. Germany's reply to President Wilson's note demanding reparation for the wrong done us in the loss of American lives through the sinking of the Lusitania and guarantees against the repetition of deeds of this kind is expected to be transmitted to Washington some time this week. There was a disposition on the Stock Exchange last week to subordinate the influence of this international situation to other considerations, primarily those having to do with the excellence of our present trade position and the bright prospects for further expansion, but it is clear that the outcome of our relations with Germany will be a factor of prime importance in shaping the immediate future of events. It was not alone on the Stock Exchange, however, that increased disposition was shown to assume that Germany's reply will lead to a peaceful settlement of the question at issue. In important banking circles a similar attitude was reflected, although here the expectation of a peaceful settlement was accompanied by a greater feeling of reserve than was manifested among the traders whose operations dominated the course of prices in the latter half of the week.

The grave uncertainty of the outcome of our demands on Germany was recognized theoretically at least, but practically, so far as views on this matter were translated into market action, the uncertainty was treated almost as if it did not exist. Later events may lead to the conclusion that more reserve might reasonably have been shown, but meanwhile there is no doubt concerning one conclusion to be drawn from the feeling of confidence which pervaded the financial community last week, and which more particularly found reflection in the resumed rise in prices. That conclusion is that deep-rooted confidence exists in the great strength of the position which the United States has attained since the start of the recovery from the convulsion caused by the outbreak of the war in Europe. The visible signs of improvement are taken merely as harbingers of the further improvement which is counted on as the almost necessary result of the forces which have been set at work in American industry and American commerce. Nothing is less surprising than that the very remarkable showing which this country has made in its foreign commerce should have deeply impressed the business and financial communities and should have convinced a great majority that this country has been started afresh on the road to new and increased prosperity. The existence of this feeling is enough to account in large measure for the calmness with which the outcome of our present relations with Germany is awaited. The events which led up to the demands which Berlin is now considering shocked this country to the foundation, but the presentation of our demands caused no such doubt about the continuance of this country at peace as to check in any important measure the favorable course which business conditions were pursuing.

And while we have been awaiting Germany's reply evidence of our strong economic position has been increasing. Last week brought a further decline in foreign exchange rates, which mirrored in practical manner the extraordinarily favorable course of our foreign trade. The establishment of new low records for exchange, including sterling, was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as those low rates were reached in the face of a continued inflow of gold, which has been on a scale so large that it has come within $10,000,000 of wiping out the gold loss which we suffered during the first four months after the outbreak of the war. Since the tide turned in our favor we have made loans on a large scale to foreign countries, we have bought back a large amount of our securities from Europe, and have received close to $80,000,000 gold from abroad, but withal exchange continues to decline in token of the almost uncontrollable force of the influences which are creating our hold on the foreign markets. It is not surprising under these conditions that talk continues to be heard of the establishment of foreign credits on a scale bigger than any heretofore attempted.

Europe has been sending us back our securities, though in amount which seems very small in contrast with the possible extent of liquidation of that sort, but Europe has also been sending funds here to take them without the field of warfare. At a recent date one of our great financial institutions had received no less than $40,000,000 from foreign customers since the outbreak of the war, and recent events have tended to enlarge rather than to contract this movement. It is easy in such an atmosphere to reach a state of mind in which the danger of our own participation in the struggle seems a purely theoretical thing, or even to reach the conclusion that our own participation would not stand in the way of a continuance of the trade expansion which is now seen to be under way. Particularly is this latter conclusion easy from a stock market point of view, inasmuch as traders are wont to lay more stress on the proximate than on the remote influences of the matters which they have under consideration.

Apart from the imminence of the German reply to our note and the influence which that noet may exert upon business and financial sentiment, the events of last week were regarded as giving increased assurance of the war in Europe ending as it is felt in this country it should end. Italy's participation on the side of the Allies suggested not only that, but also that the end of the frightful struggle might be hastened. It was from that point of view that Italy's entrance into the struggle, which became a practical certainty at the middle of last week, was regarded as decidedly good news. The inferences drawn therefrom would, of course, be strengthened if present surmises that Italy's course will soon be followed by the Balkan States prove true. Despite the spectacular benefit which certain American industries are deriving from Europe's present sad necessities, there can be no doubt that the real interests of this country lie in the re-establishment of peace at as early a date as possible. What contributes to that end, as Italy's decision to join the Allies promises to do, is fairly appraised as good news. If the present uncertainty over our relations with Germany is brought to a close favorably, renewed force will be given to all the factors making for improvement. That thought, no doubt, has much to do with the confidence with which the financial community, and particularly the Stock Exchange, is looking forward even in the presence of an uncertainty of grave nature. It is felt that the chances favor a peaceful solution, and that is enough to give effect to the many favorable factors in the outlook for this country. That effect, however, is being exerted under the restraint which, consciously or unconsciously, must influence financial and business activities so long as the grave question which this country has raised remains unanswered. It is well that restraint should thus exist, for it is at least a partial safeguard against the effects of possible disappointment in a matter of most serious import.

LONDON PLANS NEW ISSUES.

Railroads to Finance Needs with Redeemable Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 23.—Business in the last week was again quiet, with the chief feature the demand for recently issued Colonial Government bonds at prices above the issue figures. Forthcoming capital issues include £1,000,000 of 4½ per cent. preferred stock, redeemable after ten years, of the Northeastern Railway and smaller bond issues for other roads which have taken advantage of their power to issue redeemable stock or bonds. These are novelties in British railroad financing.

Politics have dominated the market. The Tory element in the city regretted the proposal to transfer Lloyd George from the Exchequer. Representations were made yesterday that he would remain Chancellor. Aside from this position, the City cares little what the politicians do, provided the best administration remains in control. The leading departments of the Stock Exchange on Friday publicly burned copies of The Daily Mail to express their indignation over the attacks on Kitchner.

Preoccupied with domestic affairs, only minor interest has been shown in the relations between the United States and Germany. The shrewdest opinion here. Nevertheless, exchange rates are so worded as to make retreat difficult for him if Berlin persists in her stand.

Despite the shipments of French gold to this centre, Paris check on London stands now at record high figures. London expects to release more gold for New York. A shipment of $50,000 in gold was made to the United States privately last week. London's market for Americans has been idle around prices in New York each day, except for Canadian Pacific, which has been firm at a higher level. When business is resumed Tuesday after the holiday with a new Cabinet announced, and, it is hoped, with better war news, business may increase, but admittedly the outlook now is for quiet, steady markets at this critical stage of the war.

BOURSE KEEPS FIRM TONE

But Market Is Inactive — France Losing Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 23.—The Bourse has been calm and inactive, but generally firm. French funds, bank stocks, railroad shares and bonds have been holding steadily. Italian rentes were neglected despite the enthusiasm here over Italy's attitude toward Austria. Suez shares have been strong; Rios and other coppers are in active demand, but other mining issues are depressed.

The latest statement of the Bank of France, published on Friday and dated May 14, showed a decrease in gold reserves of 212,000,000 francs, fitting into the gain reported by the Bank of England on the 12th. Since then gold shipments have continued, it is understood here is that President Wilson's note was growing more adverse to France, and this notwithstanding daily sales by the Bank of France of about £200,000. Sterling exchange on Friday was 25 francs 95 centimes bid, and it closed yesterday at 25 francs 93 centimes. Dollars are 3 per cent. above par. Italy's decision to join the Allies is expected to add new Anglo-French burdens which will make foreign exchange rates still more adverse.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 22, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	286,282	263,914	162,922
Tuesday	210,163	183,940	214,236
Wednesday	190,714	140,178	159,682
Thursday	277,290	210,675	303,983
Friday	389,698	93,782	155,048
Saturday	362,368	103,125	223,805
Total week	1,716,515	995,614	1,219,676
Yr. to date	49,261,185	33,497,474	35,421,142

BONDS, (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,743,500	$1,891,500	$1,605,500
Tuesday	1,477,000	2,411,500	1,427,000
Wednesday	1,609,000	1,399,000	3,363,500
Thursday	1,446,500	1,623,000	3,016,500
Friday	2,086,500	1,468,000	1,447,500
Saturday	1,106,000	762,000	1,175,500
Total week	$9,468,500	$9,550,000	$12,035,000
Yr to date	326,972,200	309,590,000	231,789,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	May 22,'15	May 23,'14.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	1,716,515	995,614	+720,001

BONDS.

	May 22,'15	May 23,'14.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	$9,119,500	$9,133,000	—$13,500
Government	76,500	62,000	+ 14,500
State	39,000	88,000	— 49,000
City	233,500	267,000	— 33,500
Total	$9,468,000	$9,550,000	—$82,000

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, is read for its authoritative expression on financial and commercial topics. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 22, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,468,500	$326,972,200
Same period last year	9,550,000	309,590,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.08	82.85	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.50	87.29	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	73	73	73	1
Alaska G.M.cv.deb.6s	135½	134	135	12
Am. Ag.Chem. cv. 5s	101	101	101	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	94	94	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	104½	104½	42
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100½	99¾	100½	71
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¼	87¾	87¾	34
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	64	64	64	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	92¾	91⅛	92⅝	28
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅜	92¼	92⅜	80½
A.,T.&S.F.gen.4s, reg.	90½	90½	90½	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83	82¾	82¾	4
A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s, sta.	83	83	83	8
A.,T.&S.F.cv.4s, 1960	101¼	99½	100	36
A.,T.&S.F.cv.4s, 1955	99¾	99	99¾	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
A.,T.&S.F.,Tr.S.L. 4s	85	84½	84½	2
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91¾	91¼	91¾	27
A.C.L., L.&N. col. 4s	86	85	85	36
Baldwin Loco 5s	103	102¼	103	5
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91½	91½	91½	1
B. & O. gold 4s	89⅜	88	89	26½
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86	85⅝	86	56
B.&O.,P.,LE& W.V 4s	81	81	81	1
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88	87½	87½	14
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99¾	100	31
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91⅛	91	91⅛	111½
B. R. T. gold 5s	102½	102	102	15
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	56
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	100	100	100	1
B. U. El. 5s, sta.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	106	106	106	1
B., C. R. & N. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Bush Terminal 4s	85	85	85	2
Bush Terminal 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Busn Ter. Bldgs. 5s	85	85	85	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94	93¼	93½	19
Can. So. con.5s,Ser.A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Central Leather 5s	99	98½	99	66
Central of Ga. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Ct. R.&B.Co. Ga. 5s	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	11
Cen. N. J. gen. 5s	114	114	114	1
Cen. Pacific 1st 4s	87¾	86¾	87	198
Central Pacific 3½s	87½	87½	87½	9½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	26
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	74½	72¾	72¾	51
C. & O., R. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43	42½	42½	6
Chi., B.&Q. joint 4s	96	95⅝	95⅞	198
C.,B.&Q. joint 4s reg.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	31
C., B.&Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94	94	94	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91	90½	90½	7
C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s	83½	83	83½	19
C.,B.&Q.,Neb. ext.4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	26½	26½	26½	8
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	68	66½	66⅝	11
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	99	99	99	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	101	101	101	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	4
C.,M.&St.P. cv. 4½s	97	96	96⅝	86
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	103	102	102⅞	205
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	89¾	89½	89½	25
C.,M.&St.P. ref. 4½s	88½	88¼	88¼	3
C.,M.&St.P. gen. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	5
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s	102	102	102	11
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Min. Div. 5s	102	102	102	3
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. S. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	10
Chi.&N. W. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	4
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33, registered	101½	101½	101½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94	94½	16
Chi.&N.W.gen. 4s,sta.	94½	94	94½	3
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	94	94	94	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	94	94	94	2
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
C., R.I.&P. 6s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
C., R.I.&P. gen. 4s	82⅛	82	82	19
C., R.I.&P. ref. 4s	65	63¾	64	121
C. R. I. & P. deb. 5s	51	48	48	79
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116½	116¼	116½	15
C., I., St. L. & C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	89	89	89	3
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	88¾	88¾	21
Col. & S. ref. 4½s	84	83¾	83¾	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116	114¼	115½	55½
Corn P. Ref. 5s, 1934	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96	96	96	3
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99¾	30
D. & H. ref. 4s	94⅜	93¾	94⅜	12
D. & H. Pa. Div. 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
D. & Rio G. ref. 5s	47¼	47¼	47¼	17
D. & Rio G. con. 4s	73⅝	73½	73½	11
Det. City Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Det. Edison 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Det. United 4½s	74	73½	74	7
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	82	82	82	5
Distillers Sec. 5s	56½	51¾	56½	87
Dul. & I. Range 5s	100	100	100	1
E. T., V.&Ga.con.5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser.A	63	63	63	4
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser.B	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	213
Erie gen. 4s	69⅜	68	68	18
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86	86	86	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	81	81	81	13
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	88	87¾	88	12
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
Gen. Elec. deb., 5s	105	102½	102½	6
Gran. Con. cv. 5s	103	102	102½	30
Gr. North. ref. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74¼	73½	74	27
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	23½	26	26½	47
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	85½	85½	85½	11
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	82½	82¼	82½	18
Ill. Cen. ref. 4s	87½	87	87½	87
Ill. C. W. Line 4s	88	88	88	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	84⅛	83½	84⅛	6
Ind. Steel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	16
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	124½	120	124½	71
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	124¾	120	124½	250
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76½	75⅝	76	54
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	98	147
I.R.T. 1st ref. 5s, reg.	98	98	98	40
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	43	42	42	37
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	42	40¼	42	5
Int. Navigation 5s	41	40⅝	40⅝	29
Inter. Paper 6s	101	101	101	5
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	9
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86	85	85	3
Kansas City So. 3s	68	67¾	67¾	8
Kan. City So. 5s	89	89	89	1
Kentucky Cent. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
K. Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	113	113	113	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾	3
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	92	92	92	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90½	90⅛	90¼	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¼	89½	89½	7
Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	100	100	11
Long Island ref. 4s	85	85	85	1
Lorillard 5s	99⅞	99¼	99¼	6
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94	93½	93½	31
L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	9
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88	88	88	2
Mich. Central 3½s	81	81	81	1
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	99	99	99	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	87	87	87	6
M. & St. L. 1st r. 4s	50	50	50	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74	74	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	59¼	59¼	13
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	55	55	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	82	82	82	1
Mo., K.& T. s. f. 4½s	65	65	65	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99½	99	99	22
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	89½	89	89	11
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90	89½	89½	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	44⅛	43	44	37
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40½	40⅛	40⅝	12
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A	91	90	90¼	76
Morris & Essex 3½s	85¼	85	85¼	11
National Tube 5s	97	96½	97	13
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, f. pd.	101⅝	101	101⅝	1428½
N. Y. C. db. 6s,1st pd.	101⅛	100¼	101⅛	8
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	85⅜	85⅜	13
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	4
N. Y. C. ref. and imp. 4½s	88	87½	88	58
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91⅞	91½	91⅞	5
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	102¼	103	27
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83	82	83	15
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109¼	109	109	12½
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	79	79	79	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70½	70	70	9
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50⅝	124
N. Y. Telep. 4½s	97	96⅜	96⅜	34½
Niagara Falls P. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
N. Y., West & B. 4½s	76	75⅝	75⅝	5
Norf. & West. con. 4s	92	91	91	21
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Norf. & West. div. 4s	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	20
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
Norf. & West. gen.6s	118	118	118	4
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	101	101	101	5
Northern Pacific 4s	91¾	91	91	116
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	91	90½	90½	2
Northern Pacific 3s	64¼	63¾	64	211½
Northern Pac.Term.6s	111	111	111	1
Ont. Transmission 5s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	1
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	14
Oregon R. R.& Nav.4s	90	88¾	88¾	52
Oregon Short Line 5s	106	105	105	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	108	108	108	1
Ore. Short Line ref.4s	89¾	89	89	31
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86	85	85	17
Pacific T. & T. 5s	96¾	96	96½	34
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	8
Penn. gtd. 3½s, '16	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	19
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97	97	28
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	102⅞	103¼	111
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60	60	60	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L.3½s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Poca. Cons. Col. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	3
Public Service 5s	87⅜	87	87⅜	29
Ry. S. Spr., La T. 5s	98½	98¼	98½	23
Ry. S. Spr., I.-O. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	119¾	117	119¾	11
Reading gen. 4s	94¼	93	93	35
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	1
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92½	92½	10
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	102	102	102	1
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼	2
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	103	103	103	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
S. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	64	64	64	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	101	99⅞	99⅞	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	65	65	65	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s. t. r., sta.	45	42½	42½	2
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s	75⅛	74½	74½	11
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	28
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	120½	120½	120½	3
San A. & A. Pass 4s	73½	73	73	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	64¾	64½	64⅝	28
Silv. Spr., O. & G. 4s	97½	97½	97½	5
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	98⅛	97½	97½	8
So. Pacific col. 4s	83	82½	82½	17
So. Pacific cv. 4s	81¼	81	81¼	40
So. Pacific cv. 5s	99⅝	98⅛	99	154½
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87½	86¼	86¼	103½
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	79¼	78¾	79	46
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾	34
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	5
So. Ry., Memph. 4½-5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Standard Milling 5s	90	90	90	3
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	99½	99½	7
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95⅝	94	95⅝	13
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	29	29	29	2
Third Av. ref. 4s	81⅛	81	81⅛	15
Third Av. adj. 5s	76¼	75½	76	26
Third Av. 1st 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	64	64	64	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	50½	48	48	24
Ulster & Del. 5s	100	100	100	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96⅞	96	96¼	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	95½	95	95½	10
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	36
Union Pac. cv. 4s	90¼	89¾	89¾	35
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	72	72	72	6
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	47¼	45½	45½	15
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102½	102¾	6
U. S. Steel 5s	101¼	100⅞	101⅛	234
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101	100⅝	100⅝	6½
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	96	95⅝	95⅝	14
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	95½	95¼	95½	6
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103	103	103	2
Wabash 1st 5s	102½	100⅝	100⅝	45
Wabash 2d 5s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	2
W., D. & Chi. 5s	100	100	100	3
Wabash ref. 4s	24¼	23	23	159
W. ref. 4s, C. tr. r.	19½	19½	19½	7
W. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts. sta.	22⅛	19½	20½	558
Wab., Oma. Div. 3½s	58	58	58	1
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	7	7	7	8
Westchester Light 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Western Electric 5s	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	9
Western Maryland 4s	67	66	67	5
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101¾	100⅞	101¼	32
West. N. Y. & Penn. in. 5s	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	1
West. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	76	76	11
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	102⅝	100¾	102⅛	853
Westh. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
West Shore 4s	89½	88½	89½	7
West Shore 4s, reg.	89	89	89	2
W.-B. & Eastern 5s	86	86	86	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3

Total sales $9,119,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
U. S. 4s, coupon	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
Argentine 5s	91	91	91	1
Japanese 4½s	74½	74⅜	74⅜	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	76½	74	76½	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. stamped	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	24
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96½	96¼	96¼	38½

Total sales $76,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	101¾	100¾	100¾	3
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101	101	101	1
N. Y. State 4½s	108½	108¼	108½	35

Total sales $39,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	97	97	97	2½
4s, 1958	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	3
4s, 1959	96½	96¼	96½	18
4¼s, 1960	100	99¾	99¾	26
4¼s, 1964	100	99½	99⅝	74
4½s, 1963	104½	103¾	104¼	56
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	101	101	3
4½s, May, 1957	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	10
4½s, Nov., 1957	104½	104	104⅛	41

Total sales $238,500
Grand total 9,468,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, May 22:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,750	Alliance Film	¾	¾	¾	..
41,650	Am. Zinc	48½	37⅞	47½	+ 1½
2	E. W. Bliss	300	300	300	..
700	Br.-A. Tob. ord.	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
1,300	B.-A. T. ord.b'r.	17	16	16	..
200	Can. Lt. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
319	Cramp Shipbldg	32	29¾	32	+ 4
1,520	Elec. Boat	78	70	78	+ 6
6	Elec. Boat pf.	100	97	97	— 3
2,380	Emer. Phono	12¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
1,400	Int. M.Mar.ctfs.	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
2,060	I.M.Mar.ctfs.pf.	5¾	5	5	..
305	Inter. Motors	13½	13	13½	..
10	Inter. Motors.pf.	32	32	32	..
13,400	Inter. Petrol	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
700	Int. Steam P.	2½	2	2⅛	— 1⅛
60	Kelly Spgfld.T.	126	124	125	+ 1
85	K.S.T.new1stpf.	82	81½	81½	— ½
100	Marconi of Am.	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1,950	Manhat. Transit	¾	⅝	¾	— ⅛
130	McC. Stores,w.i.	54	50	51¼	— ¾
1,650	N. Y. Transp.	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ½
220	Pyrene Mfg.Co.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
4,400	Riker & Heg.	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
750	Ster. Gum, w.i.	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ 1/16
420	U.C.S.Co.of Am.	102	94	102	+14
18,800	U. C.Stores,new	10	9¼	9⅞	+ ¾
8,500	U. Prof.Sh.,new	3⅞	2 13/16	3⅝	+ 1/16
9,600	World's Film	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,600	Anglo-Am Oil	17¼	16	17¼	+ 1½
49	Atl. Refining	567	555	559	+ 3
235	Buckeye P. L.	102	100	101	..
91	Galena S. Oil	156	155	155	..
174	Ill. P. L., w.i.	130	126	130	+ 5
116	Ind. Pipe L.	96	92	96	— 1
166	Nat. Transit	31	30	30	..
1	North'n P. L.	95	95	95	..
136	Ohio Oil	138	133	138	+ 5
200	Pierce Oil n.	12½	11⅛	12¼	— ¼
184	PrairieP.L.,w.i.	130½	126	129½	+ 2½
32	Prairie O. & G.	316	299	315	+18
13	Solar Refin.	234	225	234	+ 4
23	So. Pipe L.	207	205	205	+ 5
94	South Penn L.	276	270	276	+ 8
239	St'd Oil Cal.	288	282	285	+ 3
102	St'd Oil, Ind.	420	410	416	+ 3
58	St'd Oil, Kan.	342	330	337	+12
5	St'd Oil, Ky.	242	242	242	+ 2
62	St'd Oil, N. J.	400	397	400	+ 4
325	St'd Oil, N. Y.	184	180	183	+ 2½
4	St'd Oil, Ohio	426	408	426	+ 6
93	Union Tank	81	78	80	+ 1
72	Vacuum Oil	200	199	200	+ 5

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,200	Interb. c., w. i.	24½	23½	24¼	+ 1¼
800	Interb. pf., w. i.	76	75¾	75¾	+ ½
2,050	Wabash, w. i.	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
900	Wab. pf., (a)	46½	43⅜	43½	— 2⅛
1,100	Wab. pf., (b)	23½	22	22	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22,000	Amal. Cop. rts.	1 3/16	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,200	Texas Oil rts.	4½	3¼	3½	— ⅝

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36,600	*Atlanta	39	32	35	+ 2
25,000	*Alta C. M. Co.	1 1/16	96	1	+ 1
5,500	Alaska J., w. i.	14¼	13¼	14	+ ⅛
15,000	Big Cottonwood	10	9	9	— 1
3,150	Braden Copper	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
62,100	*Booth	53½	38	51½	+ 9½
1,400	Buffalo Mines	⅞	11/16	⅞	+ ¼
13,900	*Cashboy	9	7½	9	+ 2
4,250	Chile C., w. i.	19	18¼	18¾	..
1,000	*C. O. D.	5	5	5	..
2,400	Cons. Ariz. S.	13/16	¾	13/16	— 1/16
2,150	Con. Nev.-Utah	5/16	¼	5/16	— 1/16
1,000	D. B. B. a. pd.	4	4	4	+ 1
21,700	*Emma Copper	32	31	31	— 2
1,400	*Florence	53	48	53	+ 3
6,300	*Genesee	42	41	42	..
2,900	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1 7/16	1½	..
37,200	*Goldfield Mer.	30	23	24½	+ ½
640	Greene-C., new	29	28	28½	+ ½
82,900	Jumbo Exten.	1 1/16	1	1⅛	+ ¼
300	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
11,800	*Kewanas	16	13	15½	+ ½
150	La Rose Cons.	9/16	½	9/16	+ 1/16
8,750	*McK.-Dar	28	25	27	— 1
300	*Nevada Hills	23	23	23	— 5
5,500	New U. Bing.	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜	+ ⅜
1,600	Nipissing M.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
500	N. Butte Dev.	5/16	5/16	5/16	+ 1/16
32,900	*Oro	9½	8	9½	+ ½
6,000	*Sand. Kend.	9	6	9	+ 2
10,600	*Sells	29	26	28	— 2
5,100	*Silver Pick	8½	6½	8½	+ 2
1,250	Stand. S.-L.	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
9,200	Stewart	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜	+ 1/16
28,600	Super. M. Co.	23½	22	23	..
12,750	*Ton. Merger	42	39	39	+ 4
6,245	Ton. Exten.	3 5/16	3	3⅛	— 4
7,600	Tularosa	9/16	½	9/16	..
42,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	¼	⅜	+ 1/16
2,800	Tuol. Copper	½	7/16	½	+ 1/16
11,900	Wasatch	1½	1⅜	1½	..
8,800	*W. End Con.	77	70	75	+ 3
20,000	*W. End ext.	5	4	4½	— ½
300	Yukon G. M.	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$137,000	Chile C. 7s	114½	111	113½	+ 3½
883,000	Penn 4½s, w.i.	97⅜	96⅞	97	— ¼
1,000	Swift & Co. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	..

*Sells cents per share.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
M. T. HOLT, Cashier.

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW JERSEY

CITY OF ELIZABETH
Fire Department 4½s . . due July 1, 1934
Fire House 4½s . . due July 1, 1944
School 4½s . . due Jan. 1, 1954
Prices to yield 4.23%

CITY OF NEWARK
City Hospital Reg. 3½s, due Jan. 1, 1932
Price to yield 4.15%

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE
Funding Reg. 5s, due November 1, 1944
Price to yield 4.32%

TOWN OF WESTFIELD
Gold Funding Reg. 5s, due Jan. 1, 1936-1945
Prices to yield 4.30%

The above issues are exempt from Federal Income Tax and are accepted as security for Postal Savings Deposits

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

NEW LOAN

$478,000
Hamilton County, Tenn.
(Chattanooga, County Seat)
20 and 30-Year 5% Coupon Bonds
Principal and Interest payable at the National City Bank, New York

Having sold the greater part of these bonds, we offer the balance, $50,000 Hospital bonds, due April 1st, 1945, subject to prior sale,
at 106.50 and interest, yielding about 4.60%

Circular upon application

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company

Notice to Holders of First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Centum Gold Bonds of the Above Company, and to Holders of Unsecured Debts including Deficiency Judgments on Secured Debts, and to Holders of Preferred and Common Stocks of the Above Company:

A large majority of bonds already have been deposited subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of the above company, adopted by the Bondholders' Committee and dated March 24, 1915, and in order that the holders of undeposited bonds, unsecured debts, including deficiency judgments on secured debts, and preferred and common stocks of the above company may have an opportunity of co-operating in the aforesaid Plan and becoming entitled to its benefits, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposits of bonds, unsecured debts, including deficiency judgments on secured debts, and preferred and common stocks of the above company, has been extended until MAY 31, 1915.

No deposits will be received thereafter except with the consent of the Committee, and upon such terms as it may approve.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary and Sub-Depositary.

Dated, New York, May 6, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT FLEMING,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERIC WM. SCOTT,
T. NELSON STROTHER,
Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.
UNITED STATE MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, Sub-Depositary,
Baltimore, Maryland.
BEEKMAN, MENKEN & GRISCOM, Counsel to Committee.

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Analysis

We have prepared an exhaustive analysis of the situation as it appears today of one of the largest Railroad Systems in the United States, giving status of its various securities. Copy will be sent on request. Ask for "Service Letter T."

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10 Atlantic Refining	25 Buckeye P. L.
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50 Northern P. L.	50 Indiana Pipe L.
25 Southern P. L.	25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 S. O. of Ky.	50 Prairie Pipe L.
25 Vacuum Oil	50 S. O. of Cal.

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To Yield 4.80%

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Mop

The future of Missouri Pacific is a subject of much speculation. A re-adjustment of its obligation is unavoidable whether the notes are extended or not. The possible assessment the stockholders may face is the subject of one of the many interesting articles in the current issue.

Send For a Copy

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18 Broadway New York

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CO., LTD.
OTIS ELEVATOR CO.
COMMON STOCK
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
AMER. SUMATRA CO.
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CHILE COPPER CO.
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WANTED
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Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
33 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 22, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,716,515	49,261,185
Same period last year	995,614	33,497,474

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	68.65	66.07	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.75	68.62	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	84½	84½	84½	..	18
40⅛	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	36½	32½	36	+4¼	31,800
20	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16½	14½	16½	+2½	4,500
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	48	45½	48	+6	1,525
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	67⅞	65	66⅞	+1¼	56,480
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	52	50⅞	52	+1½	1,100
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	92½	..	....
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	46	42	45⅝	+3⅝	7,500
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	86	..	....
103	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	101	100	101	+1⅛	400
155	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	150	149	150	+1½	500
44⅝	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	36⅝	32½	35⅞	+3⅞	49,750
100¼	May 1	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	96	95⅝	95⅝	+1⅜	400
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	53⅜	49½	53	+4	7,100
116	Apr. 30	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	112	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..	10
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	93	92	93	..	55
109	Apr. 8	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	107	..	....
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47	44½	47	+2	1,800
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	92	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	83½	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5½	5½	5½	+½	210
42½	Apr. 19	19⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+⅞	400
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	31⅜	30	31	+⅞	4,100
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	..	300
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	28¼	28	28¼	+½	200
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	48½	42½	48	+6½	24,200
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	..	93	..	....
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅝	110
32½	Mar. 31	23¾	May 19	Am. Malt pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	−1⅛	162
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67⅞	64⅛	67⅞	+3⅛	7,400
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	−¼	750
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	82	82	82	−1	100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	34	31	34	+3⅞	200
114¼	Apr. 23	99⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	108	104⅛	108	+4	1,700
115	May 13	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	114	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	61	..	....
123⅞	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅝	118⅝	119	..	2,125
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	222⅞	222⅛	222⅛	+4⅛	185
109	May 6	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107½	108	+1½	410
32¼	May 3	15⅛	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	29⅛	..	....
89¼	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	84	83¼	83¼	+¼	610
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf	..	..	14	..	....
39	Apr. 26	24⅝	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper‡	32½	31¼	32¼	+1	25,500
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	7	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100	98¼	99⅝	+⅝	9,800
100⅛	May 6	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝	..	1,100
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	106	104½	105	−1	800
61½	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	50⅞	42	49½	+7½	13,400
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	10
79⅞	Apr. 19	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	71⅞	73¼	+1⅜	5,820
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	69⅞	70	+2	370
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1	1	1	+⅛	100
159	May 7	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	146	131	142½	+12½	22,125
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111¼	111	111	+⅝	500
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	86	87¼	+1½	3,190
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	122¼	122¼	122¼	−1⅜	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	25	24	24	+1	200
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	75	70	74	−8	565
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	6½	6½	6½	+¼	100
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
72¼	May 22	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	72¼	61½	71¼	+11¼	33,650
21⅝	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16	14¼	16	+2	1,900
54⅜	Feb. 8	37	May 10	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38	37	38	..	400
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	57	57	57	..	53
174	Apr. 19	152⅜	May 7	Canadian Pacific	160⅝	157	160¼	+2½	8,820
83¼	Apr. 16	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−3½	100
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	37⅞	35	37	+2¼	7,630
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	102½	102½	+1¼	300
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*120	May 7	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*119	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	39	May 20	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	39	41	−1½	13,700
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8½	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅞	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11½	11	11½	+⅞	300
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	29½	28⅞	29	+2⅜	1,550
98¼	Apr. 19	83⅞	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90½	88½	90⅞	+1⅛	5,100
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123	123	123	−½	100
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	126⅛	125	125⅛	+⅝	300
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	18¾	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	23¼	18¼	19¼	−3¼	50,000
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper‡‡‡	44⅜	42	44⅜	+2⅞	24,400
34⅛	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	−4	100
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	57½	57½	−½	200
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101	..	....
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	27⅝	25⅜	27½	+1⅜	2,360
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	..	50
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	51	51	51	−8	200
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131¼	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	125¼	123	124	−½	2,550
65½	Apr. 5	40⅛	Jan. 4	Continental Can	..	..	58¼	..	....
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	96	95¼	96	+½	350
15⅝	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	13⅜	12⅞	13½	+⅝	2,700
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77⅛	76	76	+1	700
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
33¼	May 22	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	33¼	22	32	+9½	160,960
91	May 22	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	91	88	91	+4½	1,100
70	Apr. 5	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	66½	57	65⅞	+10⅞	6,875
99	May 20	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	99	98¼	99	+3	200
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	90½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	+⅞	100
429⅜	Apr. 10	393⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	417	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	8	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	13	12½	13	+⅜	200
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 8	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114¼	115	..	15
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	58	..	....
16⅜	May 22	5⅛	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	16⅜	12⅞	16⅜	+3⅜	11,625
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	6	6	6	..	50
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	..	....
92⅛	May 19	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	92⅛	92	92	..	400
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26½	24⅜	25⅞	+1¼	27,260
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	41	39⅛	40⅞	+1½	4,400
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	+3⅜	400
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
34	Apr. 20	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	34	..	....
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	210	205¼	205¼	..	80
109	Apr. 27	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	108	..	....
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	152½	150	152½	+6	3,500
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	139⅜	134⅜	139	+10½	3,400
105⅜	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	99	97	98½	+1	900
53⅜	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	41	44½	+3⅜	6,500
102⅜	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	101⅜	101¼	101¼	..	700
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	79¼	79¼	79¼	..	45
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	117¼	116¼	117½	+1⅜	3,000
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	33¼	31½	33	+2½	5,950
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	60⅜	56⅜	60½	+4½	10,700
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	81¼	81	81¼	+1¼	425
97⅜	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	118⅜	118	118⅜	..	70
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	106	106	106	+¾	100
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	30⅜	28	30	+2	17,300
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅜	20	21⅛	+1¼	23,400
75⅜	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	70⅜	69	70⅛	+1⅜	2,900
7⅜	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	5½	..	....
17	May 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	17	..	....
106⅜	Apr. 21	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	94½	91⅝	94½	+3½	400
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	5
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	60	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9	9	9	+¼	400
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	−¼	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	26⅜	26	26¼	+⅜	4,300
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58½	58⅜	58⅜	+⅝	200
88	Apr. 26	77⅛	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82½	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	128	Apr. 30	Kings Co. E. L. & P	124	122	122	..	115
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	130½	128	128	..	80
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	..	50
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	45	39	45	+7⅜	1,900
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102½	100	102½	+3½	700
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19⅛	May 14	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	142¼	140	142	+2	2,100
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	..	100
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	117⅛	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	36⅜	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	19½	..	....
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	94½	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60¼	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	61⅝	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	..	200
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	117⅛	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	117	115½	117	+3½	400
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	80½	80½	80½	+3½	100
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd.	127	126	127	..	44
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	58	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	41½	38	41¼	+4⅜	6,700
87¾	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	79¼	84	+4⅜	6,600
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35⅛	31⅜	35	+4	4,900
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores	42	42	42	−1	300
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	70½	64½	70	+2¾	69,845
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	79	75½	79	−4	300
29¼	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	25	23½	24⅜	+1½	5,100
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	..	50
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	119½	119½	119½	..	10
132	Apr. 19	125	May 11	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	125	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	11⅜	12¼	..	2,800
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	29	29	..	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	14	10¼	12½	−½	41,850
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48½	48	48½	+2	700
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	..	..	101¼	..	....
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	120	118	120	+2¼	200
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	121½	..	....
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72½	71½	72	+1⅝	400
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	..	100
17½	Apr. 30	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	15⅜	15	15½	+2	700
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	61⅜	56⅛	61¼	+5¼	6,425
110	Apr. 21	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109	109	109	..	40
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	−½	100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14	14¾	+½	2,500
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	89⅜	82	89	+9¾	2,300
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	85⅝	83⅞	85	+1½	1,710
36½	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	34	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¼	61¼	63	+⅞	4,000
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	28¾	27	28¾	+2	4,100
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15½	..	....
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	102	102	102	+1	100
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½	..	200
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	75	72	75	+3½	1,400
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105½	103¼	105	+1	9,025
4	Apr. 17	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	..	—	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
23⅜	Apr. 18	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	23	20	22¼	+¾	2,000
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	28	..	....
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	91	91	91	..	10
111⅝	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	107⅛	106⅝	107	+⅝	4,037
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115⅞	113	113	−⅝	1,530
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9⅜	..	....
23⅛	May 1	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	22	..	....
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	85	85	85	..	50
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	68	65	68	+⅛	200
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	20	22⅞	+2½	4,000
98	Feb. 10	81⅞	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	89	90	+3⅞	300
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
78	May 22	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	78	78	78	+4	100
59⅜	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	47	41⅜	45½	+6¼	22,165
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	−1⅞	300
110⅜	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106½	..	....
163¼	Apr. 28	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	153¾	153	153¼	−½	825
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛	300
2¼	Jan. 22	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1	1	1	..	100
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	32	28	31⅞	+6⅞	1,600
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	92	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	23⅜	22½	23½	+1⅛	11,280
157⅛	Apr. 19	138⅜	May 10	Reading†	144⅞	141¾	144⅜	+1⅜	67,500
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	86	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	85	84	84	+4	200
34½	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅜	25¾	28	+2⅜	6,860
88¼	Apr. 16	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	86¼	84	86¼	+4¼	900
1⅛	Apr. 9	½	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	..	1,300
2½	Apr. 9	½	Apr. 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	½	½	−⅛	6,150
6⅜	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	5⅛	4⅞	5	..	400
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	14½	13	13¼	..	1,400
6¼	Apr. 22	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5	4½	4¾	..	2,600
12	May 17	9¼	May 7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	12	12	12	+2¾	100
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	5¼	5½	+½	1,900
19	Apr. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛	100
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	37	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	14	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛	900
42⅜	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	35	33⅜	34¾	+¾	874
209½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	136½	134	136½	+3½	500
125½	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124⅜	..	....
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	31½	29⅛	31	+2⅞	550
85	May 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
55	Apr. 14	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	55	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	88½	86⅝	88½	+1¾	22,100
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	100⅜	99⅜	99¾	..	161
19⅝	Apr. 9	12⅜	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	16⅜	15⅞	16⅝	+¼	3,600
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	53¾	50½	51	−1	400
55⅝	Apr. 6	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅛	110
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	70	..	....
80	May 1	35⅜	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	67	63½	66½	+6	3,100
102⅜	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	98	97	97	+¾	300
35⅝	Apr. 30	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	35	31	34¾	+3¾	13,550
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	125	123	124	+2	955
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	16	15	16	+2	300
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	101½	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	50½	48	50½	+2¼	3,500
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	98	98	98	+3	360
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	2	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	6	..	....
100	Apr. 19	95⅜	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	97½	97	97½	−¼	200
69⅜	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	..	..	60	..	....
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	−1¼	120
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	+½	100
30⅞	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	−2⅛	100
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	126⅜	123¼	125⅝	+1¾	78,600
81¾	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81	80¼	80¼	−⅛	1,000
31¼	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	28¾	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	43	..	....
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	103¼	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	60	59	59	−5	200
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	18	16	17	+1	2,400
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35	31	34¼	+2¼	3,200
18	May 22	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I., P. & F.	18	12½	17⅝	+2½	6,905
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I., P. & F. pf	45⅞	44	45⅞	+3⅞	1,920
73¼	Mar. 9	62¼	May 15	U. S. Express	64	64	64	+1¾	255
46	Apr. 29	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	39¾	38	39⅝	+8⅝	960
89¾	Apr. 29	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	87	87	87	..	10
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	38¼	..	....
1¾	Apr. 24	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	..	..	1⅜	..	....
5⅜	Apr. 24	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	..	..	1⅞	..	....
74¾	Apr. 14	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	63½	59⅞	63⅛	+2⅞	9,060
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106	106	+1⅛	400
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
60⅞	Apr. 19	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	55⅜	51¾	55	+3⅜	239,250
110¾	Apr. 29	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	106	105	106	+¼	1,980
78	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	66¼	63	65¼	+2⅝	47,100
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	32	28	31⅞	+3½	2,300
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	97	95⅞	97	+2	645
45	Apr. 13	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	37	37	37	−1	100
10	Apr. 17	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	8⅛	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	¾	⅜	½	−¼	9,753
6½	Apr. 29	⅝	May 21	Wabash pf.	1⅜	⅝	⅞	−¾	8,933
100	Apr. 14	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	90	90	90	..	100
26⅞	Apr. 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	25	24⅛	25	+2¾	400
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	35	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	67½	64⅝	66⅛	+1⅝	4,800
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	97½	86¾	96	+9	169,100
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	129	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	225	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	2⅛	2	2	..	400
16	Jan. 18	9	May 11	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	9	..	....
6	Jan. 18	2⅞	Apr. 16	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	3½	2¾	2¾	−¼	700
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	113	111	112	+2	550
106	Apr. 8	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	..	..	99	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	+½	100
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	102¼	101⅛	102	+⅝	1,100
120½	Apr. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	119½	119½	119½	−½	300

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5.

MONEY

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
May 17	2¼	1¾	2	2
May 18	2¼	1¾	2	2
May 19	2	1¾	2	2
May 20	2¼	1¾	2	2
May 21	2	1	2	2
May 22	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
Low	1	2
High	2	2
Same week last year—		
High	2	2
Low	1¾	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2⅝
Low	1	1¾
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 17	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
May 18	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 19	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 20	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 21	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 22	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2¾	2¾	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2	2¾	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
May 17	$4.79¼	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
May 18	4.79⅛	4.78¾	4.78¾
May 19	4.78⅞	4.78 11-16	4.78 11-16
May 20	4.78⅝	4.78 9-16	4.78 9-16
May 21	4.78⅝	4.78	4.78⅝
May 22	4.78½	4.78⅜	4.78½

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 17	$4.79 11-16	$4.79½	$4.79½
May 18	4.79 9-16	4.79¼	4.79¼
May 19	4.79 5-16	4.79 1-16	4.79 1-16
May 20	4.79 1-16	4.78 13-16	4.78 13-16
May 21	4.78⅞	4.78 9-16	4.78⅞
May 22	4.79	4.78⅞	4.79

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.79¼	4.78⅞
Low	4.78	4.78 9-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.8865	4.89
Low	4.8825	4.8870
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78	4.78⅜
Same period last year—		
High	4.8865	4.89
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
May 17	5.34	5.33⅜	82 11-16	82¾	5.29¼	5.29
May 18	5.35¼	5.34⅜	82⅝	82 11-16	5.29⅝	5.29¼
May 19	5.36⅜	5.36½	82 11-16	82 11-16	5.29⅝	5.29¼
May 20	5.42	5.41½	82 11-16	82 11-16	5.29⅝	5.29¼
May 21	5.41½	5.41	82 11-16	83	5.30	5.29¼
May 22	5.41½	5.41	82⅞	83	5.29½	5.28⅝

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.
May 17	39½	39 9-16	5.84½	5.84
May 18	39½	39 9-16	5.86	5.85½
May 19	39 7-16	39 9-16	5.87	5.86½
May 20	39½	39 9-16	5.88	5.87½
May 21	39½	39 9-16	5.88	5.87½
May 22	39 9-16	39⅝	5.87	5.86½

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
May 17	40.25	15.60
May 18	40.00	15.60
May 19	39.50	15.55
May 20	39.00	15.55
May 21	39.00	15.50
May 22	39.00	15.50

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
May 17	Par	*10c	*5c	*30c
May 18	Par	*10c	Par	*30c
May 19	Par	*15c	Par	*30c
May 20	Par	*15c	*5c	*30c
May 21	Par	*5c	Par	*30c
May 22	Par	*5c	*5c	*30c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
May 17	1¼@1½	2⅝@2¾	2 11-16@2⅞	25f 65c
May 18	1¼@1½	2⅝@2¾	2 11-16@2⅞	25f 68c
May 19	1¼@1½	2⅝@2¾	2 11-16@2⅞	25f 73c
May 20	1¼@1½	2⅝	2 11-16	25f 85c
May 21	1¼@1½	2⅝	2 11-16@2⅞	25f 97½c
May 22	1¼@1½	2⅝	2 11-16@2⅞	25f 97½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
May 17	66⅝	72f 50c
May 18	66 9-16	72f 35c
May 19	66 9-16	72f 25c
May 20	66 7-16	72f 50c
May 21	66 7-16	72f 47½c
May 22	66 7-16	72f 47½c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
May 17	23⅝d	50c	47.00
May 18	23 9-16d	49⅞c	47.00
May 19	23½d	49⅝c	47.00
May 20	23 9-16d	49⅝c	47.00
May 21	23 7-16d	49⅝c	47.00
May 22	23 9-16d	49⅝c	47.00

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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1931, of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, under which the above bonds were issued, contains the following restrictive covenant against the issue of additional stock, viz.:

> "The Electric Company will not issue any additional stock entitled to preference or priority over its 'assenting stock' (now common stock), nor distribute any capital stock by way of stock dividends, nor issue any capital stock at a price more than ten per cent. below the market price of the stock of the same class at the time the new stock is offered for subscription or sale."

While the Company has ample capital for its present volume of business and any increase in business now contemplated, it desires to place itself in a position to sell stock at not less than par in case additional capital should at any time be required to provide for the growth of the business.

The Company therefore offers to bondholders the opportunity to participate in a Plan which provides for the retirement of the existing bonds upon terms which, if said Plan be consummated, will result in each bondholder receiving either:

(*a*) An equal amount of new bonds differing from the existing bonds in the omission of said restrictive covenant and in that instead of being convertible into common stock of the Company at the rate of $500 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond as at present, they shall be convertible into such stock at the rate of $1,000 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond on or before June 30, 1916, and thereafter at any time prior to maturity at the rate of $910 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond, or

(*b*) Cash for the deposited bonds at 105% and accrued interest, or

(*c*) Part cash and part new bonds at said rates;

Or, in case said plan be not consummated:

(*d*) The return of deposited bonds without expense to the Depositor.

In the meantime, if any interest is payable upon the existing bonds or the new bonds, it will be paid to the holders of the Certificates of Deposit upon presentation thereof to the Depositary.

The new bonds will not be redeemable prior to January 1, 1917. On and after that date they will be redeemable upon the same terms and conditions as the existing bonds, and in respect of any bonds called for redemption the privilege of conversion into common stock may be exercised up to thirty days prior to the redemption date.

The new bonds will first be offered to stockholders for *pro rata* subscription at 105 and accrued interest, the proceeds of bonds sold upon such offering to be applied toward the redemption or purchase of exisitng bonds at said price of 105 and accrued interest.

Said plan is embodied in an agreement executed by the Company under which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is appointed Depositary and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are appointed Managers.

Bondholders desiring to participate in said Plan should deposit their bonds (in negotiable form with all unmatured coupons annexed) with the Depositary, which will issue transferable Certificates of Deposit therefor.

Application will be made for the listing of said Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Plan will become operative only when so declared by the Managers, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in their discretion.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement, to which reference is made for the full details of the Plan, may be obtained from the Company or from the Depositary.

After June 15, 1915, bonds will be received by the Depositary only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Company with the approval of the Managers.

The proposed privilege of conversion into common stock at the reduced price, instead of at 200%, can be secured only by the deposit of a sufficient number of bonds to justify the Managers in declaring the plan operative.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GUY E. TRIPP,
Chairman.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary,
No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

We have agreed to act as Managers under the Plan and Agreement referred to in the foregoing notice and recommend the deposit of bonds thereunder.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Morris and Essex Railroad Company

The undersigned, representing a large amount of stock of The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have been constituted and are acting as a Committee under an agreement dated April 26, 1915, for the purpose of protecting the interests and enforcing the rights of the stockholders of that company under the lease of its railroad and property to The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, dated December 10, 1868.

The Committee is of the opinion and has been advised that the additional dividend of one per cent. per annum provided for in the lease should not only have been paid by the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to the stockholders of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. for some years past, but should also be properly payable in the future, and has caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to enforce the rights of The Morris and Essex stockholders.

For further particulars stockholders are referred to the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915.

The present officers and directors of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. are substantially the same as those of the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., and their interest is adverse to that of the Morris and Essex stockholders. The Committee therefore deems it of the utmost importance that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex R. R. Co. to be held on **JUNE 30,** 1915, independent directors of that company be elected.

The deposit agreement under which the Committee is acting provides for the deposit of stock and proxies. A substantial amount of stock and proxies has already been received. In view of the proximity of the annual meeting all stockholders are therefore requested, without delay, to deposit their stock and furnish the Committee with proxies to vote at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

Stock may be deposited and proxies filed with the Depositary, METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, or with any of the following as agents of the Depositary:

Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Hartford, Conn.
Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
The Union & New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn.
The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y.
Utica Trust & Deposit Company, Utica, N. Y.
Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bankers Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.
National Iron Bank, Morristown, N. J.

Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of all stock deposited, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement and of the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915, and forms of proxy may be obtained from the Depositary and its agents and also from the members of the Committee and from its Secretary and Counsel.

DATED, NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1915.

PHILEMON L. HOADLEY,
President, American Insurance Company,
Newark, N. J.

EDWARD MILLIGAN,
President, Phoenix Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., Chairman;
President, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York,
New York City.

A. N. WILLIAMS,
Vice-President, Aetna Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES F. McNAMARA,
Secretary,
49 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

PITNEY, HARDIN & SKINNER,
Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
54 Wall Street, New York City.
COUNSEL.

Pump

International Pump is about to publish its plan of reorganization. It calls for an assessment on both classes of stock. Is the plan a fair one to the first mortgage bondholders is a subject treated in one of the many interesting articles in the current issue.

Send For a Copy

The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

Anaconda-Amalgamated Situation

We have just issued a careful review of the Anaconda-Amalgamated situation, showing the exact position the company will be in after the readjustment, and also indicating the intrinsic value of the new Anaconda stock. A few copies of this analysis are available for the first inquirers.

Moody's Investors Service,
John Moody, President.
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

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Peterson Lake Mining Company Shows Excellent Results.

Under Less Favorable Conditions, the Company Has Made a Good Showing. Conservative Policy Followed in Write-Offs on Buildings and Equipment.

Following upon the somewhat striking report of a year ago, the Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Company is able to show excellent results once more, the profits for the year ending April 30th last showing but a moderate falling off. This result is all the more striking when it is remembered that the war placed all Cobalt mining companies under a very severe handicap. In fact, many mines were compelled to close down entirely for a period, while most mines reduced their output to a minimum during the late months of 1914 because of the difficulty of disposing of their output and obtaining cash therefor. The decrease of about 5c per ounce in the price of silver was naturally also a heavy handicap.

Peterson Lake reports profits of $140,424 for the year, this comparing with $167,378 for the previous year. The amount brought forward at the beginning of the year was $259,916, making a total of $400,340, between these two items, available for distribution. Out of this were paid four dividends of $42,031.85 each, making a total of $168,127.40. The remainder of $232,212.91 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The profit and loss balance is thus greater than the dividends for a year.

INCREASE IN ROYALTIES.

It is interesting to observe that royalties on ore shipments were in excess of those of a year ago, being $161,156, which, with the $30,000 on ore in smelter, makes a total of $191,155.68, as against $181,825 a year ago. Mining expenditures of the year were for the most part greater than a year ago, totalling $30,118, against $15,691, while the cost of mine power and light was $13,533, against $5,259 a year ago. A year ago the company made very large allowances for depreciation on buildings and equipment. This year the allowance was cut down to $3,384, this being about $8,000 less than 1913-1914. Even at this, however, it was liberal, being 20% of the value of buildings and equipment. The company has now set aside no less than 70% against buildings and 50% against equipment.

While the cash position of the company shows some falling off, a balance of $148,272 is still available in the bank, while accounts receivable have increased about $2,200 and are now $2,721. Accrued royalties appear at an increase of about $2,000, amounting in all to $30,000. The ore on hand, however, was very light at the end of the year, having a value of but $858, whereas a year ago the value was $18,000. On the other hand, the supplies of dynamite, &c., were valued at $2,182, as compared with but $457. The plant and machinery were taken in at slightly more than a year ago, and, together with the properties, are now valued at $2,463,507, against $2,418,942 a year ago.

The profit and loss account shows as follows:

April 30, 1914, balance forward	$259,916.53
April 30, 1915, profits for year	140,423.78
	$400,340.31
which was distributed as follows:	
Dividend No. 1	$42,031.85
Dividend No. 2	42,031.85
Dividend No. 3	42,031.85
Dividend No. 4	42,031.85
	$168,127.40
Balance carried forward	232,212.91
	$400,340.31

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SEE WAY TO REVIVE SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Friends of Measure Likely to Make It a Feature of the Pan-American Conference.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE WANTED

President Wilson Will Open the Meeting Today with an Address—Cabinet Members to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There are increasing indications that supporters of the Administration will endeavor to revive interest in the ship purchase measure through the Pan-American Financial Conference which convenes tomorrow.

This is foreshadowed in a statement from the Treasury Department tonight saying that the "utter inadequacy of transportation facilities between the ports of South America and the United States is the leading topic of conversation among the Latin-American delegates." The statement adds that "many delegates have openly expressed themselves as disappointed in the failure of Congress to pass the Ship Purchase bill, and it is likely that the memoranda and proposals which will be offered to this Government through the conference delegates will bear strongly on the present crying need for adequate trade-carrying facilities."

President Wilson's proposal for the establishment of a merchant marine by the direct purchase of ships for the Government encountered strong opposition in both houses of Congress last session. The bill passed the House, however, but after a running fight in the Senate, the revolt of seven Democrats sounded its death knell. There was talk at the time that the President would call an extra session of Congress to force the bill to passage, but the certainty that opposition in the new House would be stronger than in the old finally caused the abandonment of this plan. By a curious parliamentary device the measure got into conference without having passed the Senate, and it died in conference when the sesion closed.

Encourage Ship Lines.

Whether the Pan-American Financial Conference discusses that measure or not, it is almost certain that much attention will be devoted to improved carrying facilities: When the conference was first proposed by Secretary McAdoo, the impression was that it would devote itself largely to arriving at a better understanding of all countries with a view to private action. The prevailing opinion now is that the same course will be followed regarding the encouragement of ship lines, and that with a general tightening of ties the opportunity for a greater volume of commerce north and south, now that the European war has disrupted the trade between Europe and Latin-America, will encourage private investments to this end.

In this connection there was lively interest today in the announcement of the New York Central lines and the American Express Company that A. B. Howard and James Thane, representing them, had recently completed a six months' tour of Latin America for studying trade conditions and commercial possibilities. The American Express Company announced that it would open a branch office in Buenos Aires at an early date. It is said that other offices of a similar sort will be established in Latin America by American corporations.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines and a delegate to the conference, spoke warmly tonight in favor of closer relations with Latin America. He said he thought it important a system of "dollar exchange" be established, by which Americans would draw on Latin America in dollars gold instead of as formerly in pounds sterling. Such a plan would make for direct relations instead of the roundabout communications by way of Europe that have obtained in the past.

"Our impression has been confirmed," said Mr. Smith, "that South America has been looking toward us for its business expansion just as much as we are looking toward it.

"The purpose of the American Express Company and ourselves in making such a prolonged and first-handed investigation was twofold. We first wished to find out at close range the exact commercial and financial conditions prevailing at the present time in the principal cities, and secondly, the American Express Company undertook to ascertain if it would be advisable for them to establish branches in South America. The opportuneness of our venture is indicated by that fact that prior to the departure of these men, over 800 business firms wrote to us asking us specifically to investigate opportunities for them while enroute.

Urges Dollar Exchange.

"American manufacturers, whether wisely or not, undertook first to develop a foreign market for their produce in the better understood capitals of Europe. Europe, on the other hand, turned its attention to Latin-America. The result of this has been that many of the goods manufactured in this country have been shipped to Europe, only to be reshipped in identical form as European exports to South America. That such practices could ever be possible is striking testimony to our lack of knowledge of South America. The cultivation of this trade must be a matter both of getting better acquainted and of adapting our products to the demand.

"I am informed that it would be advisable for all American shippers hereafter to draw on South America in United States dollars instead of in English pounds sterling because since the outbreak of the war, New York has become the clearing house for a larger percentage of South American exchange transactions."

Two Cuban delegates—O. A. Zayas and Porfirio Franca—are authority for the statement that Cuba will seek a new reciprocity treaty with the United States to replace the convention invalidated by the Underwood Tariff Act with its provision for ultimate free sugar. But Dr. Desverine, the Cuban Secretary of State, who is also a delegate, would not be quoted on the subject. It is understood that other Latin Americans may also ask for reciprocal preferential treatment such as some of them now receive from European countries.

President Wilson will open the conference with an address, and speeches will be made by Secretary Bryan and by a delegate from each South and Central American country. The President will receive the delegates in the East Room at the White House at noon, and other addresses will be made at another general session by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield and Postmaster General Burleson. A reception will be given tomorrow night by Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo.

Press Association to Convene.

The New York Press Association will hold its annual convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 9, 10, and 11. On Thursday, June 10, Governor Whitman will speak at a dinner. John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly; ex-Governor Horace White, and Edwin T. Brackett will speak. Speakers at the convention will include Charles H. Betts, editor of the Lyons Republican; James K. Allen, business manager of the Christian Science Monitor; Edward O'Hare, editor of The Syracuse Herald; and others. Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press, is expected to attend.

ODD FACTS ABOUT INJURIES.

More Industrial Accidents Occur on Monday Than on Other Days.

The enactment of laws in various States on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents.

The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half this number of persons and maims one-fiftieth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

A greater proportion of accidents occur on Monday than on any other day of the week. Accidents are said to be due often to fatigue. As, after the day of rest on Sunday, workmen should be less fatigued than on other days, some other factor must be sought to explain this feature of the statistics. It has been suggested that the "blue Monday" accidents are really due to the fact that workmen take more liquor on Sunday, and thus become unnerved and more liable to accidents during the following twenty-four hours.

"There is, perhaps, something in this contention," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "though it has been disputed. In the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board Reports, in which the official figures are given, there is scarcely more than one-twentieth more accidents on Monday than on Tuesday, while Tuesday is not much above the average in the number of accidents reported for other days. Saturday, of course, shows a noteworthy reduction, because of the half holiday in some trades.

"By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two State boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workman when he is not yet fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. He starts the morning's work 'cold,' and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour of work warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

"With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum. Accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States Bureau of Labor reported that 'there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older coworkers, even when in that group are included the occupations of relatively high liability.' This was said with regard to the Southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed."

ULIVI SUES FOR LIBEL.

"Ultra-Violet Ray" Man Asks Damages of Three Italian Papers.

Giulio Ulivi, the young Italian engineer whose promises to revolutionize warfare by the use of "ultra-violet rays" to set off bombs, powder magazines or any kind of explosives at a distance of several miles excited so much attention in the scientific and military worlds about a year ago, is again in the limelight in his native land, according to reports in Italian newspapers to the effect that he has sued three big papers of Milan for libel, because of their derogatory reports regarding his experiments, and intends to follow the same course toward all other journals which may have treated him in a similar manner.

Ulivi is particularly irate at the Popolo d'Italia for having compared him to Lemoine, the French "scientist" who declared he was able to manufacture diamonds.

Signor Gino Trespioli, Ulivi's attorney, says that the main foundation for the libel suits is the fact that the newspaper charged that his client had obtained successful results in his experiments in exploding bombs in the Arno at Florence only through the use of concealed wires or by means of bombs filled with sodium.

After having failed to stand the tests prescribed by the Italian Army authorities last Spring, Ulivi eloped with the daughter of Admiral Forli to Trieste. The couple returned to Milan some months later, was forgiven by the girl's parents and regularly married. About that time it was rumored that Ulivi had sold his "secret" to Austria, but no incident of the war has verified this report.

To Entertain Chinese Delegates.

On June 2 the Merchants' Association will play host to the nineteen commercial delegates from China who are now in this country at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of that body at the Hotel Astor. The subject of discussing will be "Trade Expansion With China." The delegates will be in this city eight days in all, and while here will be entertained by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The Merchants' Association members of this committee are William Fellowes Morgan, W. A. Marble, Silas D. Webb, and S. C. Mead.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 22.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
370	Alaska G. M.	33½	36½	33½	36⅛
20	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	15	15¼	15	15¼
13,530	Amal. Copper	66⅛	67⅝	65	66¾
2,190	Am. Cop. rgts	1	1⅛	1	1
640	Am. Beet S..	43¾	45⅞	42	45¾
3,370	American Can	33¼	36½	32	35¾
270	Am. Car & F.	50	53¼	49½	53¼
170	Am. Ice Sec..	31⅜	31⅜	30¼	31
1,920	Am. Locomo..	43	48½	42⅝	48¼
1,360	Am. S. & R.	65½	67¾	64⅛	67½
40	Am. Sugar R.	105¼	106⅞	105	106⅞
1,090	Ana. Cop. Co.	32	32½	31½	32¼
60	Balt. & Ohio.	72½	72½	71¾	72
10	Bethlehem St.	145	145	145	145
280	Brook. R. T..	87	87½	86¼	87½
30	Calif. Petrol..	16	16	16	16
50	Can. Pacific..	158⅝	158⅝	157¼	158½
560	C. Leath. Co.	35½	37¼	35¼	36⅞
1,020	Ches. & Ohio.	43¼	43¼	38⅝	40⅝
290	C., M. & St. P.	89⅝	90¼	88⅝	90¼
2,150	C., R. I. & P.	22⅞	23⅞	18⅛	19⅜
540	Chino Copper.	43¼	44⅞	42¼	44½
350	Col. F. & I...	26½	27¼	25½	27¼
30	Corn P. R...	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
5,950	Crucible Steel.	24⅞	33⅝	24⅞	32⅛
340	Distillers Sec.	13	16⅝	13	16½
3,170	Erie	24⅞	26⅝	24⅝	26
60	G., (B.F.,) Co.	42½	42½	40¾	42½
20	Great Nor. pf.	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞
200	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop....	31½	33¼	31½	33¼
220	Gug. Explor..	57¼	60⅞	57¼	60⅞
370	Insp. Cop....	29	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛
4,960	I.-M. V. Tr c.	21¼	21¼	20	20⅞
130	Int.-Met. pf..	70⅛	70⅞	69¾	70⅝
60	Kan. C. So...	26½	26½	26¼	26½
460	Lehigh Val...	140⅝	142½	140	142
60	Maxwell Mot.	40¼	40¼	39	40
3,940	Mex. Petrol...	69½	70¼	64⅝	69¼
30	Miami Copper.	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛
10	Mo., K. & T.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4,680	Mo. Pacific..	13¾	13⅜	10¼	12½
50	N. E. & S. Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	Nat. Lead Co.	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
30	Nev. C. Cop..	14¼	14¼	14	14
150	N. Y. Cent...	85¼	86	83⅞	86
130	N.Y., N.H.&H.	63¼	63½	61⅞	63¼
90	N.Y., O. & W.	27⅜	28½	27¼	28½
200	North. Pac....	104⅜	104¾	104⅜	104¾
180	Pacific Mail.	20½	23	20½	23
60	Penn. R. R...	107⅝	107⅝	106⅞	107
10	Pitts. Coal....	21	21	21	21
370	Pressed S. Car	42	47	42	46⅞
200	Ray Con. C..	22¾	23½	22½	23½
25,660	Reading	143¼	145⅛	141⅜	144¼
190	Rep. I. & S..	26½	28¼	26½	28¼
50	R. I. & S. pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
40	R., (M.,) Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
580	So. Pacific....	87½	88⅝	86⅝	88⅝
120	So. Railway..	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¼
100	Studebaker Co.	65¼	67¼	64½	67
630	Tenn. Copper.	32	35¼	32	35¼
250	Third Avenue.	49½	50⅝	48⅜	50⅝
14,220	Union Pacific.	125⅛	126¼	123¼	125⅝
770	U. S. Rubber.	61½	63¼	59½	63
61,110	U. S. Steel...	52⅞	55⅝	51⅜	55
2,190	Utah Copper..	64½	66¼	62⅞	65¾
50	Va.-Car. Chem	29¼	31⅛	28¾	31⅛
40	Wabash	½	½	⅜	⅜
20	Wabash pf ...	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	W. U. Tel....	65	65	65	65
17,060	West. E. & M.	88¾	97½	86¾	96¼
179,800					

GOMPERS ISSUES WARNING.

Sees Enemy of Unions in Association for Labor Legislation.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced yesterday his resignasion from the American Association for Labor Legislation and issued a general call to organized labor to oppose the association because of its advocacy of the Spring bill to merge the Workmen's Compensation Commission with the State Labor Department.

In a letter to Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Mr. Gompers complains that the proposed merger is a direct blow at organized labor and declares that the association by advocating such a step has shown itself to be out of harmony with the wage earners of the State. He accuses the association of endeavoring to "undertake a scientific experimentation which involves the welfare of these human beings."

Times Social Club Outing.

The New York Times Social Club, 105 strong, went on an outing yesterday on the steamboat Marion, and after a trip up the Hudson landed at Bear Mountain, where there was a baseball game between teams from the circulation and advertising department. The advertisers won by a score of 10 to 5.

TO DEFEAT CONSTITUTION.

Brooklyn Labor Men Issue Manifesto of Demands.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union yesterday drew up a list of proposed labor amendments to the State Constitution, and issued a denunciation of Messrs. Root, Barnes, and Morgan J. O'Brien as reactionaries and leaders in the State Constitutional Convention. "Defeat a reactionary Constitution" is the slogan of a manifesto issued yesterday.

"It is not only important to have a program upon which we are united; it is more important to perfect a plan of campaign to educate and line up the entire organized labor forces to defeat the new Constitution, if our demands are not to be embodied in it," says the manifesto, which is signed by James P. Boyle, President, and Otto Nichols, Secretary, of the Brooklyn organization.

The manifesto says that the new Constitution should provide that the writ of hobeas corpus shall never be suspended; bar military tribunals and a State constabulary; define labor's rights as in the Trades Disputes act of Great Britain; protect workers by legislation as to hours, pensions, and insurance against accidents; the initiative, referendum, and recall; proportional representation in the Legislature; make the Labor and Compensation Commissioners constitutional officers, and remove the Governor's emergency message privilege.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 22, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	55	59
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.&E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	92
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	320	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	63½	65½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81	83
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	27	31
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6¾	7¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	....	61	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	19	22
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94¼	95
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101⅞	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	97½	98
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99..	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L.H.&P. 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	19	20
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	90	92
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	54
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	73½	73¾
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 15	114	115
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	98
El. Bd. D pf	1,500,000				61	68
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	86½	88
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..		15	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	58	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & El. Sec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guan. Pwr. & E. 1st 6s, '32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harwood El. 5s, '39..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J.C., H.&P. 4s	14,061,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C. R. & L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.A.G.&E. 5s	4,883,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	2,250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	2,400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. St. Power	5,975,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	8,386,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43..	9,783,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do deb. 6s, '21	2,965,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do con. 5s, '36	5,300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	9,900,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub. S. C. cfs	20,047,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	5,191,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock. L. & P. 5s	605,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23...	1,600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,060,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,888,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	4,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

[illegible]

*Ex dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

[illegible]

*Including 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

*Ex div. †Including 1½% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

[illegible]

*Payable in scrip.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

[illegible]

BANKS.

[illegible]

*Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. †Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

[illegible]

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

[illegible]

*Including $1.25 extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡Including $4 extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

[illegible]

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
May 17........	$1.56	$1.51½	$1.30¼	$1.27¼
May 18........	1.56	1.53½	1.29¾	1.26½
May 19........	1.54	1.51	1.27¾	1.24½
May 20........	1.53	1.51	1.27¼	1.25
May 21........	1.55¾	1.52¼	1.28⅜	1.26
May 22........	1.57	1.53½	1.30⅛	1.27⅛
Week's range..	1.54	1.51	1.30¼	1.24½

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash, 2 Red.— High.	Low.
May 17........	$1.24	$1.21	$1.55	$1.53½
May 18........	1.23½	1.20⅝	1.56¼	1.54½
May 19........	1.21¾	1.19	1.52¼	1.52¼
May 20........	1.21½	1.20⅛	1.53	1.53
May 21........	1.22	1.20½	1.53½	1.53½
May 22........	1.23⅝	1.21¼	1.54	1.54
Week's range..	1.24	1.19	1.56¼	1.52¼

CORN.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
May 17..............	74¾	73½	77⅛	76¼
May 18..............	74¼	73¼	77¼	75⅞
May 19..............	73⅝	72⅝	75⅞	74⅞
May 20..............	73¼	72⅞	75¾	75
May 21..............	74⅜	72⅞	76¼	75⅛
May 22..............	74⅝	73⅝	76⅜	75⅝
Week's range........	74¾	72⅝	77⅜	74⅞

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash No. 3 White.— High.	Low.
May 17..............	78½	77⅝	76½	76¼
May 18..............	78¼	76⅞	..	..
May 19..............	77⅛	76⅛	75¼	74¼
May 20..............	77	76¼	74¼	74¼
May 21..............	77¼	76¼	..	..
May 22..............	77¼	76⅜	76	75
Week's range........	78½	76⅛	76½	74¼

OATS.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
May 17..............	52¼	51⅝	51⅜	50⅞
May 18..............	52¼	51⅜	51⅜	50½
May 19..............	51½	50¾	50⅝	47⅞
May 20..............	51½	51	50⅜	49⅞
May 21..............	52½	51½	50⅜	50¼
May 22..............	52¾	52¼	51⅛	50⅜
Week's range........	52¾	50¾	51⅜	47⅞

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Cash, Stds.— High.	Low.
May 17..............	46¾	45⅞	54	53¼
May 18..............	46⅜	45½	53½	53¼
May 19..............	45⅞	45¼	52¾	52⅜
May 20..............	45½	45¼	52¾	52¾
May 21..............	45⅝	45⅜	53½	53
May 22..............	46	45¼	53½	53¼
Week's range........	46⅜	45¼	54	52¾

Provisions.

LARD.

	—July.— High.	Low.	—Sept.— High.	Low.
May 17..........	$9.67	$9.57	$9.92	$9.82
May 18..........	9.62	9.57	9.87	9.80
May 19..........	9.62	9.60	9.87	9.80
May 20..........	9.77	9.65	10.00	9.07
May 21..........	9.82	9.77	10.10	10.00
May 22..........	9.77	9.72	10.02	9.97
Week's range.....	9.82	9.57	10.10	9.80

RIBS.

	—July.— High.	Low.	—Sept.— High.	Low.
May 17..........	$10.55	$10.50	$10.80	$10.75
May 18..........	10.52	10.50	10.80	10.75
May 19..........	10.50	10.47	10.75	10.75
May 20..........	10.60	10.52	10.85	10.75
May 21..........	10.62	10.57	10.87	10.85
May 22..........	10.57	10.52	10.82	10.80
Week's range.....	10.62	10.47	10.87	10.75

PORK.

	—July.— High.	Low.	—Sept.— High.	Low.
May 17..........	$18.05	$17.90	$18.35	$18.20
May 18..........	18.05	17.92	18.30	18.17
May 19..........	18.00	17.90	18.25	18.20
May 20..........	18.22	17.97	18.25	18.20
May 21..........	18.27	18.15	18.57	18.45
May 22..........	18.15	18.02	18.45	18.35
Week's range.....	18.27	17.90	18.57	18.17

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.
May 17..	9.25	9.21	9.47	9.30	9.86	9.68
May 18..	9.19	9.13	9.45	9.33	9.84	9.71
May 19..	9.18	9.15	9.45	9.28	9.82	9.67
May 20..	9.39	9.20	9.59	9.38	9.96	9.75
May 21..	9.52	9.40	9.66	9.54	10.04	9.91
May 22..	..	..	9.65	9.50	10.02	9.92
W'k's re.	9.52	9.13*	9.66	9.28	10.04	9.67

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—Mar.— High.	Low.
May 17..	10.05	9.91	10.12	9.97	10.30	10.13
May 18..	10.05	9.94	10.11	10.00	10.34	10.22
May 19..	10.03	9.90	10.06	9.97	10.28	10.20
May 20..	10.18	9.97	10.22	10.01	10.36	10.25
May 21..	10.24	10.14	10.28	10.19	10.45	10.38
May 22..	10.24	10.10	10.30	10.18	10.55	10.48
W'k's re.	10.25	9.90	10.30	9.97	10.55	10.13

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF MEETING AND ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the policyholders of said Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the Home Office of the Company, in the City of New York, State of New York, Nos. 32-34 Nassau St., in said city, at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same date, at which time they shall be closed.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX, Secretary.
Dated May 24th, 1915.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 24, 1915.

MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. W. B. CARSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.
FREDERICK V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer,
New York, N. Y., May 18, 1915.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 54.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record June 1st, 1915. Books close June 1st, 1915, at 3:00 P. M., and open June 16th, 1915, at 10:00 A. M. Checks mailed. F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 22, 1915. Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 29, 1915, for Plumbing, Plastering and Painting at the Western High School No. 117, located at Thirty-fifth and R Streets, northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars for plumbing plans will be required of the bidders to guarantee the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY contract sixteen submarine boats, Nos. 62-77 will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, August 2, 1915, when they will be publicly opened. Circulars for the information of bidders and general specifications for the construction of said vessels are ready for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the Department. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, May 20, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 22, 1915, for furnishing iron, steel, brass, copper, sheet tin, wire, bolts and stovepipe, for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILROAD CAR.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1915. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering one railroad car or coach will be received here until 2:00 P. M., June 11, 1915, and then opened. Proposals must be forwarded in accordance with instructions contained on the printed form provided for that purpose. Detailed information furnished on application. D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the POPULAR GOWN COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 30th day of April, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[Seal.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Ono hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish, and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish, and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with his or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee under the mortgage of the BEECH CREEK COAL & COKE COMPANY, dated June 1st, 1904, holds the sum of seventy-five thousand four hundred eleven dollars and ninety-five cents ($75,411.95) in the Sinking Fund provided for under the terms of Article 6 of said mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the First Mortgage 5% Forty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company due June 1st, 1944.

Offers of said bonds at not exceeding par and interest will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 28th, 1915. Bonds accepted will be paid for on June 1st, 1915, and must be delivered on that date, or security furnished, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, May 8th, 1915.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES,
Asst. Treasurer.
May 1, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

In The Annalist
A War-Free Nation's Growth in Riches.
Three Years of the Dissolved Tobacco Trust.
The Observations of a Stranger in Washington.
War Financing in England.
The Use of French Railways in the War.
"The Annalist Market for Securities."
On News Stands This Morning
THE ANNALIST
10c a Copy $4.00 a Year
Times Square New York

CAN DRAW MONEY WITHOUT BANKBOOK

Court Holds Savings Institutions Cannot Refuse Payment Because It Is Lost.

TELLS DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS

Joseph Meighan, Whose Missing Wife Had His Passbook, Sued the Emigrant Bank.

A savings bank may not arbitrarily refuse to make payments to a depositor just because the latter is unable to produce his or her passbook, according to a decision just made by the Appellate Division in the case of Joseph Meighan against the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The record of the case on appeal brought by the bank from the decision of the lower court in favor of Meighan shows that he was a depositor at the bank. In the Summer of 1912, Meighan with his wife, Bridget, went to Dublin, Ireland, where they took up a residence at 7 Malachy Road. While there, Meighan mailed his passbook to the bank, together with a draft for $50.

The bank received the book and request and returned the book and a draft by registered mail which was received by Mrs. Meighan on Aug. 8, 1912. In the latter part of July, 1912, however, Meighan was committed to an insane asylum, where he was confined for five weeks, including the date of the receipt of the draft and passbook by his wife.

On being freed Meighan went to the Malachy Road residence and found it was unoccupied. He then went to the General Post Office in Dublin, where he was informed of the delivery of the draft and passbook to his wife. Inquiries of neighbors failed to render Meighan any assistance in finding his wife.

Meighan then wrote from Ireland asking the bank for a payment on account, and in reply was told that no payments would be forthcoming without the production of the passbook. He returned to New York, made a request for the payment of his balance on deposit, and was refused. He then brought suit.

Justice Laughlin, writing the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Court, says in part:

"The defendant, the bank, does not contend that the provision of the banking law requiring the production of the passbook is an arbitrary condition that must at all hazards be complied with, but if it did the contention would not be upheld."

The Justice then refers to the fact that the bank maintains no by-law relating to payments in connection with the nonproduction of a passbook. The opinion then reads:

"On the facts the jury was justified in finding that having adopted no rule or by-law regulating the conditions under which deposits might be withdrawn without producing the book, the defendant stood out and refused to pay solely on this ground. If the defendant was dissatisfied with the sufficiency of the attempts the plaintiff had made to get possession of the book, it should have said so, and although I do not mean to suggest that it would have then been the plaintiff's duty to have pursued any further search, I think that the defendant having failed to make any objection on the ground of insufficient search at the time when demand was made upon it and having apparently placed its refusal on the sole ground that the book was not produced and was in possession of plaintiff's wife, it is in no position now to claim that plaintiff's search for his wife was not as thorough as it might have been."

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet.
OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

"BONNER HOUSE," Bronxville, N. Y., for rent or sale. Distance from station 4 minutes' walk. Contains 17 rooms and 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, beautiful views, and occupies about one acre. Rental $1500 per annum. For particulars address LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE: VIOLET OAKLEY HOUSE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y., fifteen minutes from station, in most beautiful section of Lawrence Park. Contains 18 rooms, 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, and about one acre of choice flowers and forest trees. Price $45,000. Address, LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE
Kew Gardens
FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

OWN A BUNGALOW

Among refined surroundings near the sea; 45 minutes' journey from New York. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the property on easy payments.
Illustrated map on request.
J. A. Matthews, 18 B'way, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

BELLEROSE.

High-class and exclusive residential section, 28 minutes out; excellent electric train service; bungalows and homes from $5,000 to $20,000; will build to suit your requirements; plots from $1,200 up; terms to suit; tennis and golf clubs; call for photos and further information.
Wheeler & Buchanan, 347 Fifth Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farms Best for the money. Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry and Potato. ALL SIZES. MANY BARGAINS.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY,
110 W. 34th St., N. Y., or Flemington, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

254-256-258 WEST 25TH ST.
4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, newly decorated, in high-class elevator apartment house; electric light, telephone, all improvements; exceptionally low rent. Superintendent on premises.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A moderate disturbance that was over Eastern Colorado Saturday night has moved to Central Illinois, attended by quite general thundred showers in the plains States, the southwest upper lake region, the great central valleys, and Tennessee. There were also thunder showers Saturday night in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and on Sunday in the South Atlantic States.

Temperatures are generally higher except in New England, the middle plateau, and the Pacific States, but they do not differ greatly from the seasonal average in any locality.

There will be showers by Tuesday in New England and along the Atlantic Coast. It will be warmer Tuesday in the central valleys, the upper lake and west lower lake region.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York—Cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.
West New York—Cloudy, showers in afternoon or night Monday. Tuesday fair.
New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday showers.
New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	64	4 P. M.	72	69
6 A. M.	65	58	6 P. M.	70	67
9 A. M.	68	63	9 P. M.	63	63
12 M.	71	67	11 P. M.	60	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 47 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—741 Sixth Av.; Levine & Tucker.. Not given
2:00—3,480 Third Av.; E. Leary......Slight
2:05—64 E. 4 St.; A. D. Lake..........Slight
2:30—226 Henry St.; L. Copperstein..Slight
7:30—2,798 Eighth Av.; J. Curran....Slight
9:45—347 E. 4 St.; M. Roth.............Slight
10:20—873 Ninth Av.; L. Bergson.....Slight
P. M.
12:45—854 Kelly St., Bronx; M. Schoenberger..........................Slight
8:40—775 Eighth Av.; A. Young.........$10
6:15—114 & 120 W. 26 St.; J. Weisman.. Not given

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, 4½%; will divide. Trustee, 419 Times.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Store and basement, 798 7th Av., adjoining corner 52d St. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash $5 month, buys lots near East 152d St.; $400 up. H. Rose, 7 West 45th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—A two-family dwelling, in good neighborhood, east or west side, Manhattan; price around $10,000. Address particulars to W. P. F., 240 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

EXCELLENT LOFT, 727 7th Av., block above Times Sq. Low rent; elevator; steam heat.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

BUNGALOW ON LAKE PLACID.
Eight rooms, completely furnished. Ideal location. Address C. G., 1,364 Broadway.

FOR RENT,
June 15 to Sept. 15, house with 19 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights, steam heat; fully furnished, except linen and silver; recently renovated inside and out; situated at Lakeville, Conn., 100 miles from New York; rent includes ice, wood, water, vegetables, garage, and caretaker; house stands in centre 9-acre plot, overlooking beautiful lake, with right of way to same; pickerel, bass fishing; golf course across lake. For further particulars apply to M. D. Rudd, Lakeville, Conn., or C. E. Rudd, Asheville, N. C.

Attractive seven-room furnished cottage, with bath, to let at Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.; moderate rental for the season; possession immediately; three minutes' walk from Santa Cruz Inn. Abram J. Rose, 115 Broadway, New York City, or Joseph J. Burkle, Haines Falls, N. Y.

At Wanamassa, N. J., on beautiful Deal Lake, two thoroughly modern new bungalows, stucco finish, 11 rooms, all improvements, and one 8 rooms; rent, $450-$300 for season. Hunt, Wanamassa, Asbury Park, N. J.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows on Delaware, opposite Cochecton, N. Y.; two to six rooms; day, week, month, season; convenient stop-over for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

Furnished bungalow, seven rooms, sleeping porch; gas, water; fine bathing; 3 minutes from Sandy Hook boat; reduced rental, June, July. K Speed, 9256 Schuyler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE 5 STORY BUILDING
IN THE HARLEM SECTION
Light on all sides.
DOCK FACILITIES.
27,500 square feet floor space.
1,750 square feet cellar.
ADAPTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
Long lease for responsible party.
J. F. Klein, 736 11th Av., Long Island City.

BROADWAY STORES
We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED
Housekeeping Apartments
SUBLEASE, SACRIFICE.
2 Seven-room Apartments,
2 Nine-room Apartments,
$100.00 to $125.00 Per Month
Until Oct. 1. Apply quick.
HOTEL WOODWARD
Housekeeping Annex
NO. 204 WEST 55TH STREET
Connected with Hotel.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite, near Park; board optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Rozelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Furnished room, board; moderate; small American family; electricity; phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.
Exceptionally attractive room, with private bath, in exclusive boarding house; Summer rates. Stein. Tel. 9957 Schuyler.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; shade; stable; chicken house; rent $50.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Rent, $45, at White Plains, 10 rooms, near station, school, and church; fine neighborhood; a good proposition. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Larchmont.

Waterfront, Larchmont; near bathing beach; handsomely furnished; 12 rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; large bedrooms; garage; in breezy location, with large trees. Tel. 535. P. O. Box 5.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—See this house, submit offer, will sacrifice fine 10-room, modern, brick dwelling, overlooking Sound; corner plot, 125x100; worth $15,000; will accept much less, or might rent. J. Howell Price, 46 Lawton St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
I want to dispose of my small bungalow, within easy commuting distance of New York City. Also, small water front plot. Good bathing, boating, and fishing. I am not anxious for a large cash payment, but want a good party to get this. No brokers. Address G. P., Box 84, New York Times.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Country or seashore home wanted in exchange for five-story tenement with stores; Manhattan; fine condition; recently remodeled; rents $2,400, equity $11,000; pays over 12 per cent. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—Free and clear piece property, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., worth about $50,000; will exchange for income property in New York City. U. S. Construction Co., 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 2 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Attractive two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet; will also let unfurnished. Plaza 558.

Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Three rooms, roof garden, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; Fifties near Fifth Avenue; four months from June first, one hundred per month to desirable party. Inquire Douglass Elliman, four twenty-one Madison Avenue.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

83d, 221 West.—Will sublet to reliable party for Summer elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, linen, silverware, player-piano, &c.; light, airy; near Subway; $38. Halsey.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet until Oct. 1, two beautifully furnished rooms, bath, in Hotel Ansonia; service included. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

70th, 236 West.—Complete three-room kitchenette apartment, piano; new building. Apply Superintendent.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 71.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

118th, 401 West.—Fine room, bath adjoining; private family; elevator apartment. ROONEY.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

Broadway and 81st.—Six rooms; piano; central location; reasonable; October. Dr. Burt.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Attractive two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet; will also let furnished. Plaza 558.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.
How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks; elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

A.—Sublet, seven rooms, bath, elevator; exceptionally light and airy; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 604 West 162d St.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 186th St. Phillips, 3,757 Broadway.

309 W. 99th St.—3 rooms, kitchenette, unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Send for booklet of boarding houses in Catskill Mountain resorts. Address Saugerties Evening Line, Saugerties, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Long Island.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Large, single room; board; spacious grounds; tennis court. 36 N. Arlington Av.

New England.

CHILDREN TO BOARD during Summer; expert care; vegetables from own garden; plenty fresh milk, butter, and eggs; sleeping porches; references exchanged. Write M 49 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Room suitable two; fine location; references; hot and cold water.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; large connecting rooms; private bath; private house.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Abardeen.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large rooms, with kitchenette; first-class house; convenience; moderate.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentleman only; reference.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also single room, in quiet home.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small room; electric lights; also large room; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites; double rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; electricity; $8, $9, $10 weekly; Southerners accommodated.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; small room; phone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front, back parlor; comfortable, homelike; Subway, L; phone. Hanshe.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, alcove; service unrivaled.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

73D, 164 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 48 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; refined private family; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; private residence; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 212 WEST.—One up-to-date modern-sized room; running water; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; reasonable; phone Winters.

86TH ST. and West End Av.—3 rooms and private bath, beautifully furnished; separately. Schuyler 6620.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $3, $5, $9.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautiful large rooms; $6-$7; other rooms.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity, phone; gentlemen; references; private.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Linz.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $3, $4; suites, $7; telephone, electricity, housekeeping. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences; refined; board optional; phone.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; private family; refined surroundings. Call piano store, 313 Lenox Av., near 125th.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; with or without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; private family. Richmond.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS. — Beautiful bedroom, sitting room; view Morningside Park; ladies preferred; reasonable. 414 West 118th. Brewer.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apt. 62.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. — Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 81.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258, Corner 98th.—Southern couple, with large, cool apartment, will take couple into their home; all privileges. Tel. 9281 River. Apartment D. L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th St.)—Beautiful furnished rooms.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; for business women; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor's room and bath; all conveniences; unfurnished. Sattler, 222 West 46th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTA M. FORBES, doing business as MRS. CHARLES C. FORBES, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, dresses, coats, capes, waists, neckwear, fixtures, &c.
MAX B. RABINOWITZ, Trustee.
BERNARD I. KAMEN, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reference; $10-$12. Miss Carter, L 357 Times Downtown.

COOK, good, or housework; city or country; references. W 142 Times.

COMPANION. — A refined, neat, educated, trustworthy American woman as companion; understands practical nursing; first-class reference. L 338 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—German, kindergarten, desires position; city references. H. L., Mountain Lakes, N. J. Box 141.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, seeks position, hotel or private house; in care of linens; best references. W 49 Times.

HOUSEWORKER. — Young Finnish girl wishes general housework in apartment; wages $23 or $25. Olsen, 20 East 132d.

LAUNDRESS, competent; work home or out. Jackson, 302 West 150th, basement.

NURSE, attendant, to young or elderly lady; capable woman; city reference. W 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Experienced girl, about 18; willing and accurate; state former experience and salary expected. W 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; good appearance; experienced; $10. Martha Valentine, 224 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, (Beginner.)—Takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Mary Kearns, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; six years' experience; (Christian;) very best references; $12. L 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. L 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; reliable; 2 years' experience; $8. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Six years with one firm; best references; $15. L 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat American girl; beginner; $6; no agency; intelligent. M 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, educated, Christian, good address; excellent references. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, reliable, refined Christian; high school graduate. R. M., 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, French; some experience; refined lady; moderate salary. L 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. W 100 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Cooks, $30-$40; laundresses, $30, (cook, waitresses together, $30-$25;) waitress-chambermaid, $25; houseworkers, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK.—Experienced cook for family of five, seashore in Summer, New York in Winter; five in kitchen; no kitchen maid; wages $40; best personal references required.; call Monday or Tuesday. 164 East 70th Street.

DESIGNER.—Experienced designer on crepe de chine underwear; references required. N 71 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday and Tuesday from 9 until 1, 15 East 86th St.

MAID.—Young, experienced, for small family in suburbs; must be good plain cook; reference required. Call Monday afternoon before 4, 536 West 156th St.

SALESWOMEN.—Wanted, neat appearing saleswomen, to sell line of guaranteed hosiery on commission. Apply after 9 A. M., Alco Hosiery Co., Room 409, 1,777 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with patent law, send application to W 144 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REISER HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,038.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Bertha Rembaugh, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to the following trade names: "Reiser," "Reiser's" and "Maxwell Hat Shop."

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 20th and 21st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 10th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
SILVERMAN & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB D. POSNER, trading as POSNER GOWN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Chairs, Desks, Machines, etc.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver,
1 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3, 5, and 7 West 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, motor, office fixtures, safe, etc.
MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

Receiver's sale of The S. G. V. Automobile Plant.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, dated May 3, 1915, in the case of The S. G. V. Company vs. The S. G. V. Co., No. 1,184 Equity docket, 1914, the undersigned will sell at public sale at the plant of The S. G. V. Co., 302 North Eighth St., Reading, Pa., on Thursday, May 27th, 1915, all the automobiles, parts, machinery, tools, etc. of the above plant consisting in part as follows: 34 Chassis complete, Machinery, Turret Lathes, Broaching Machines, Grinders, Milling Machines, Drill Presses, Boring Mills, Dynamos, Cold Saws, Dynamometers, &c.

Small tools: Taps, Reamers, Drills, Chucks, Collets, Arbors, etc. Materials: Rough and finished materials for S. G. V. automobiles, also A. L. A. M. standard parts, also bar stock, all sizes and grades. Bodies: Touring Bodies, finished and body shells. Office fixtures: Rolltop Desks, Adding Machines, Typewriters, Filing Cabinets, Chairs, &c. Also good-will, including drawings, patterns, use of drop forging dies now in hands of manufacturers.

The above articles and many others too numerous to mention compose a complete automobile manufacturing plant. Catalogues describing in detail the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will be continued from day to day until the entire plant has been sold.
R. E. GRAHAM, Receiver.
The S. G. V. Co., Reading, Pa.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT (24) desires position; will make moderate investment if desired; main object is future, not salary. M 219 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, seeks temporary work day or night; six years' practical experience; late Treasurer New York corporation. W 34 Times.

A competent bookkeeper-accountant desires immediate employment, day or evening. W 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated; married man. L 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, 22, ledger clerk, 5 years' experience, reference, accountant, desires position; highest credentials. Birnbaum, 165 East 103d.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or other clerical work; good penman; accurate; moderate salary. Ed. Werner, 634 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BUTLER and valet, Austrian, best references, wants position. Taschler, 165 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, (31,) careful driver; 11 years' experience. Robert, 312 East 163d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, 14 years' references, seeks first-class position any car. Haltiner, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) Swede, single, wishes position with private party; good mechanic; best references. Wall, 238 East 60th St.

CLERICAL.—Young man desires clerical position; accurate at figures. Renkel, 203 East 81st St.

GARDENER.—A first class, thoroughly competent and practical man, long experience, seeks an engagement. W 67 Times.

PIANIST, expert, popular, classical, desires connection with Summer hotel. E. E., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; understands bookkeeping; practical, diversified experience; handle any work; refined American; good address; $11. M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Augustus Beck, 37 E. 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—American boy, good penman, beginner; neat, reliable; $8. M 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; advancement; moderate salary. L 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, good education, wishes position at anything. M 292 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Take entire charge of gentleman's apartment; references. Sugi, 28 East 55th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY wanted, by wholesale drygoods house, bright, active boy; one just from school preferred. J. B. 360 Times.

DROP HAMMERMEN, steam or board; steady work; good wages; state experience. Anderson Forge and Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOUR AMBITIOUS MEN wanted for our sales department; unusual opportunities for advancement; references required; commission basis. Apply any morning, between 8 and 9 A. M., at 27 West 8th St., Bayonne, New Jersey.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL draftsmen wanted immediately in Boston office of large engineering company, who are experienced in power plant, lay out work. State experience and salary expected. L 359 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman to represent resident buyer women's apparel on the road as a side line; exceptionally large income possible; commission basis. Siegel Service Company, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Energetic salesman to learn to sell bungalows and bungalow sites; near water; commission. Albert Edwards, 41 Park Row.

SALESMAN WANTED for oils, greases, and engineers' specialties in New York City, liberal commission. Address M 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced salesmen with ability to handle a high-grade article on strictly commission basis. M 79 Times.

SALESMAN wanted who is familiar with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. Steady, Box M 77 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. 5049 Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,716 in Bankruptcy.—HELEN MILLER, Bankrupt.

Helen Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 19th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, May 20th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21520.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH BENEDICT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Benedict Company are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 4th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21,699.—In Bankruptcy.—CECIL BETTINSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Cecil Bettinson are hereby given notice that on May 15, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 3d, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,720.—In Bankruptcy.—PERCIVAL K. FROWERT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Percival K. Frowert are hereby given notice that on May 19th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 3rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21665.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSHUA SICARD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joshua Sicard are hereby given notice that on May 8th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 4, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21526.—In Bankruptcy.—THE MANHATTAN LABORATORIES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Manhattan Laboratories are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KOFFLER, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 24th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of linen handkerchiefs, shirts, etc.
SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Trustee.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

ON ACCOUNT OF STORAGE CHARGES, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell this day, Monday, May 24, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, a large quantity of merchandise of various estates, including household furniture, iceboxes, rugs, chairs, tables, furs, embroideries, white goods, hatboxes, valises, woolens, machine heads, &c., &c.; also a very large quantity of books and papers of account.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Platinum barpin, sixteen diamonds; rope setting; reward. Alfred Ely, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—In Subway, 86th to 103d, cuff button, sapphire surrounded by diamonds; reward. Donovan, 80 Broadway.

LOST.—Between Pelham Manor and 110th, New York, two 37x5 tires, with rim. Cadillac Agency, New Rochelle. Phone 1226.

LOST.—Gold cuff button; monogram "E. S. F."; Sunday; reward. A 13 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—May 11, Maltese terrier puppy, white, yellow ears; liberal reward given, no questions asked. Return to Mr. F. Schwarz, Zandis Court, Apartment 102, West 43d.

LOST—Dog, Great Dane, spotted, light brown and white; answers to the name of Caesar. Reward. August Zepf, 71 1st Av.

LOST—Brown Dachshund, male; name Fritz. Reward. Return to 144 East 19th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A DRESS AND WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN WITH HIGH FIRST RATING, ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS, DESIRES $20,000 CAPITAL TO INCREASE BUSINESS; INVESTOR AS SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER; NO BROKERS, SOLICITORS. X 317 TIMES ANNEX.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 736 Baltimore, Md.

To Let—Lodging house, 50 rooms, furnished, in business section of Worcester, Mass.; $1,000 down, balance easy terms, buys furnishings. Apply F. W. Taylor, 438 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Wanted.—Gentleman of means can join me introducing remarkably profitable, important device; investigate promptly. Geldert, 41 Park Row.

I WILL INVEST $10,000
if I find the right partner, in new plan to manufacture clothing. Big success. M 62 Times.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreets references; investment required. X 304 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SHORT STORY WRITER will write your advertisements in a new, interesting, and forcible style. Address X 299 Times Annex.

Business Loans.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Wanted.—Set I. C. S. electrical engineering textbooks. X 322 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

Pianos and Organs.

$950 Hardman Audaton, with 100 records; will sell for $250. Kelly, 785 Union St., Brooklyn.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
1914 two-ton Packard, operated very little, in best of condition; completely gone over, repainted, ready to run; bargain price; also other trucks of standard makes in various sizes. Hurlburt Motor Truck Co., sales office, 310 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 100.

Peerless, 1914 6-38 touring; used very little, same as new; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Premier, 1913, light, 6-38 touring; self-starter; very classy. 1,160 Schuyler.

Autos in great variety; cheapest place in town. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs, (near 57th.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

For Rent—Peerless 7 passenger touring; day, week, or month. Tel. 7261 Col. Schellmann, 252 West 68th St.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Private Packard touring car for season. Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

For Hire—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Tel. 7452 Plaza. Wilmarth.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy.—No. 20,407.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDBERG and HERMAN SAGMAN, individually and trading as GOLDBERG & SAGMAN, alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy, has been filed against the alleged bankrupts herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 4th day of June, A. D., 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 21, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BURTON COLLVER, Bankrupt.—No. 20208.

Notice is hereby given that Burton Collver, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 18th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 21st, 1915.

NO. 20695.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY D. SILVER and DAVID GENDEL, individually and as co-partners trading as SILVER & GENDEL, Bankrupts.

Harry D. Silver and David Gendel, individually and as co-partners trading as Silver & Gendel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on May 13th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 3rd, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
May 22, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—HENRY B. GIFFORD, Bankrupt.

Henry B. Gifford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 30th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 18, 1915.

NO. 21291.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LESSER-KALB MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

Lesser-Kalb Mfg. Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 15th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 3rd, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
May 22, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY GETS $25,000 AND CHARITY $6,000

12,000 Crowd Tabernacle to Hear Evangelist's Farewell Sermon in Paterson.

60 WOMEN FAINT IN CRUSH

15,000 Converts Made in Seven Weeks' Campaign Out of 800,000 Who Attended His Meetings.

Results of Billy Sunday's 7 Weeks' Work in Paterson

Total Collections	$62,741.49
For Campaign Expenses	31,482.71
For Charity	6,258.71
Billy Sunday's Share	25,000.00
Number of Meetings	93
Total Attendance	800,000
Number of Converts	15.000

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 23.—Billy Sunday closed his seven-weeks' revival here tonight with a record of 15,000 converts, and he received $25,000 for his services. A certified check was handed to him late tonight by Arthur H. Dey, treasurer of the Billy Sunday committee, as the free will offering of the people of Paterson for the work that the evangelist had done here. The offering amounted to more than $24,000, and the fact that there are a number of contributions to come in from outlying districts prompted the treasurer to state tonight that the final total for Sunday would be about $25,000.

This places Paterson far ahead of Philadelphia in proportionate generosity. Paterson's population of 130,000 compared to Philadelphia's 2,000,000 would make Paterson's proportionate offering less than $5,000 as compared with Philadelphia's $53,000. The actual tin pan collection at the Tabernacle today was $7,800 against Philadelphia's last tabernacle collection of $4,800. The greater part of the amount given to Sunday was raised by subscription during the past week.

The total of $37,741.49 collected during the revival, of which amount $31,482.71 was for running expenses and $6,258.78 for local charities, added to the thank offering given the evangelist, brings the total csot of conducting the campaign in Paterson up to $62,741.49.

3,000 Trail Hitters Lost.

There were 18,000 trail hitters, but it was admitted tonight by the Rev. George T. Mooney, a member of the campaign committee, that many of them failed to sign cards signifying their preferred church and religion. He estimated that about 3,000 were lost in this manner. It is estimated that 800,000 persons attended the ninety-three services held in the Tabernacle.

Today was the anniversary of the great day of Pentacost of Bible times, when Peter, at the greatest revival held in the world's history, brought 3,000 souls to Christ, and today's meetings in Paterson were hailed by clergymen, as the greatest since the day of Pentacost. Tonight's total of 1,123 "trail hitters" surpassed any single meeting ever conducted. A total of 2,090 hit the trail at today's three meetings. The total attendance for these meetings was 33,000.

The night attendance was the greatest of the campaign, more than 12,000 being jammed inside the big gospel shed. The building was filled at 5:30 in the afternoon, and from that time on more than 5,000 were turned away. The people were seated in the sawdust aisles, on the back of Sunday's platform, and along the edge of the big grand piano, which Pianist Ackley used to pound out the hymns that have become so popular here.

Many Women Faint.

A dozen nurses were kept busy at the emergency hospital under the choir section, and during the three services sixty people were treated for fainting spells. One woman was quite seriously ill, and was taken home by her physician.

Although they were uncomfortably crowded, the people in the audience were enthusiastic, and when Sunday arrived he was greeted with cheers and a Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs.

When he made his final prayer, mentioning every body of workers interested in the campaign from the ministers to the newspapermen, there were many tear-dimmed eyes in the great audience. As he passed out th choir sang "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds," and "Till We Meet Again," and gave him another Chautauqua salute.

He was cheered again by the crowd of nearly 10,000 outside the Tabernacle when he stepped into the waiting automobile to be whisked to his home on Park Avenue for the last time.

Sunday told his audience tonight that the people of Paterson had become entangled in his heart strings more than any other people he had ever spoken to, and that it was with regret that he would leave tomorrow.

"I'll never lose track of Paterson," he said. "I'll remember you always."

Sunday will go from Paterson to Newark tomorrow in the limousine of George Arnold, who is called "The man who brought Sunday to Paterson." At Newark he will take a Pennsylvania railroad train to Philadelphia at 1:30.

Sunday Going to Ball Game.

He said he would be met at Philadelphia by John Wanameker, and that he would probably attend the National League ball game there. One of the ministers suggested from the platform that the people of Paterson be in front of the City Hall at noon tomorrow and wave a parting salute to Sunday as he passes by on his way to Newark.

Sunday's night sermon was on the theme, "Do It To-morrow." He said that the reason so many people were not saved was because they put the thought of their salvation off every time it was broached to them. He said the world was composed of two classes, "the nows" and "the to-morrows," and that the former were always the winners.

The feature of the afternoon meeting for men only was the 200 men who stood up when Rhodeheaver, the choir leader, asked how many had got on the water wagon since Sunday's arrival in Paterson.

In his afternoon sermon Sunday said to the men: "Be strong and show thyself a man." He assailed the "booze hitter" and the man who thinks he must "sow his wild oats." The time to sow wild oats is between the ages of 85 and 90 years, was his contention.

"In order to lead your boy in the way he should go, you've got to go the same way, old feller," he shouted.

He accomplished a dramatic piece of work when he told the story of David killing Goliath with a sling.

"David swung his sling around his head and bing, he soaked old Goliath right on the cocoa between the eyes, and he went down on the mat for the count," said Sunday as he fell flat on his stomach. "Then young Dave took his sword and cut Goliath's head off and the gang beat it?" added Sunday amid a storm of applause.

Oldest Circus Clown Near Death.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 23.—Captain John C. Clark, 82 years old, well known as a circus clown, is dying with paralysis at his home, 114 Rockwell Avenue. Before he was stricken, two days ago, he had been in the best of health. He took an active part in the Simpson M. E. Church, of which he has been pastor for many years. Captain Clark is known as the oldest circus clown in the world. When 17 years old he joined Dan Rice's Circus.

CAPT. LYDIG IN CZAR'S ARMY

New York Broker Finds Conditions Among Russians Favorable.

A cable dispatch from Captain Philip M. Lydig, broker and member of several clubs, to a friend in this city has revealed that he is now serving in the Russian Army. In the message, which was received Saturday, Captain Lydig said that he found conditions favorable in the Czar's army.

Captain Lydig is in his fifty-eighth year. He volunteered in the Spanish war, was commissioned Captain, and served as Chief of Commissary in the artillery at Chickamauga. After the war he went to Honolulu as Chief and Purchasing Commissary, and before resigning from active service he was sent to Paris to make a report for the Government. He remained in France for several months and made a close study of the military situation in that country.

The information gained during this visit, with his knowledge of German military methods gained while he was a student at Berlin University, put him in a position in which his services would be valuable to the Allies, and at the beginning of the present war he began serving their interests by purchasing materials and horses for them in this country. He came into direct touch with the Russian authorities, it is said, through negotiating the purchases of large numbers of mounts for Cossacks.

Captain Lydig was born on the old Lydig estate in the Bronx, and was graduated from Harvard in 1889. In 1902 he married the former Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and in 1903 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Harvard, Union, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of this city, and the Loyal Legion and Spanish-American War Association.

BECKER DECISION TUESDAY.

Condemned Police Lieutenant's Counsel Expects Reversal.

The Court of Appeals, sitting at Albany, will hand down a decision tomorrow in the appeal of Charles Becker, now in the death house at Sing Sing for the killing of Herman Rosenthal. No information of the nature of the decision could be obtained, but M. T. Martin, counsel for the former police lieutenant, was confident last night that the verdict of the jury, the second to find Becker guilty, would be reversed.

James A. Delehanty, Assistant District Attorney, who was active in opposing the Becker appeal, said last night that he had heard, but not officially, that a decision would be given tomorrow.

The Becker lawyers base their hopes largely on the alleged error of Justice Seabury, who presided at the trial, in admitting the testimony of Louis Rosenburg, one of the gunmen put to death for the murder, and the exclusion of the dying statement of "Dago Frank," another of the gunmen.

ARREST TWO MOVIE MEN.

Jersey City Enforces Sunday Law Despite Appeals.

The much-heralded revolt of the proprietors of moving picture houses in Jersey City against the blue laws took place yesterday. Prosecutor Hudspeth and Director of Public Safety Frank Hague, who had been petitioned in vain by the movie men for permission to run their houses on Sunday, had policemen on duty at every house, and two of the owners were arrested, Harry Mortimer of Irving Street and Summit Avenue and Louis Calitri of 131 Brunswick Street. The maximum penalty under the Vice and Immorality act is a fine of $2, but habitual violation makes a house guilty of such violation a disorderly house and the proprietor may get three years in the penitentiary.

The movie men say they petitioned for relief after they had noticed that residents of Jersey City not only went to New York every Sunday to the shows, but also to Hoboken and West Hoboken, in the same county, and hence under Prosecutor Hudspeth's jurisdiction.

JUMPS FROM THE BRIDGE.

Scow Captain Finds Dead Man on the Deck at Dawn.

Captain Edward Sally of the brick scow Bettina, moored near the foot of Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, under the Brooklyn Bridge, came upon deck from his cabin yesterday morning about 6:20 oclock and found a man lying in a heap on the forward deck. He was dead, with every bone in his body broken. He was apparently about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 180 pounds. Hehad mixed gray hair and was poorly dressed in a blue coat, brown striped trousers, and tan shoes.

The police learned that about 4 oclock a milkman driving on the north roadway of the bridge toward Manhattan had seen a man standing near the Brooklyn tower and taking off his coat. When Policeman Burnett of the Bridge Squar was sent to investigate the man was not there. It is supposed that the man put his coat on and jumped, landing on the scow.

COCAINE IN DEPOSIT BOX

But Mrs. Price Kept Enough by Her to Collapse in Cell.

Mrs. Sophie Price, who said she lived at 318 West Thirty-sixth Street, charged by a Federal officer with keeping a supply of cocaine in a box in a safe deposit vaule and arrested for having narcotics in her possession, became ill in her cell in the Greenwich Street station last night and was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment for the drug habit. It was thought she had collapsed because she had been deprived of the drug, but the police say she admitted concealing cocaine about her person when she was searched by the matron and took it in the cell.

Mrs. Price, who is 27 years old, admitted, the police say, that she was a cocaine victim and had been under treatment three times at Bellevue.

CHILD FALLS UPON WOMAN.

Tumbles from Fire Escape Into Group of Neighbors on Stoop.

Mrs. Shamie Kofury, 55 years old, was sitting with neighbors on the stood of her home at 59 Washington Street, last evening, when Lillian Furgay, 5 years old, of the same address, fell upon her. The child had been playing on the fire escape at the floor above.

Lillian was not badly hurt, but she knocked Mrs. Kofury over backwards, and her head struck the stoop, rendering her unconscious. She was revived by Dr. Sinton of the Hudson Street Hospital.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVALS.

Drives and Golf Links Thronged by Guests of the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 23.—The service in St. Thomas's Church this morning was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Roller of Charleston. The drives and the golf links were thronged all day. By the middle of the afternoon every horse and carriage in the livery stables had been engaged.

Among those who arrived at the Greenbrier this morning were Mrs. George A. Evans, Edmund George Bene, J. E. Bush, Harold C. McCally, and John Riegel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jackson of St. Paul, Mrs. W. Y. Caleonight and son of Cincinnati, W. H. Newbold, and George B. Kane, Jr., of Philadelphia, N. Y. Farrington of Ravena, Ohio, and A. C. Hovey of Chicago.

Gets Two Rattlesnakes.

OGDENSBURG, N. J., May 23.—Bill Hendershot, who is known as the champion snake charmer in this section of New Jersey, started out today for the world's record when he caught two rattlers, one with nine rattles on it and one button. Last year Hendershot's record was seventeen rattlesnakes, which he sent to the Bronx Zoological Park in New York. He says he hopes to double the number this year.

SHEARS PARK'S RAM TO KEEP HIS RECORD

Ireland's Premier Pelt Lifter Wins City Championship Without Anaesthetics.

BUTTED FRONT AND REAR

Bill Snyder Suggests New Artillery Aid in War—Sheep's Milk for Bald Heads.

The great Central Park sheep shearing contest of 1915 is over, and Bill Snyder, head keeper and animal lover now has sixty scantily clad shivering sheep and one old Dorset ram. The weather for the last few days has not been suited to thin clothing, and Bill and T. J. Hoey, the park shepherd, were still busy yesterday feeding some of their charges hot milk and otherwise warding pneumonia from the sheepfold.

The great interest, at least for those who care for the zoological collection in the park, centred not in the number of sheep sheared or in the amount of wool each produced, but in the contest for shearing honors betwen Patrick Keenan, keeper of the monkey house and according to his own asserting, record sheep shearer of Ireland, and Bob Hurton, assistant to Bill and once a sheep farmer in New Jersey, and, as Snyder announced in the hay house before the trip to the sheepfold, "both members of this club."

The contest really began several weeks ago when Bill announced to his hay house audience one stormy afternoon that it was about time to shear the sheep. Pat Keenan, who has reached that time in life when one is "sot" in his ways, mourned the passing of real artistic sheep shearing.

Bob Hurton laughed a loud sarcastic "ha, ha" that riled old Pat, and that, with a few suggestions from Bill Snyder, was what really started the contest. After the match was arranged it became the one subject of conversation, and for a time, to quote Bill again, "the men watched each other from the trenches." After preliminaries had been settled there was much argument as to the umpires. Both sides liked Robert Copeland, the park policeman, then, as a compromise, Dan Burns, of the bird house, was accepted.

Six Gentle Animals in Reserve.

Stories of the sheep shearing on the lawn near the fold all agree that it was a big attraction for the thousands of visitors who came, many drawn by the bleatings of the flock. For the favored few the Hurton-Keenan contest was second in interest only to the Johnson-Willard fight in Cuba. This event was pulled off, to use the sporting language of the head keeper, in a more secluded part of the fold and at a time when there was no inquisitive crowd to interfere. Principals, witnesses, and umpires gathered at the close of the day. Six of the gentle animals were reserved for the trial of skill. Each contestant was provided with a pair of shears, the tools being tested and tried much as are the weapons of duelists on the field of honor. Keenan generously declined to take the advantage his age gave him and he allowed Hurton first choice. Snyder himself posted the umpires and gave the order for the contest to begin.

Shepherd Hoey brought in a pair of victims, shoved them toward the centre of the improvised ring, and Snyder gave the short command, "Now go!"

Go they did. Each man's work showed that he had had previous practice at shearing. Care had to be taken for each was allowed only two scratches. To scratch one sheep a third time meant disqualification. The first pair were disposed of with the contestants "neck and neck."

Hurton loudly claimed a foul, charging that he had been disconcerted by Bill's offer to chloroform the sheep. Keenan led by two minutes at the end of the second sheep, and the forty-five pounds of wool that lay on the ground before him testified to the thoroughness of his work.

"Third round!" shouted Bill, and Hoey appeared with another pair of animals. One had a piece of bagging wrapped about its head, and Hoey explained that that was necessary because the victim was unusually timid. Keenan got the one with the head tied up. Holding it gently, he began operations.

'Twas a Dorset Ram.

At the first snip of the shears the vicitim sprang up suddenly, there was a flash of wool, and the animal landed head first on Keenan's person. The bagging fell off and disclosed a fine English Dorset ram. This particular ram apparently entertained a strong personal objection to Keenan as it did to the operation of separating it from its Winter coat.

Keenan loudly claimed a foul. His supporters shouted, "It's a put-up job!" but before the objections could be passed upon the ram struck again. At this particular moment Keenan was stooping. Here it is best to do as Bill Snyder does in telling the story—"draw the curtain of forgetfulness over the incident as well as over Pat's language."

"It was certainly a great treat," said Snyder yesterday when from his throne, a bale of hay in the hayhouse, he retold the story of the contest. "It was a joke we planned, but none of us knew how well it was going to work. Twice the ram struck before Keenan showed the mettle in him, tackled the sheep gangster, conquered, threw, and sheared him. I never knew before I saw that ram strike how to appreciate the war news. What an assistance a battalion of rams would be charging ahead of one of the European armies.

"Hurton finished at least three minutes before Keenan got well under way, but the umpires wisely decided that Pat was a good sport, and so they gave him the decision. It really was not a fair contest at that, because not only did the antics of the ram hinder Keenan, but Hurton laughed so hard that he bungled the last sheep."

Snyder believes that ewe's milk is good as a hair tonic, and sometimes in the afternoon as many as three or four baldheaded men will come to the fold, inspired by Bill to a hope that hair will sprout again.

"Well, it can't do any harm," said Bill in defense of his belief in the efficacy of sheep's milk.

CITY BREVITIES.

Morris Hillquit will speak tonight on "Disarmament" at the East Side Forum in Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets.

Borough President Marks will make the address tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock dedicating to public use the new municipal garage at Ninetieth Street and the East River.

The Sunday afternoon concert at Ellis Island for the detained aliens was attended yesterday by 2,000 persons, who listened to the program of vocal and instrumental music given by the Bohemian Gymnastic Society Sokol.

James McBride of 2,338 Andrews Avenue told Magistrate Deuel in Morrisania Court yesterday that Saturday night he was robbed of $50 on a Union trolley line car. James V. Mancusi, the conductor, whom he accused, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow.

The sixth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday in the Long Island Historical Society Hall, Brooklyn.

Ugo Stefanini of 214 East Fourteenth Street tried to kill himself in Central Park yesterday afternoon by taking bichloride of mercury, but a oliceman knocked the poison from his hand.

While playing on the fourth-floor fire escape at his home at 1,516 St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon Joseph Kamerack, 5 years old, fell to the pavement. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from a fractured skul.

William Grist of 305 East Fifty-seventh Street fell asleep while lying on a stringpiece of a dock at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Charles Beller, a volunteer lifesaver, rescued him.

The Summer all-water route to Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines will be commenced tomorrow by the twin-screw steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. They will leave Pier 15, North River, foot of Muray Street, at 5 o'clock.

The rumored plan of Mayor Mitchel and Chamberlain Bruere to organize the city employes will be opposed by the Central Federated Union, according to an announcement made by Secretary Bohm of the union. He charges the plan is political.

MANY SHOTS AT BURGLARS.

Seven Caught Behind Clubhouse Where Loot Was Found.

Burglars climbed over roofs and reached the rear of the dyeing and cleaning shop of Arthur O'Keefe at 424 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning. While they were forcing an entrance with a jimmy a servant girl in a nearby dwelling awakened and watched them. Her employer telephoned the Clymer Street Police Station.

Somebody else had seen the burglars and began to shoot at them. Policemen Abbramcati and Schuettig chased the thieves into a small clubhouse at 118 South Eighth Street. They extinguished all the lights, and when the two policemen broke in the thieves jumped from rear windows. Schuetting and Abbramcati followed to the yard, where they also began to shoot. Half a dozen more policemen with two detectives arrived, and seven men were coralled. In the clubrooms was found more than $100 worth of property which O'Keefe identified as having been stolen from his place.

The prisoners said they were William Burns of 342 South First Street, James and Henry Burns of 223 Division Avenue, Thomas Donnelly of 148 South Eighth Street, Thomas Berry of 307 Berry Street, and Frank Schulz of 642 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court each was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of burglary.

THIEF ALARM ON WINGS.

"Gabriel's Arrow" Led to Capture of Pigeons and Robbers.

One of two dozen prize pigeons stolen from George Shelby at Coytesville, N. J., near the Palisades, escaped from its captors, and flying home made known the loss of the birds and led to their recovery and the arrest of the thieves yesterday. Mrs. Shelby saw the pigeon fly into the window of her home and recognized it as "Gabriel's Arrow," which had won many prizes. She made an investigation, and found that the pigeon coops had been raided in the absence of her husband early in the morning. Suspecting that the birds would be taken across the Fort Lee Ferry, Mrs. Shelby telephoned to Police Headquarters here.

Detective Gompers and Brancato, watching passengers at the Manhattan side of the ferry, followed Frank Ralph, 14 years old, of 1,682 Park Avenue, who left the boat and met Albert Walz, 17, of 55 East 122d Street, at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The police say the boys had the missing pigeons, valued at $1,000, in a burlap bag. In the Harlem Court Magistrate Appleton held Walz in $2,000 bail for examination on the charge of burglary. Ralph was sent to the Children's Society.

BOMB ROUTS 16 FAMILIES.

Causes Panic in Tenement House in East 103d Street.

When Joseph Dolpimascolo and his family were at a moving picture show last night a bomb was exploded in the doorway of their ground-floor flat at 305 East 103d Street, just back of Dolpimascolo's barber shop. The doorway and walls were blown out and the ceilings shattered, and the stairway leading down to the basement was blown to pieces. A large plate glass window in the front of the barber shop was shattered and windows on the second floor were broken, but most of the force of the bomb was downward, and for this reason the police thought dynamite had been used. The damage was estimated at about $500.

The explosion caused a panic among sixteen Italian families living in the tenement house, and they all trooped into the street, many of them in their night clothes. Police reserves quieted the crowd.

Dolpimascolo denied that he had received any threatening letters, but Detectives Kahn, Grossman, and McCafferty were told by neighbors that he had been warned to move his shop, which had been at the address for about six years and was doing a big business. Two other barbers recently moved into the neighborhood.

URGES GOOD MEN TO APPLY.

New Election Law Suggests Better Inspectors and Poll Clerks.

The Honest Ballot Association's Election bill, which passed the Legislature on the last day of its session, was signed by Governor Whitman on Saturday. Talcott Williams, President of the association, said last night the bill was undoubtedly the greatest step forward toward securing better election conditions since the enactment of the signature law in 1908. Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the Honest Ballot Association's Executive Committee, was the father of the signature law.

"The bill not only insures decent, adequate, and spacious polling places for New York City," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, "but it also makes possible the selection of competent election officers. With registration in the evenings of five days and on Saturday, it will be possible for men regularly employed in banks, law offices, and business establishments to serve in these positions with the loss of only a few business hours.

"Appointment for these positions must be sought through the County Chairmen of the two leading political parties, and, inasmuch as the law requires them to file their recommendations not later than July 1 of each year, those who are interested should lose no time in communicating with the Chairman of their political party for the county in which they reside."

O'RYAN REVIEWS CADETS.

Clason Point Boys Drill Before Army and Guard Officers.

The annual review of the cadets of the Clason Point Military Academy was held at Clason-on-the-Sound yesterday afternoon. A large crowd greeted the boys as they passed in review before Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y. Rev. Brother Edmund, the Principal, Col. Edward Olmstead, Adjt. Gen., N. G. N. Y., Captain J. L. Gilbreth, 27th U. S. Infantry, Captain P. J. Maguire, 69th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and Lieut. Gen. C. O. Thomas, 22th Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

Companies C, D, and E gave an exhibition in calisthenics, a nd the honors in the competition drill between Companies A, B, C, and D were awarded to Company D.

Honors in the individual competition drill were awarded to Frederick Beckman of Company D, Corporal William Mann of Company C, and Francis Fitzpatrick of Company D. The boys then participated in a sham battle.

RIFLE RANGES OPEN TO STUDENT TEAMS

National Shooting Competitions to Take in Representatives of Military Schools.

WEST POINT MEN INVITED

Col. R. M. Blatchford, U. S. A., Named Executive Officer—Range Is Near Jacksonville, Fla.

For the first time since the National Shooting Competitions were established, the rifle ranges this year are to be open to teams from universities maintaining military instruction and from miltary schools and academies. The 1915 competitions are to be held on the Florida range, the second largest in the United States in point of target facilities. The range is eight miles from Jacksonville and is in easy communication with that city by railroad and by steamboat service on the St. John River.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will be held from Oct. 8 to 14. The national competitions will follow. October 15 and 16 have been designated for preliminary team practice. The matches will begin on the morning of Oct. 18, with the national individual match. This will be followed by the team match and the national pistol match.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice announced yesterday that the Executive officer for the matches was Colonel Richard M. Blatchford, U. S. A., Commandant of the Army School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla. The teams to represent the cavalry and infantry of the United States Army have not been organized, nor have captains been appointed.

A team representing the Naval Academy will be sent to the national matches this year and efforts are being made to overcome the prejudice of the officials of the Military Academy at West Point against being represented by a rifle team. The Academy has been represented at only one annual competition.

The matches, as well as those of the National Rifle Association of America, will be under the management of the regular army, and soldiers will be detailed to pitch the camp and do the marking. The scoring will be done by a special company of marines. Very few changes will be made in the conditions for the 1915 matches. A course consisting of 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, 10 shots at each range, and of 300 and 600 and of 1,000 yards, slow fire, 15 shots at each range, has been adopted. Every team must have in it at fewest six new men, and all State teams must be selected by preliminary contests held on State ranges. The service rifle and ammunition as issued by the Ordnance Department will be used by all teams.

Military men and others interested in the promotion of marksmanship predict that, because of the demand for better national defense and the need of training citizens to shoot, the 1915 events will be well attended and the competitions will possess more than usual interest.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice points out that there is a need of better training on the rifle ranges. The records show, it says, that not more than 50 per cent. of the National Guard have taken to the rifle ranges in 1914. Congress established the national matches solely with the view of increasing rifle training among the defense services of the country.

The prediction is made that probably there will not be a State in the Union that will not have representatives on the Florida Range. Even West Virginia, whose appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard was omitted this year, has declared its intention of sending a team to Florida. Congress at its last session still further gave its approval and assistance to rifle teams by appropriating $50,000 to assist States which have to send teams from long distances. Because of this help such States as Washington, Maine, and Oregon will be under no financial setback this year in sending teams to the matches.

ENLARGE DU PONT PLANT.

Wisconsin Dynamite Factory to Have a Third Addition.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 23.—Supt. F. T. Beers of the du Pont Company's dynamite plant at Barksdale has received definite authority from headquarters to start work on the third triton plant at the Barksdale works. The addition to the plant will give employment to 200 men all Summer, and after the plants are completed steady employment to about 100 more men, all on contracts for explosives for the United States.

Work on the second plant was started last Monday, and it was not thought that the third plant would be started before the second was completed.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Hiram E. Craig of Jersey City, convicted recently of murder in the second degree for the killing of Miss Hetty Reeve, will be placed on trial today for the murder of Mrs. Mary Clark, who was shot when Mis Reeve was killed.

NEWARK.—Edward Bashman, 47 years old, of 104 Sussex Avenue, was drowned in the Morris Canal yesterday when he accidentally fell from the towpath.

NEWARK.—Edward Hospoder, 8 years old, of 117 Albert Avenue, suffered a fracture of the skull yesterday when he was struck by a motor delivery wagon.

MONTCLAIR.—A festival of fancy and folk dancing will be given on June 11 and 12 on the estate of William B. Dickson in Llewellyn Road for the benefit of Mountainside Hospital. More than 350 women and girls will take part.

MONTCLAIR.—A large clocks that cost $750 has been placed at Bellevue Avenue and Valley Road by the Mountain Society, an organization formed thirty-nine years ago to promote the welfare of the town.

ORANGE.—Adolph Reimann, 50 years old, a hopeless victim of locomotor ataxia, committed suicide yesterday in the home of Mrs. Kate Starrett, 4 Freeman Street.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Mrs. John Myers and her ten-year-old daughter narrowly escaped death yesterday when they were trapped by fire on the second story of their home. They got out by wrapping themselves in blankets and running down a stairway.

PATERSON.—When Mrs. Anna Mosley of 42 West Street came home last night after the Billy Sunday service at the Tabernacle she failed to see her boarder, Mrs. Mary Donaldson, aged 55 years, about the rooms. She investigated and found the woman dead in a foot of water in the bathtub. The police put the case down as accidental.

WHITMAN'S TRIP WEST.

Governor's Party Starts for Exposition Wednesday—Return June 18.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Governor Whitman and his party will start for California on a special train next Wednesday afternoon, to be absent until June 18. Governor and Mrs. Whitman and their daughter Olive, with Major J. Stanley Moore, will occupy the private car New York.

On the outgoing journey stops will be made in Chicago, (one day,) and Salt Lake City, (one day.) The party will stay eleven days in San Francisco. Leaving there, a stop of one day will be made at San Diego, and a day and a half at the Grand Canyon.

The guests to accompany the Governor are Mrs. Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse; Mrs. Elon R. Brown, Watertown; General and Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, New York City; Senator and Mrs. George H. Whitney, Mechanicsville; John R. Yale, Brewster; Speaker and Mrs. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Phoenix; Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, New York; Mrs. Glynn, Syracuse; Majors Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., Utica, and Reginald L. Foster and John Franklin Dunseith, New York City; Captains Walter F. Gibson of Buffalo, Theron R. Strong of New York City, Henry E. Green of Amsterdam, and William R. Johnson of Syracuse, and Lieutenants John F. Daniell of New York City, John W. Goff, Jr., of Bronxville, Harold C. Woodward and Lorillard Spencer of New York City, Thomas Fairservis of Brooklyn, Maunsell S. Crosby of Rhinebeck, and Alvan W. Perry of New York City.

TOWN WILL BUILD ROAD.

Southampton's Low Bid Wins a State Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—The Town of Southampton has obtained the contract for the construction of ten and one-half miles of highway on Long Island, between Qnuogue and Southampton, at a bid of $113,068. The town bid against sixteen contractors, whose proposals ran from $114,209 to $152,582. The road is to be built under the State aid plan, the State paying 65 per cent. and the county of Suffolk 35 per cent. of the cost. The town will be held by the State Highway Department to as strict an accountably as a contracting firm.

The town bid for the work on the supposition that it could save money for the tax payers. This is not the first instance of a town performing a contract, but as a rule the work done under like conditions in the past has proved to be more expensive than if performed by a contractor.

DUMBA GIVES UP LEASE.

Austrian Ambassador Drops Plans for Summer Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 23.—It was learned today that Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, had surrendered his option for the lease of Monatuck Farm in Stockbridge, the country home of Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs of New York. The place has been rented for the season by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Osborne of Pittsburgh.

There is much speculation in the Summer colony here regarding the Ambassador's reasons for relinguishing the lease, but it is believed that the complications caused by the entry of Italy into the war has necessitated the change in his plans. It is said that he intends to forego his usual vacation and stay in close touch with affairs at Washington.

BAND DRUGS PRIEST AND ROBS HIS HOME

Father Maurius Legnani Bound After Fight in His Study in Dunton, Queens.

$200 CHURCH MONEY TAKEN

Attack of Five Men Attributed by Clergyman to Enemy He Had Known in Sicily.

When the Rev. Father Maurius Legnani pastor of St. Pius V. Roman Catholic Church in Dunton, Borough of Queens, was seated alone last night in his rectory at 38 Wyckoff Avenue, five young men went to the door and told him they wanted advice on how to draw up a legitimizing document for use in Chicago. The priest invited them into his study and talked to them for a few minutes, but becoming suspicious, he ordered them out.

Thereupon they attacked him, and after a hard fight in which he defended himself vigorously and was beaten, they tied his hands and left him helpless. Going through the house, they obtained $200, the receipts of the day's collections, and a euchre party held last week, as well as a watch chain, a locket, several medals, and a valuable emblem of an Italian secret society set with various jewels.

Fther Legnani recovered consciousness and staggered out to the front porch, where his calls attracted James Pickett. Pickett summoned Dr. Joseph Z. Biegeleisen, who treated the priest. Father Legnani told Detectives Krummel and Werle of the Eighth Branch that he did not know any of the men who had attacked him, but that he was confident they had been instigated by a man with whom he had had trouble in Sicily before coming to this country and who had been living in the parish for the last two years. The police are looking for the man whom the priest indicated.

MEMORIAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Army and Navy Union Strews Flowers on Graves in Brooklyn.

The annual memorial service and parade of the Army and Navy Union took place yesterday in the United States cemetery at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. The parade started at Gates and Bushwick Avenues and included detachments from National Guard organizations, marines and sailors from the Navy Yard, Boy Scouts, fraternal bodies, women's auiliaries of patriotic and military organizations, and about 200 members of the G. A. R. Among the latter was Flag Officer Baxter, who served in the Civil War on Farragut's flagship, the sloop-of-war Hartford.

At the cemetery the veterans decorated the graves of their comrades and the National salute was fired by the Second Battalion of Naval Militia. The oration was delivered by Congressman T. J. Griffin of Brooklyn, who made a strong appeal for union of all elements of the Nation behind President Wilson. About 15,000 attended the services.

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ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5.
NO PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT.
CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31, at 2:30.
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DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL Special Mat. Mon., May 31. LAUGHS

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Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

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POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY. By Press and Public Command. Arnold DALY IN SHAW'S BEST PLAY, "CANDIDA" With HILDA SPONG
GEO. GIDDENS, MONTAGU LOVE, DORIS MITCHELL, CHARLES LAITE
Wed. Mat., Pop., Best Seats, $1.50.

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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y 45 St. 2:30 & 8:30. Box seats $1. Entire Orch. 50c. Entire Balc. 25c. LAST WEEK, The Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City With Pauline Frederick.
Mon. Ev. May 31. GEORGE BEBAN in "THE ALIEN." Adapted from "The Sign of the Rose." The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Mon., May 31. Tel. 6344 Bryant. TONIGHT—326TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

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Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Ditrichstein
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